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PREFACE.

THIS Abridgment has been made by Mr. John Robson, B.A., under the superintendence of Dr. Smith. The leading features of the Work are:—

1. Full explanations of the forms, meanings, and syntactical constructions of all words employed by the classical authors usually read in schools, and whose names are given in the *first* list appended to this Preface.

2. The sufficient illustration of these points by quotations from the Classics.

3. The insertion in every case of the name of at least one author by whom the word is employed.

4. An exhibition of the etymological affinities of words, chiefly within the limits of the Latin language itself, but frequently extending beyond it to the cognate languages, especially Greek.

5. The insertion at the end of the articles of such Italian, French, and occasionally Spanish derivatives, as have undergone changes which conceal to some extent their parentage.

It is obvious, therefore, that the plan of this Work differs widely from that of any School Latin Dictionary hitherto published in this country; and it is believed to be more in accordance with the actual state of philology, and to be better adapted to meet the requirements of enlightened teachers than those adopted in previous works of a similar kind. How far the execution of this plan may deserve the approbation of scholars, it is for them, of course, to decide; but it may be truly stated that no care or labour has been spared to render the work practically useful, by clearness of arrangement and of typography, by minute accuracy, by completeness, and by intelligibility. On each of these points the following explanatory statements may be made.

One of the principal difficulties experienced by school-boys in using a Dictionary is the selection of the particular signification required in each passage, from the frequently numerous meanings assigned to a word. This difficulty to some extent, no doubt, arises from the very nature of the case, and is so far unavoidable; but it is greatly increased by the utter want of arrangement observable in most School Dictionaries, in which all the significations of a word are usually printed together, undistinguished in any way from one another, and placed without regard to any principle either etymological or logical, while nothing, or next to nothing, in the shape of illustrative quotations, is inserted. The pupil naturally therefore assumes that it is a matter of indifference which signification he chooses from the mass so presented to him; and hence, as involving the least trouble, the first is the one usually taken, whether it be right or wrong. Whatever can be done in a Dictionary to counteract this evil has, it will be seen, been attempted in this Work; the various meanings, uses, and constructions of words being carefully and clearly separated, so as to be evident at a mere glance; and thus even the most thoughtless will be prevented from assuming that any meaning may be taken indifferently. It is undeniable, however, that the proper use of a Dictionary is by no means an easy thing; and it is to be regretted that teachers generally take little or no pains to assist their pupils in this respect: a few hours devoted to the explanation and illustration of the proper method of using a Dictionary would be of the greatest possible service to boys, and at the same time yield an abundant reward to the teacher.

With respect to typographical accuracy, it may be stated that the Abridgment was made from the corrected pages of the larger work, on the revision of which unusual pains were bestowed, and it has itself been very carefully read while going through the press; so that it is anticipated that very few typographical errors will be discovered. Great care has also been taken in reference to the quantities, which are accurately marked throughout.

The completeness of this Dictionary consists in its containing *all* the

words found in the writings of the authors whom it professes to explain. In ordinary School Dictionaries no principle appears to have been followed as to the class of words which are admitted or rejected; and thus it frequently happens, even in the best modern works of this kind, as for instance in that of Ingerslev,* that words used by such authors as Gellius and Seneca are inserted, while others employed by Cicero and Virgil are omitted. It is confidently believed that this Dictionary contains every word which a young scholar is likely to meet with in the course of his reading; but it seemed worse than useless to encumber the Work with words, an explanation of which will never be wanted by the persons for whom the book is designed. By omitting such words, not only is the mechanical use of the Work (an important point in a Dictionary) greatly facilitated, but space has been gained for a full explanation of the words inserted, and for the illustration of their meanings and constructions by quotations from the ancient writers. But while this Dictionary is mainly intended to explain the writings of the authors comprised in the *first* list only, yet it contains many words and meanings of words which do not occur in such authors, but a knowledge of which is necessary for the full understanding of other words and meanings of words which are met with in their works. Hence the names of many authors never read by young students will be found in this book; these are collected in the *second* list of proper names appended to this Preface.

In preparing this Work, it has constantly been borne in mind that it is intended principally for the use of young scholars; and hence great attention has been paid to the intelligibility and simplicity of all the definitions and explanations. The grammatical portion is taken entire from the larger Dictionary, and the nomenclature adopted throughout is that which is most in accordance with modern philology, and which is both more philosophical and more intelligible than that which still keeps its place in many Grammars.

* The Latin-German School Dictionary of Dr. Ingerslev, which was published at Brunswick in 1853, is perhaps the best work of the kind that has yet appeared in Germany; and every thing of real value which it contains will be found incorporated in the present Work.

The Appendix of Proper Names has been added rather in compliance with custom than because it was considered of much real utility; since the necessary brevity of the notices it contains quite precludes the giving of anything like full or satisfactory information; and in many cases these incomplete statements are liable to suggest erroneous inferences. Still great pains have been taken to state nothing positively incorrect; but the Classical Dictionaries must be consulted by those who require more detailed information. It may be stated that the references in the body of the Work to 'Smith's Antiquities' are to the second edition of the Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities.

In conclusion, the attention of teachers is directed to the facilities which this Dictionary affords for that method of studying the Latin language, which is at once the most philosophical, most interesting, and most expeditious, namely, the etymological or analytical. By placing hyphens between the prefixes and the roots, and by giving the roots separately whenever the process of combination has given rise to any euphonic change, the pupil is here furnished with means which will enable him, if properly assisted, to trace without difficulty the connection of compound and derived words with their roots: he will thus obtain an insight into the constructive principles of the language, the comprehension of which will not only incalculably diminish the labour and lighten the drudgery of mastering its vocabulary, but will also lay the foundation of a knowledge of comparative philology, and, through it, of other branches of science of the highest value.

London, May 23, 1855.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

(I.)

Caes.	Caius Julius Caesar, *hist.*	obiit	B.C.	44
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, *poet,*	flor.	„	55
Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher,*	ob.	„	43
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, *hist.* prob. 1st cent. A.D.; acc. to Buttmann,	fl.	A.D.	69
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, *hist.*	„	„	360
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, *hist.*	„	„	115
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet,*	ob.	B.C.	8
Just.	Justinus, *hist.* (date unknown).			
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet,*	fl.	A.D.	82
Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, *hist.*	ob.	„	1
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher,* about	„	B.C.	90
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, *biographer,*	fl.	„	44
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, *poet,*	ob.	A.D.	18
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist,*	ob.	A.D.	62
Phaedr.	Phaedrus, *fabulist,*	fl.	„	15
Plaut. *or* Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy,*	ob.	B.C.	184
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet,*	fl	„	30
Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius,	ob.	„	43
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *hist.*	„	„	34
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer,*	fl.	A.D.	116
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *hist.* perh.	ob.	„	118
Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy,*	„	B.C.	159
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet,*	„	„	18
Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, *hist.*	fl.	A.D.	30
Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, *poet,*	ob.	B.C.	19

* The dates in this list and the following are derived, in most cases, from Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best, only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS.

(II.)

Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.*	flor.	A.D.	380
App.	Lucius Appuleius, *philosopher*,	„	„	150
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, *Chr. writer*,	„	„	297
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist.*	ob.	„	4
Att. *or* Acc.	L. Attius *or* Accius, *writer of tragedy*,	fl.	B.C.	130
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.			
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini.			
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.			
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).			
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, *rhet.*			
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Christian writer*,	ob.	A.D.	430
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.*	fl.	„	358
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	„	„	350
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet*,	„	„	370
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, *writer of comedy*,	ob.	B.C.	168
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*	„	„	149
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, *physician*, perh.	fl.	A.D.	10
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, *poet*,	„	„	395
Coel. Aurel.	Coelius Aurelianus, *physician* (date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A.D.)			
Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*,	„	„	20
Diom.	Diomedes, *grammarian*, prob. 5th cent. A.D.			
Donat. *or* Don.	Aelius Donatus, *grammarian and commentator*,	„	„	350
Enn.	Q. Ennius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	169
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*, 4th cent. A.D.			
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician*,	fl.	A.D.	340
Frontin. *or* Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, *writer De Aquaeductibus*, etc.	ob.	„	106
Gai. *or* Cai.	Gaius *or* Caius, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	160
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, *gram.* etc.	„	„	150
Gloss.	Glossarium.			
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, *poet*,	„	B.C.	6
Hier.	Hieronymus, *Chr. writer*,	ob.	A.D.	420
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, *hist.*	„	B.C.	43
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, *gram.*	„	A.D.	636
Labeo,	Antistius Labeo, *lawyer*,	fl.	B.C.	18
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*,	ob.	„	43
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer*,	fl.	A.D.	301
Lampr	Aelius Lampridius, *hist.* about		„	293
Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet*,	ob.	A.D.	65
Lucil	C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist*,	„	B.C.	103
Macer,	C. Licinius Macer, *annalist and orator*,	„	„	66
Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*,	fl.	A.D.	395
Manil.	M. Manilius, *poet*,	„	„	16
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*,	ob.	„	104
Mela.	Pomponius Mela, *geographer*,	fl.	„	45
Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, *lawyer*	„	„	230
Naev.	C. Naevius, *poet*,	ob.	B.C.	202
Non.	Nonius Marcellus, *gram.* between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.			
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*, perh. about		A.D.	350
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, *lawyer*,	fl.	„	200
Paul.	Julius Paulus, *lawyer*,	„	„	210
Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*,	ob.	„	66
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	„	„	79
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	fl.	„	100
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physician*, 3rd century; or, acc. to others,	„	„	300
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, *lawyer*,	„	„	130
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet*,	„	„	397
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	ob.	„	118
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*,	fl.	„	15
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher*,	ob.	„	65
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, *writer of tragedy* (acc. to some, identical with the philosopher).			
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, *grammarian*,	fl.	„	395
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	ob.	„	100
Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, *hist. and orator*,	fl.	B.C.	78
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, *gram.*	„	A.D.	238
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*,	„	„	82
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*,	„	„	195
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, *lawyer*,	ob.	„	228
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*,	fl.	„	70
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *hist.*	„	„	26
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.	ob.	B.C.	28
Veg.	F. Renatus Vegetius, *writer De Re Militari*,	fl.	A.D.	386
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,	„	B.C.	20

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. *or* abs., absolute, -ly, *i. e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative *or* according.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb., -ial, -ially, *or* adversus.
al., alii *or* alia, others *or* other.
al. leg., alii legunt.
analog., analogous, -ly.
ant., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
arch., archaic.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
Aug., Augustan.
botan., botanical.
card., cardinal.
cf., confer (compare .
class., classic, -al.
col., column.
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
comm. *or* c., common gender.
comp., comparative, compound.
compd., compound.
conj., conjunction, *or* conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted *or* contrary.
correl., correlative, -ively.
corresp , corresponding.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
defect., defective.
demonstr., demonstrative.
dep., depend., dependent.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
disyl., disyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
ed., editio.
e. g., exempli gratiâ (for instance).
ellipt., elliptical, -ly
Eng., English.
=, equivalent to, or identical with.
equiv., equivalent.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation.
f. *or* fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. *or* ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
foll., followed.
follg., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
freq., frequentative, frequent, frequently.
fut., future.
gen., genitive.—in gen., in a general sense.
geog., geography, -ical.
Germ., German.
gr. *or* gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.
Gr., Greek.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
id., idem.
imperat., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
incep., inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., *or* ad init., at the beginning.
inscrr., inscriptions.
interj., interjection.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intrans., intransitive.
irreg., irregular.
It., Italian.
jurid., juridical.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
leg., legit, legunt.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
l. c. *or* loc. cit., loco citato.
m. *or* masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical.
met. *or* metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
milit., military, in military affairs.
M.S., manuscript.
n. *or* neut., neuter.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
num. *or* numer., numeral.
obj. *or* object., objective, -ly.
onomat., onomatopœa.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
ord., ordinal.
orig., origin, original, originally.
p., page.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly *or* passim.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically.
pleon., pleonastically
pl., plu. *or* plur., plural.
poet., poeta, poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
Port., Portuguese.
pos., positive.
præf., præfatio
prep., preposition.
prob., probably.
prol., prologus.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
Prov. *or* Pr., Provençal.
proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical *or* root.
rar., rare, -ly.
reflect., reflective, -tively.
rel., relative.
rhet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
rt., root.
saep., saepe.
Sans., Sanscrit.
sc., scilicet.
Sp., Spanish.
sq., sequens (and the following).
s. v., sub voce.
sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
sing., singular.
subaud., subauditur.
subject. *or* subj., subjective, -ly.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative *or* supine.
syl., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
syncop., sync., syncopated.
t. t., technical term.
term., termination.
transf., transferred.
trans., translated, -tion.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
unfreq., unfrequently.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide, *or* vox.
voc., vocative.
Wall. Wallachian.

A SMALLER

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A, a, *indecl. f.* (sc. litera), oftener **a**, *n.* the first letter of the Latin alphabet. At the end of words it is usually short, except in the numerals, trigintā to nonagintā, and in Abl. of nouns and Imper. of verbs. In compds. *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged: lābor, *delābor*; *a* short in roots is changed into *i*, and that even where in secondary forms it becomes long by position: făcio, *efficio*; frango (from frāg), *perfringo*; *a* in roots long by position is changed into *e*: scando, *descendo*. Sometimes it remains unchanged: pătiens, *impătiens*. As an abbreviation A = *Aulus*, while *Appius* is written App. On the voting tablets in the Comitia, A. (i. e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the proposed law; but in judicial trials A. = *Absolvo*; whence A is called *litera salutaris*. In dates A. D. = *ante diem* (v. ante). A. U. C. = *anno ab urbe condita*.

ăb, **ā**, or **abs**, *prep.* with *abl.* A is used instead of *ab* before many of the nouns beginning with consonants; but before A as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds.; but in old writers *abs te*, *abs quo* are met with. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before m and v, it becomes ā, *a-moveo*, *a-verto*. In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fui*, *a-fui*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, *ab* becomes *au*, *au-fero*, *au-fugio*. Before *p*, *c*, *q*, *t*, *abs*, or the abortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo*, *abs-tineo*, *as-porto*.

Ab denotes, **I.** The *point of departure, the source and origin*: **2.** *Separation or distance*. **3.** *Proximity*.

A. Space. **|.** Implying motion from a place or point without reference to the space traversed: me a portu præmisit, *he sent me on before from the harbour*, Plaut. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as abducere, mittere, discedere, *etc.* Paululum a sole, *a little out of the sun*, Cic. **||.** With reference to the space passed over: strengthened with usque (esse *to*, *all the way through*, v. usque): ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from his toe nails even to his very crown*, Cic. **|||.** Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs distare, abesse, and with the particles procul, longe, *etc.*: non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris, Caes. Also to denote *the measure* of the distance: a millibus passuum quindecim, *at a distance of 15 miles*, Caes. **|V.** Implying proximity: expressed by *at*, *on*, *in*, etc., ab decumana porta, *at the main entrance*, Caes. So, a tergo, a latere, a fronte, ab occasu, ab oriente; esp. in geog. descriptions: Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum, *at the parts occupied by*, Caes.

B. Time, analogous to the relations of space. **|.** Without reference to the period subsequently elapsed; *After*: ab re divina, *after the sacrifice*, Pl. **||.** With reference to a subsequent period: *From . . . to*: a mane ad noctem usque, *from morning to night*, Pl.: ab sole orto in multum diei, *from sun-rise till late in the day*, Liv. **|||.** To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *From, since, after*: centesima lux ab interitu Clodii, *since the death of Clodius*, Cic.: ab urbe condita, *since the foundation of Rome*. **|V.** Denoting proximity, *At*: ab initio, a primo, a principio, *etc. at the beginning, at first*.

C. In other relations, *ab* denotes, as in Space and Time (but figuratively), *departure from*, *separation*, or *distance* and *proximity*: **|.** Employed before words representing either the agents, or the causes of effects denoted by verbs. *From, by, by means of*: a patre laudari; ab aliquo discere, cognoscere, accidere, *etc.*: **2.** With names of towns instead of *gentile adj.*, to denote origin: a Cora atque Pometia liberos, Liv. **3.** In etymologies: eam rem ille putant a suum culpæ tribuendo appellatam, ego a legendo, Cic. **4.** To denote the motive, instead of *ex*, *propter*, or the simple *abl. causæ*: *From, out of*: linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *out of derision*, Liv. **5.** Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple Abl.: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab ægritudine, Pl. **6.** With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, *etc.*, *ab* = a parte: hence timere, metuere ab aliquo, does not mean *to fear any one*, but, *to fear something from him*: metui a Chryside, *I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. **7.** Implying the separation of a part from the whole, *out of*, for *ex*: sexto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. **8.** The origin, adverbially, a se = sua sponte, *of one's own accord*, *spontaneously*, Cic. **||.** Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, **1.** where beginning and repeating are implied: a summo bibere, *to drink in succession down the table*: a cauda de ovo exire, *tail foremost*, Plin.: a minumo ad maximum, *from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl. **2.** With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything: expiandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis, Cic.: hence, perhaps, ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one*, Plin. **3.** With verbs of deterring, intermitting, desisting, ceasing; deterrere, intermittere, desistere, *etc.*: ab injuria deterrere, Cic. **|||.** Denoting separation (without the idea of proceeding or departure), analogous (*fig.*) to A. |||. and B. |||. distance in order, rank, mind, or feeling; with secundus, tertius, *etc.*; with alter, alius, alienus, diversus, *etc.*: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic.: secundus a rege, *next in rank to the king*, B. Alex. Also in the phrase, non ab re, *sc.* alienum, *not without profit or advantage*: which, however, is not used by Cicero. **|V.** Denoting proximity: **1.** Hence it occurs in phrases such as, *to stand by, be on the part of*; Stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, *to be on one's side, to belong to his party*: a nobis facere, *in our favour*, Cic.: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of innocence*, id. Hence to distinguish philosophical sects: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele, *the adherents of the Plat. and Aristotel. philosophy*, Cic. **2.** *Ab* defines more exactly than the simple abl. the respect in which anything is to be understood, *in relation to, on the part of*: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. **3.** With verbs of fastening and holding: funiculus a puppi religatus, id. **4.** Subsequently to the Aug. age words dependent on *ab* were employed to denote *office* and *dignity* with or without servus: a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet.

D. In composition with verbs *ab* denotes *removal*, *disappearance*, *absence*: aufero, *carry away*: abutor, *use up*: absum, *be absent*. In composition with adjectives ab denotes *absence*, *difference*: a amens, *without mind*, *mad*: absonus, *out of tune or time*: absimilis, *unlike*, *irregular*, (Key, § 1304.)

ăbactus, a, um, *Part.* [abigo] *driven away, driven out from:* abacta pauperies epulis, Hor.: abacta nulla Veja conscientia, *restrained by*, id.

ăbăcus, i. (=ἄβαξ), m. *a square tablet*, hence I. *a counting-board*, Pers. II. *any gaming-board divided into squares*, Suet. III. *a table or sideboard, the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc.*, Cic. IV. *a wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes*, Cato. V. In Archit.: 1. *painted panels for the walls or ceilings of rooms, wainscoting*, Vitr. 2. *the flat, square stone on the top of a column*, id. VI. *a plate*, App.

ăbălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f. formal alienation or transfer of property*, Cic.

ăb-ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another:* agros abalienare, Cic. II. Hence, *to remove, separate, alienate:* a viro tali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Pl.: ita nos abalienavit, *so entirely has he repudiated us*, Ter. III. Fig., *to alienate or estrange one: absol.* or with ab aliquo: aliquem invidendo ab., Cic.: also with *Abl.:* abalienati jure civium, *deprived of the right of citizenship*, Liv.

ăb-ăvus, i. m. *great-great-grandfather*, called by Virgil quartus pater. II. Gen. *forefather, ancestor*, Cic.

abdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abdico] *a renunciation, an abdication of an office*, ab. dictaturae, Liv. II. *the renouncing or disowning of a son*, Quint.

ab-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, with reflect. pron. and *Abl. rei. to detach oneself from any thing, renounce a thing, to resign, abdicate* (v. dico): se magistratu, Cic.: libertate, id. With *acc.* abd. dictaturam, Liv. and *pass.* abdicato magistratu, Sall. II. *to abrogate, to reject*, legem abdicaverunt tribus, Plin. III. As a legal term, abd. aliquem, *to renounce one*, esp. of a son; *to disinherit*, Plin.: abd. patrem, *to disown*, Curt. [Dicare is perhaps another form of ligare; if so, ab-dicare would orig. mean *to unbind.*]

ab-dĭco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* An augural and judicial word (opp. to *addico*): of an unfav. omen; *not to promise:* cum aves abdixissent, Cic. II. In judicial lang., abd. aliquid ab aliquo, *to take away by a legal sentence*, Liv.

abdĭtē, *adv. secretly*, Cic.

abdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [abdo] and *Adj., put away, hidden, secret:* res occultae et abditae, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.* only in later Lat. Poet. the neut. for subs.: abdita rerum, Hor. (=abditae res).

ab-do, idi, itum, 3. *v. a. to put away, remove:* hunc abd. domo, Virg.: copiae ab eo loco abditae, Caes. Gen. with *in*, in gremium abdidit, *he put it into his bosom*, Suet. II. Abdere se, *to conceal oneself by withdrawing*; with *in* and *acc.*: sese in silvas abdiderunt, Caes. Fig. often in Cic. *to escape into retirement*; constr. with in literas or literis (Abl.), in bibliothecam, *etc.* III. In gen. *to hide, conceal, keep secret:* abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. Poet., lateri abdidit ensem, *he buried the sword in his side*, Virg. [Some of the compds. of *do* contain a root corresponding to the Gr. δο, in δίδωμι, *give:* while the root of others corresponds to the Gr. θε, in τίθημι, *put:* abdo, condo, *etc.*, contain the latter root. Hence abdo does not mean *give away*, but *put away, remove.*]

abdŏmĕn, ĭnis, *n. the lower part of the belly, abdomen, paunch*, Juv. Fig. for *gluttony, sensuality:* natus abdomini suo, Cic.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*Imp.* abduc: also abduce, Plaut. and Ter.: *Perf. sync.* abduxti, Plaut.) *to lead away from one place to another, to take* or *bring with one:* abd. in cubiculum, Pl. In Ter. often in invitations to dine: abduxit ad coenam. II. Gen. *to take away* or *remove:* abd. collegam a foro, Liv.: also de foro, e foro, ex acie. *To separate, distinguish:* a conjecturis divinationem, Cic. *To lead to revolt, to alienate:* legiones, id.: ad nequitiam, *to seduce to profligacy*, Ter. Poet. abd. capita ab ictu, *to draw back*, Virg.: somnos, *to deprive of sleep*, Ov. III. with *ab.* follg.: *to draw away* or *divert from* (= avocare, averters): ab institutis, Cic. a studio, id. IV. *to reduce to a lower rank, to degrade*, id.

ab-ductus, a, um, *Part.* [abduco] *led* or *carried away* or *off*, abducta armenta recipere, Ov.

ăb-eo, ivi *or* ii, itum, ire, 4. *v. n.* (abin' = abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit dissyl. id.), *to go away, depart*; abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.: also with *Supine:* abi deambulatum, Ter. II. *to pass away, to disappear, to cease:* ab. e vita, *to die*, Cic.: ab. in diem, *to be put off to another day*, Ter. III. *to deviate from, abandon* a duty, position, etc. (syn. *aberrare*): etiam tu hinc abis? *do you too abandon my causes?* Ter. IV. *to be changed from one thing into another, to be metamorphosed*; always with *in*, in villos abeunt vestes, Ov. V. *to end, turn out:* non posse istaec sic ab., Cic. VI. In auctions, *not to be knocked down to one:* si res abiret ab eo mancipe, Cic. VII. *to fall (in price)*, pretium retro abiit, Plin. VIII. Imp. *abi*, and other forms, as friendly or reproachful exclamations. Abi, ludis me, *go, you are fooling me!* Pl. *Begone!* Abin' e conspectu meo? id.

ăberrātĭo, ōnis, f. [aberro *no.* 3] *a relief* or *diversion (from)*; a dolore, Cic.

ăb-erro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander away, go astray:* puer aberravit a patre, Pl. II. Fig. *to wander off*, or *deviate from:* a regula naturae, Cic. Also without *ab:* conjecturae aberrem, id. III. *to relieve, divert, forget oneself:* scribendo aberro, *I divert my thoughts*, Cic.

abfŏre=abfuturum esse.

abfŏrem=absessem (absum).

abfŭturus, a, um, *Part. fut.* (absum).

ăb-hinc, *adv.:* [the prep. *ab* is pleonast. like the preps. in exhinc, deinde, profinde] *from this time*, reckoning either backwards or forwards, but almost invariably of time past, *since, ago*; with *Acc.* or *Abl.*, and the *num. cardin.*: quaestor fuisti abh. annos quatuordecim, Cic.: jam abh. triginta diebus, *thirty days ago*, id.

ăb-horrĕo, ui, ēre (*no perf. part.*) 2. *v. n.* and *a. to shrink back in dread, to abhor:* with *ab*, or *Acc.*: retro volgus abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from*, Lucr. distortos abhorrebat, Suet. II. *to be averse* or *disinclined to*, a nuptiis, Ter.: Caesaris a causa, Cic.

abiēgnus, a, um, *adj. made of fir-wood* or *deal* [abies]: trabes, i. e. *a ship*, Cic.: equus, *the wooden horse before Troy*, Prop.

ăbiēs or **ăbiēs**, ētis, *f. the white fir:* nigra (on account of its dark foliage), Virg. Met. *anything made of fir:* I. Abies = epistola, *a letter* (i. e. on a wooden tablet), Pl. 2. = navis, Virg. 3. = hasta, id. [In obliq. cases the word is to be read as a trisyll. abyetis, abyete, &c. Virg. Aen. 9, 674: ib. 11, 667.]

ăb-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive away.* Fig. *to drive away an evil:* curas, Hor. Poet.: medio noctis abactae, i. e. consumptae, Virg. Hence, II. esp. after Cic. *to steal and drive away cattle:* pecus abegerunt, Cic. III. *to divorce*, Suet.

ăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo] *a going away, departure*, only in Plaut. and Ter. *v.* abitus.

ă-bĭto, ēre [In older Latin we find a root *bet* or *bit* "go:" *v.* bito.] 3. *v. n. to go away, depart:* Pl.

ăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo] *a going away, departure:* Cic. II. Met. *the outlet, place of egress:* abitum custode coronant, *they surround the outlet with guards*, Virg. *Plur.* vehicula sepserant abitus, Tac.

abjectē, *adv.* [abjectus] *despondingly*, Cic. II. *meanly, abjectly*, Tac.

abjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio] *a throwing away or rejecting:* figurarum abjectio, Quint. Fig. *dejection, despondency*, abjectio animi, Cic.

abjectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio] *Adj. downcast, disheartened, desponding:* animo abjecto, Cic. II. *low, mean, abject:* nihil abjectum cogitare, id.: animus abjectior, id.: animus abjectissimus, Quint.

ab-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* (abjici and abjicit, Ov. and Juv., are shortened

from abjĭci, abjĭcit) [jacio], *to throw away, cast off,* or *down:* scutum, Cic. Fig.: haec psaltria abjicienda 'st, *must be got rid of,* Ter.: abj. vitam, Cic.: versum, *to pronounce it carelessly,* id. ‖ *to throw aside, to give up* or *abandon:* abjicimus ista, *let that go,* id. ‖‖ *to let down, humble, degrade:* senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *lowered the authority of the senate,* id.: of price, *thrown away, sold too cheaply,* abjectas sedes, Pl. Abj. se, *to degrade oneself,* Cic.

ab-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take away by a judgment* or *sentence* (opp. to adjudico) constr. with *aliquid,* or *aliquem, ab aliquo,* or *alicui:* Alexandriam a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Fig., sibi libertatem, id.

abjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [abjungo.]

ab-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to unyoke:* juvencum, Virg. Fig. *to detach, to remove, to separate:* abjuncto Labieno, Caes.

ab-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deny on oath, to abjure:* ne quis mihi in jure abjuraasit, Pl. Also absol., mihi abj. certius est quam dependere, Cic.: abjuratae rapinae, *denied,* Virg.

ablăquĕātio, ōnis, *f. a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree; also the trench itself thus made,* Plin.

ab-lăquĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [laqueus] Lit., *to disentangle:* fig., *to turn up the earth round a tree,* in order to form a trench, Cat.

ablātīvus, i, m. sc. casus [aufero] *the ablative case,* Quint.

ablātus, a, um, *Part.* [aufero.]

ablēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [ablego] *a sending away:* juventutis ad bellum, Liv. Later, *a banishing, exile* (=relegatio): abl. Agrippae, Plin.

ab-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, to remove:* aliquem foras, Pl.: honestos homines, Cic. Also with *Supine,* pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.

ab-lĭgūrio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (lit. *to lick off*), *to consume in eating or drinking:* fortunas suas, Cic.

ab-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (lit. to *place away*) *to loose* or *let:* domum, Sust.

ab-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* (prop. *not to be in tune with,* whence Fig.) *to differ from, to be unlike:* a te non multum abludit, *is not wholly unlike thee,* Hor.

ab-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify:* pedes ablueris, Cic. Fig., perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, *is removed,* Cic.: peccata, *to atone for,* Ov. Poet.: abl. sitim, *to quench,* Lucr.: abl. umbras, *to remove,* id.

ablūtio, ōnis, *f. a washing, cleansing,* Plin.

ablūtus, a, um, *Part.* [abluo.]

ab-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse* (mostly poet.): Virg.: Hor. Later, also, in prose writers, *to deny:* depositum, Plin.

ab-nēpos, ōtis, m. *the son of a great-grandchild,* Sust.

ab-neptis, is, *f. the daughter of a great-grandchild,* Sust.

ab-nocto, are, r. *v. n.* [nox] *to stay out all night,* Sen.

ab-normis, e, *adj.* [norma: an adj. formed from a prep. and a subst. = non ad normam, Cic.] *without rule, irregular:* abn. sapiens, *wise by natural good sense,* Hor.

abnūtūrus, a, um = abnuturus, v. abnuo.

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum, or abnūtum, 3. *v. a.* in old Lat. abnueo, Ht. *to nod away* (see below); hence, *to refuse, to forbid:* non recuso, neo abn., Cic.: imperium auspiciumque abn., *to reject,* Liv.: and with *inf.* melioribus parere abn., id. Rarely with *de:* de ullo negotio abn. Sall. *impers.:* nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. Applied to things, *to be unfavourable, not to admit of:* locus abnueret, Tac. [From the root NU which is seen in nu-tus, nu-to; hence, ab-nuo, means to *nod away* in token of refusal, v. adnuo.]

ab-nūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [abnuo] *to refuse, decline,* Pl., Cic.

ăb-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* orig. *to grow out of use;* hence, *to destroy, abolish, efface:* and in the pass. *to die, to decay;* neque erat corlis usus, nec viscera quisquam ant undis abolere potest, aut vincere flamma, which means, that the *poisonous flesh* (viscera) *clinging to the hides could not be removed either by water or fire,* Virg. vires, *to deprive of,* Tac. [From the root OL or OLE, *grow,* connected with alo, and seen in ad-oleiscens, pr-oles, sub-oles, *etc.*]

ăb-ŏlesco, ēvi, no perf. part. 3. *v. n.* [aboleo] *to decay, cease, wither:* tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg.: memoria abolescerat, Liv.

ābōlītio, ōnis, *f.* [aboleo] *an abolishing* or *annulling,* tributi, Tac.: legis, *a repeal,* Sust. ‖ *An amnesty,* id.

ābōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [aboleo.]

ăbŏlla, ae, *f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers* (hence opp. to the toga), *by philosophers, etc.,* facinus majoris abollae (in derision) *committed by a very profound philosopher,* Juv.

ăb-ōminor, atus, 1. *v. dep., to deprecate as an ill omen:* quod abominor, *which may God avert,* Ov. ‖ *To abominate, detest* (opp. to *optare*), Liv. *Part. pass.* abominatus, parentibus abominatus, Hor.

ăbōrīgines, um, m. *original inhabitants, ancestors,* Cic.: Sall.

ăb-ŏrior, ortus, 4. *v. n. dep.* primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. *exorior*), *to set, disappear,* Varr. Hence, *to fail:* vocem aboriri, Lucr.

ăbortio, ōnis, *f. premature delivery, miscarriage,* Cic.

ăbortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aborior] *born prematurely:* ab. Sisyphus, Hor.: abortivum ovum, *addled,* Mart.

ăbortus, ūs, m. [aborior] *a miscarriage,* Cic. Fig. of writings, Plin.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape* or *scratch off, to shave:* supercilia abrasa, Cic.: abrasum quendam, *smooth-shaven,* Hor. Fig. *to extort, to rob,* Cic.

abrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrado.]

abreptus, a, um, *Part.:* from

ab-rĭpio, pui, eptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to take away by force, to drag away:* hence, abr. se, *to scamper off:* to carry *off as booty, ravish,* puellam abreptam, Ter.: non Proserpinam asportasse sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem, Cic. Fig. ‖ Of digression in discourse: te aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, id. ‖ *to squander:* illa universum abripiet, Ter. ‖‖ *to withdraw, detach:* tempestate abreptus est unus, Cic. (the figure taken from the dispersion of ships by a storm at sea).

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to gnaw off:* vincula, Varr.

abrŏgātio, ōnis, *f. the repeal of a law,* Cic.

ab-rŏgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly* (whereas derogo means *to abrogate partly,* obrogo, *to counteract, or supersede by another law*): the usual constr. is with *Acc.:* plebiscitum abrogo, Liv.: later, with *Dat.* ‖ Fig. *to deprive* (*a magistrate of his office*): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. 2. In gen., *to deprive* (*of anything*), *to take away,* Pl.

abrōsus, a, um, *Part.* [abrodo.]

abrōtŏnum, i. n., and abrōtŏnus, i, m. and *f. southernwood,* Hor.

ab-rumpo, rūpi, uptum, 3. *v. a. to break off, to rend:* constr. words dependent on the root are in the *Acc.,* but those governed by the prefix are in either the *Dat.* or *Abl.:* caro vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor.: absol. *to tear asunder:* abr. vitam, *to break the thread of life,* Virg.: abr. fas, *to violate,* id. medium sermonem abr. *to break off,* id. omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, *all choice, except victory or death, being taken away,* Liv. ‖ *to separate, sever:* crurum et poplitum venas abr. *to cut through,* Tac.

abruptē, *adv. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly,* Quint.

abruptio, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo] *a breaking off, a rending asunder:* corrigiae, *of a shoe-latchet,* Cic. Fig. of divorce, id.

abruptus, a, um, *Part.* [abrumpo] *Adj. broken off,* and thence, *precipitous, steep:* locus abr., Liv. Also absol., abruptum, *a steep ascent* or *descent:* sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *the vortex sucks them down perpendicularly,* Virg. Fig., per abrupta, *in uneven paths,* i. e. *through opposition,* Tac. ‖ Of discourse: *broken, abrupt,* Quint.: contumacia, *stubborn,* Tac. — *Comp.* and *Sup.,* Plin.

abs, *prep.* v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go away, to depart:* a curia, e foro, Liv. Pass. impers., abscessum est, Liv. ‖ *to disappear, to withdraw* or *fall one* · ab-

scedet cor, *will disappear*, Cic. III. *to desist from a thing*: incepto, Liv.

abscessio, ōnis, *f.* Lit., *a going away*: Fig. *a diminution*, Cic.

abscessus, ūs, *m.* *a going away, absence*: solis, Cic.: continuus, *continued absence*, Tac. 2. *an abscess*, Cels.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off*: abscisa capita, Virg. Fig., abs. spem, Liv. [In the MSS. and edits. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of *ab-scindo*.]

ab-scindo, cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a. to cut off*, or *away, to tear off*, or *away*; tunicam a pectore abscidit, Cic. With simple *Abl.*: humeris abs. vestem, Virg.; and with *de*, id. II. Fig. *to separate, divide*: abs. in duas partes exercitum, Caes. In Tac., abs. venas, *to open the veins*: cf. abrumpo.

abscissus, a, um, *Part.* [abscindo] *torn off*; hence, *rough, severe*, Val. Max.

abscīsus, a, um, *Part.* [abscido] *cut off*, hence *steep, precipitous*: saxum abscisum, Liv.

abscondītē, *adv. obscurely*, Cic. II. *profoundly*, id.

abscondītus, a, um, *Part.* [abscondo] *put away, hidden, secret, unknown*: absconditae insidiae, Cic.

abs-condo, condi and didi, conditum (absconsum, Quint.) *3. v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete*: gladii absconditi, Cic. Poet., abs. fugam furto, *to conceal flight*, Virg.: Phaeacum abscondimus arces, *we leave behind*, or *lose sight of*, Virg. So Sen. pueritiam abscondimus, *we outlive*.—Pass. of stars, *to set*, Virg.

absens, entis, [absum] *Part.* and *Adj.*: *absent*: Cic. *Absente nobis*, an old and erroneous phrase for *absente me*, Ter. [A contraction of ab-es-ens, since ES is the root of esse. Cf. prae-sens.]

absentia, ae, *f.* [absens] *absence*, Cic.

ab-silio, ii and ui, no perf. part. *4. v. n.* [salio] *to leap off* or *away*, Lucr.

ab-similis, e, *adj. unlike*, usually with a neg. and *Gen.* or *Dat.*, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes.

absinthium, i, *n.* (also absinthius i, *m.*) *wormwood*: tetrum, Lucr. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint.

absis, or apsis, idis, *f.* = *apsis, an arch* or *vault*, Plin.: of the heavens, id. II. *the orbit of a star*, id.

ab-sisto, stĭti, no perf. part. *3. v. n. to stand off, withdraw, to go away*. constr. *absol.*: with *ab* or the *simple Abl.*: miles abstitit, *went away*, Tac.: ab ore scintillae absistunt, *dart, fly*, Virg.: limine, id. II. Fig.: *to desist from, to leave off*: continuando magistratu, Liv.: absiste viribus indubitare tuis, *cease to distrust thy strength*, Virg. Impers. pass., si non absisteretur bello, Liv.

absōlūtē, *adv.* [absolutus] *free from care* or *constraint, completely, perfectly*: vivere absolute, Cic.

absōlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] in law: *an acquittal*: majestatis, *an acquittal from crimen majestatis*, Cic. In Suet. in plur.: reis absolutiones venditare. II. *perfection, consummation*: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, Cic. III. In Rhet., *completeness*, id.

absōlūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to acquittal*: tabella damnatoria et abs., Suet. II. Subst. absolutorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* remedium), *a means of deliverance from*: ejus mali, Plin.

absōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [absolvo], *loosened*, or *freed from, free, unfettered, finished, complete*; necessitudines abs., *unconditional*, Cic.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to loosen from, disengage*: absoluta lingua, *not tied*, Plin. II. *to free from*: judicio se absolvat, *free himself from a lawsuit*, Cic. III. In law, *to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime*: constr. *absol.*, with *Abl.*, *Gen.*, and *de*: bis absolutus, Cic.: regni suspicione, Liv.: fidem absolvit, *he pardoned their fidelity (to Otho)*, Tac. 2. In the praetor's formula to the judex, Si paret, condemna: si non paret, absolve: hence, hunc hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, *Verres declared that there was no forfeiture to Venus, but he condemned the man to the payment of a sum of money to himself*, Cic. IV. *to pay off, discharge*: hence, in gen., *to dismiss, to release*, Pl. V. *to complete* or *finish*, Cic. In Sallust with *Acc.*, or *de* with *Abl.*, of an historical relation, *to bring to a conclusion*.

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh*: sunt quidam voce absoni, Cic.: hence II. In gen. *unsuitable, incongruous*: with *ab*, or (= alienus) with *Dat.*: absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

ab-sorbĕo, bui, (and psi, Lucr. 4, 100,) ptum, *2. v. a. to swallow up, to devour*: placentas, Hor. II. Fig. hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, *engross, absorb*, Cic.

abspello, abesporto, absportatio, v. asp.

abs-que, *prep.* with *Abl.*: *without, apart from*: in Plaut. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, *etc.*, esset, *if it had not been for me*. By Cic. *absque* is rarely used; but by later writers it is used more freely, and I. in the signif. of, *without, contrary to*: absque sententia = praeter sententiam, Quint. II. *except*, Gell. III. absque for et abs: Macr. The *que* in absque does not usu. mean *and*.

abs-tĕmius, a, um, *adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks*: gaudet meris abs. undis, Ov. Hence II. In gen., *temperate*: abs. herbis vivis, Hor. III. In later Lat. = jejunus, *who is yet fasting*. [From root TEM, seen in tĕm-etum "mead," tĕm-ulentus. Cf. *μέθυ* and mădidus.]

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* [abstineo.]

abs-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, *2. v. a. to wipe off* or *away, wipe dry*: labellum, Pl. II. Fig. *to drive away, banish* (*sorrow, pain, etc.*), Cic. III. Remos, *to break the oars*, Curt., usually remos detergere.

abs-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, *2. v. a. to frighten away, to deter*: patrem, Pl. abs. hostes, Liv.: a pecuniis capiendis abs., Cic. With *de*: de frumento anseres abs., Pl. With the *simple Abl.*: animos vitiis, Hor. II. *to take away, or withdraw*; pabula amoris sibi, Lucr.

abstersus, a, um, *Part.* [abstergeo.]

abstĭnens, entis, *Part.* [abstineo] *refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate*: constr. *absol.*, or poet. with *Gen.*: esse abstinentem praeclarum est, Cic.: animus abs. pecuniae, Hor.

abstĭnenter, *adv. abstinently*, Cic.

abstĭnentia, ae, *f.* [abstinens], *abstinence, the abstaining from something*; conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia, *by freedom from avarice, and by self-control*, Cic. II. *abstinence from food, fasting, starvation* = inedia: vitam abstinentia finivit, *he ended his life by starvation*, Tac.

abs-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, *2. v. a.* and *n.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep away from*: Act. *with Acc.*: me ostreis abstinebam, Cic. Hence; manum a se, *to abstain from suicide*, id. II. Neut. with *abl.* or *absol. to abstain from*; abstinere injuria, id.: publico abstinuit, *did not go out*, Suet. Constr. with: 1. *inf.*: dum mihi abstineant invidere, Pl. 2. *ne*: multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. 3. *quin*: aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, id. 4. *quominus*: Suet. 5. poet. with *Gen.* trarum, Hor. III. *to abstain from food*, Cels.

ab-sto, are, *1. v. n. to stand aloof*: Hor.

abstractus, a, um, *Part.* [abstraho] *dragged away*: abstractae boves, Virg.: *drawn off, removed*, a corpore animus abs., Cic.

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a.* (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr.) *to drag* or *pull away*: Fig., a nullius commodo abs., Cic. With *de* and *ex* instead of *ab*: de matris conspectu, id.: e sinu patriae, id. Without a prep.: paternis adversis foret abstractus, Tac. II. *to withdraw* or *alienate from*: milites a Lepido, Cic. III. esp. in Cic. *to free from*: a sollicitudine.

abs-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust away*, hence, *to conceal*: aurum, Pl.: me in silvam, Cic. Fig. in profundo veritatem, id.

abstrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], and *adj. thrust away, hidden, abstruse*: abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic.: disputatio paulo abstrusior, *a somewhat deeper investigation*, id.: in abstruso esse, *to be in concealment*, Pl.: homo abstrusus, *a close* or *reserved man*, Tac.

ab-sum, abfui, abesse, *irreg. v. n.* (for abfui, abfuturus, abforem, *etc.*, *afui, afuturus, aforem*, etc., are also found), *to be away, absent*: edixit, ut ab urbe absent millia pass. ducenta, Cic.: men-

-ses tres abest, Ter. With the *simple Abl.* for ab: paulum quum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. With *inter:* nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Virg. With *prope:* quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer*, Cic.—Absit, procul absit, or, quod absit (parenthetically), *God forbid.* Stat. **II.** *to be away from* (anything unpleasant), *to be free from:* a molestiis, Cic. **III.** *to keep away from* a thing by inclination, *etc.*; hence *to be disinclined:* a consilio fugiendi, Cic.: ceteri a periculis aberant, *kept aloof from*, Sall. **IV.** *to be different from*=abhorrere: absit ab officio, Cic. **V.** *to be unconnected with:* quae absunt ab forensi contentione, id. **VI.** *to be wanting*=desum: absest suspicio, Caes. With *Dat.:* abest historia literis nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature*, Cic. Hence, non or haud multum, paulum (*not* parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), *not much is wanting that:* haud multum afuit quin interficeretur, *he was within a little of being killed*, Liv. **VII.** abesse alicui or ab aliquo, *to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to*, (opp. *to adesse or prorsum*): quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me*, Cic.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mtum), *3. v. a. to take away, use up:* hence *to consume, to annihilate:* absumet Caecuba, *shall use it all*, Hor.—Fig., *to ruin, to corrupt:* et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Of time: *to pass, to spend:* ne dicendo tempus absumam, Cic. **II.** From the Aug. per. exclusively, *to kill, to annihilate:* me primum absumite ferro, Virg.: mora vires abs., *to consume or exhaust*, Ov.

absurdē, *adv. discordantly*, Cic. **II.** *irrationally, absurdly*, id.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj. giving a dull or a disagreeable sound:* vox absona et absurda, *out of tune and harsh*, Cic. **II.** Fig. of mental objects: *dull, senseless, absurd, irrational, unsuitable:* bene dicere haud abs. est, *is not absurd* (or *useless*), Sall.: homo absurdus, *a silly or senseless man*, Cic.

ăbundans, antis, *Part.* [abundo] and *Adj., abounding, opulent:* non luxuriosi hominis, sed abundantis, Cic.: with *gen.*, lactis, Virg. Ex abundanti, *over and above*, Quint.

ăbundanter, *adv. abundantly, copiously:* abun. loqui, Cic.

ăbundantĭa, -ae, *f.* [abundans] *abundance, plenty, affluence.* Gen. with *gen.*, Cic. **II.** *Pecuniary wealth, riches*, Tac.

ăbundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, inundation*, Plin.

ăbundē, *adv.* [orig. neut. of obsol. adj. abundis] *abundantly, copiously, more than enough:* mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. With adv. espec. *satis:* tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. **II.** as a neut. subs. with *Gen.:* terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. **III.** With adj. or part. *more than sufficiently:* abunde satisfactum quaestioni, Cic.

ăb-undo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* [unda] prop. *of water, to rise or swell up, overflow:* aqua Albana abundavit, Liv. **II.** Fig. *to abound in anything, to have a superabundance*, with *Abl.*, divitiis, amore, Ter.: ingenio, otio, Cic. Absol., de terris abundant herbarum genera, *shoot up luxuriantly*, Lucr. **2.** *to abound in wealth, to be rich:* egentes abundant, Cic.

ăb-usque, *prep.* [the same as usque ab; v. ab], *from, even from;* with *Abl.* ab. Pachyno, Virg.

ăbūsus, ūs, *m. a using up*, Cic.

ăb-ūtor, ūsus, *3. v. dep.: to use a thing which is consumed in the use, use up, to consume entirely;* with *Abl.;* and Poet. with *Acc.:* in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, *he wastes his labour*, Ter.: abuti tecum hoc otio, *to spend the whole of this leisure time with you*, Cic. **II.** Gen. *to misuse, to abuse:* quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Pass. in Plaut.: abutendus, Suet.

ăc, *conj.*, v. atque.

Ăcădēmĭa, ae, *f.*=*ἀκαδημία, the Academy*, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught, Cic. **II.** Met. for *the philosophy of the Academy*, id. **III.** Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan Villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks and quiet seats, id., and another near Puteoli, Plin.

ăcădēmĭcus, a, um, *adj. relating to the Academy;* hence, subst. *an academic philosopher*, Cic.: also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works: the Academica, id.

ăcălanthis, idis, *f.*=*ἀκαλανθίς*, the same as acanthis, *q. v.* Virg.

ăcanthus, i, *m. the plant branksursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot* (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.), Plin.: Virg. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. **II.** *a thorny Egyptian evergreen*, (probably Acacia arabica), Virg.

ac-ēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n.* (*perf. sync.* accestis, Virg.) *to go or come to or near, to approach:* constr. **1.** with *ad:* ad Syracusas, Cic. Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. **2.** with *in* and *acc. to go or come into, to enter:* in senatum, Cic.: rarely in prose with *Dat.* muris, Liv. **3.** Absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. **4.** Orig. poet. with simple *Acc.:* scopulos, Virg.: loca accedit, Sall.: so with the adv. *quo:* quo infelix accedam? id. **II.** *to approach in a hostile manner, to attack:* cohortes, Cic. **III.** *to fall to one's share, to befall,* with *Dat.:* illud nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. **IV.** *to be added,* with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad virtutis summam acc., Cic.: opposed to discedere: et Remis studium propugnandi accessit, et nostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes. Often with *huc:* huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, id.: or *eo:* eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, Liv. And *absol.:* accedit mora, Cic.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, id.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, id.: accedit illud, si maneo, cadendum est in unius potestatem, id. **V.** *to come over to, give assent,* with *ad* (or *Dat.* with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl.: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac.: *to stand by, to favour, to support:* accedit eodem tastis locuples, *a trustworthy witness supports the same view*, Cic. **VI.** *to come near to* (*in resemblance*), *to be like,* with *ad* or *Dat.:* homines ad Deos propius accedunt, id.: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. **VII.** *to enter upon, undertake,* with *ad* or *in:* ad poenam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id.: ad causam acc., *to undertake the direction of a lawsuit*, id.: or with *dat.* huic ego causae actor accessi, id.: in the same sense, huc accessi, id.: ad rempublicam, *to enter upon public office*, id. **VIII.** *to bid at an auction:* ne ad hastam accederet, Liv.: also, *to advance in price:* pretium accedit, with *Dat.*, Plin.

ac-ēlĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n.*. Act., *to hasten, to accelerate:* iter, Caes.; in Tac. also pass. **II.** Intrans., *to hasten, make haste:* si acc. volent, Cic.: pass. impers., quantum accelerari posset, Liv.

ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, *3. v. a. to set on fire, to light:* Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. **2.** *to light up, to illuminate:* luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. **II.** Fig. *to inflame, to fire, to incite:* quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg.: certamen, Liv. The object to which is denoted by the *acc.* with *ad:* ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall.: or by the *abl.* with *pro:* pro honore accenderat, id.: or by the *Dat.:* bello animos accendit, Virg. The person against whom, usually by the *acc.* with *in:* in maritum, Tac.; in Sall. also with *contra.* [Root CAN, *shine*, whence canus, caneo (and with *d* epenth.), candeo, candela, candidus. The compds. accendo, incendo, succendo are trans. though there is no simple trans. cando.]

ac-cēnsĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, or nsum, *2. v. a. to reckon to* or *among, to add to,* Liv.: and poet., accensor illi, *am accounted her attendant*, Ov.

accensus, a, um. **1.** *Part.* [accendo] *kindled.* **2.** *Part.* [accenseo] *reckoned among.*

accensus, i, *m.* [accenseo] *an attendant, follower:* hence *a public officer attending Roman magistrates*, as consuls, proconsuls, *etc.:* also, *the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly*, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, *etc.* With *Dat.* or *Gen.:* Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic.: also at funerals, as leader of the pro-

cession, id. II. *a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries* (supernumerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv.

ac-centus, ūs, m. [cantus] *the accentuation of a word, tone:* accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint.

accepso, for *accepero*, v. accipio.

acceptio, ōnis, *f.* [accipio] *a taking* or *accepting*, Cic.: frumenti, Sall.

accepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [accipio] *to take or accept often:* argentum, Pl.: mercedes, Quint.

acceptor, ōris, m. [accipio] *one who assents to*, or *allows:* Pl.

acceptrix, icis, *f.* [acipio] *she who receives:* Pl.

acceptus, a, um. *Part.* and *Adj.* [accipio] (lit. *received*), *agreeable, acceptable:* of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl.: of things: id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. II. As a neut. Subs. *acceptum:* in accounts, that which is received, in opposition to *expensum*, that which is expended: hence, in account books, *acceptum* the debtor side, *expensum* the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, id.: hence, in acceptum referre, sometimes, ferre, *to make an entry of money received*, alicui acceptum referre, where *alicui* depends on the verb and denotes the person *from* whom the money was received; and fig., *to be indebted:* hence, when the *part.* is used in agreement with a subs. dependent on referre, the phrase has an analogous *figurative* meaning; *to admit oneself to be indebted for* (both in a good and in a bad sense): mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, id.: omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, id.

accerso, ēre, v. arcesso.

accessio, ōnis, *f.* [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach:* quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? Pl.: suis accessionibus, *by personal applications (to persons who wished to purchase the office of censor)*, Cic. In medicine, *the attack* or *paroxysm*, Cels. II. *the act of increasing*, or *adding:* pancorum annorum, Cic.: *the addition to a tax* (in opp. to decessio) decumae, id. III. *the thing added, the addition:* Scaurus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, *added a new part*, id. IV. Rhet., *an addition that makes a definition complete:* nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, id.

accessus, a, um, *Part.* [accedo.]

accessus, ūs, m. [accedo] *a going* or *coming to, an approach:* acc. nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Fig., of an approach to a theme, id. II. Poet., *access, admittance:* dare accessum alicui, Ov. III. Concrete, *an inlet, a passage, an entrance:* accessum lustrare, Virg.

accidens, entis. I. *Part.* [accido.] II. as *subst.* n., *an accident*, or *non-essential quality of a thing:* rerum accidentia, *the accidental circumstances*, Quint. 2. *an unfortunate occurrence:* accidentibus frangi, id.

accidentia, ae, *f. a casual event, a chance*, Plin.

ac-cido, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut all but through*, hence, *so to cut a thing that it falls when touched:* accidunt arbores, Caes. II. Fig.: res hostium, *to weaken, impair*, Liv.

ac-cido, cidi, no perf. part. 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall at, to*, or *near, reach by falling.* Constr. 1. with *ad:* ad pedes, Cic. 2. with *in:* imago, in terrarum accidit oras, Lucr. 3. with *dat.:* genibus praetoris, Liv. 4. with *acc.* (rare): stipulam videmus accidere incendia, Lucr.: so with quo: quo accidam? Enn. in Cic. Of missiles, *to reach the mark, hit:* tela acciderunt, Caes. Hence, fig., ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus, Ter.: without ad, vocis sonitus aures accidit, Pl.: in aliquem, *to fall upon one*, i. e., *to fit* or *apply to him:* istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. II. In gen., *to arrive*, esp. *suddenly, unexpectedly*, usu. *absol.:* repente clamor accidit, Liv. III. *to turn out, to end, to happen, to befall one:* bene ubi quid consilium discimus accidisse, *that it has turned out well*, Pl. Gen. of *unfortunate* events: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Hence, euphemistically, of death, gen. with *humanitus:* si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, id. But also of fortunate occurrences: accidit satis opportune, Caes. With *ut* and *quod* (v. *accedo*, iv.): accidit ut Hermae dejicerentur, Nep.: accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. With *inf.:* nec accideram, mihi opus esse, id.

ac-cīdo, ēre, 2. *v. a.*, old form for accio, *to fetch, to bring*, Pl.

accinctus, a, um, *Part.* [accingo.]

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* (but gen. used intrans. or reflect.), *to gird to, on* or *about:* lateri ensem, Virg.: and reflect., *to gird one's self:* fido accingitur ense, id. II. Gen., *to arm, equip, provide:* gladiis accincti, Liv.; hence accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. Fig., magicas accingier artes, Virg. III. Fig. Accingere se or accingi, *to prepare to enter upon* or *undertake:* constr. *absol.* with *ad, in*, or *Dat.:* accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter.: ad consulatum, Liv.: desperatione in audaciam, Tac.: se praedae acc., Virg.. In Tac. often actively: *to make any one ready:* ornat Phraaten accingitque paternum ad fastigium, *prepares him for.* With *Inf.:* accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Virg. Also, as *v. neutr.:* accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, id.

ac-cio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.*, *to summon, to fetch:* accivero pueros, Cic. II. Fig.: *to bring on, to cause:* nisi virtus voluptatem accivet, id.

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio], *to take to one's self, to accept, receive:* leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Pl.: gremio, Virg. When accipere is to be interpreted from the *recipient's* point of view, it means, *to get* or *receive;* but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by *to take* or *accept.* 1. accepi tuas literas, Cic.: ignem, *catches fire*, Lucr.: gloriam a patre, *to inherit*, Nep. Hence, *to receive, take in as a guest*, Pl. 2. hanc epistolam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Pl.: pecuniam, Cic. Hence, *to treat, to deal with:* leniter acc., Cic. Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv.: *to receive as a trust*, hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. II. *to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe:* quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Hence, *to get intelligence, to learn:* Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntiis accepit, Sall. 2. *to comprehend* or *understand what is heard:* si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. 3. With *ad* or *in* with *Acc.* also with an *adv.* or an *Abl.*, to denote the *manner* of receiving anything, or the *sense* in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia acc., *to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter.: in bonam partem acc., *to take in good part*, Cic.: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, Ter. Hence, 4. acc. omen, *or* in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen*, Cic. Poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. III. *to take a thing upon oneself, to undertake it = suscipio:* mea causa causam accipite, Ter. IV. *to bear, to endure:* calamitatem, Cic. V. *to be satisfied with, to approve:* excusationem, Cic.. "accipio," *I allow it*, Hor. So, acc. legem, *to assent to.*

accipiter, tris, (earlier also ĭtris.), m. (*f.* Lucr.). A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. 1. *the common hawk*, Falco palumbarius, Linn.; Ov., Plin. 2. *the sparrow-hawk*, Falco nisus, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. In Virg. called sacer, because auguries were taken from it. II. Fig. of a rapacious man, Pl.

accisus, a, um, *Part.* [accido] *cut all but through:* accisa ornus ferro, Virg. *cut off:* accisis crinibus, Tac. Poet., of food, accisis dapibus, *being consumed*, Virg. II. Esp. fig., *impaired, ruined:* accisae res (*opp.* res integrae), Cic.

accitus, a, um, *Part.* [accio.]

accitus, ūs, m. (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [accio] *a summons, a call:* magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic.

acclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo] *a calling to, a shout, an acclamation.* In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration), always with the idea of *hostility* or *disapprobation.* On the contr., in the histt., as used of the people, always *a shout of approbation:* Liv.: Suet.: it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is the clapping together of the hands.

acclāmĭto, are, 1. v. *freq.*, *to cry to, exclaim repeatedly*, Pl.

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to cry out at, to shout at.* With *Dat.* In Cic., in a hostile sense: ne mihi acclametis, *cry out against.* In the historians, *to shout applause, to huzza*: servatorem liberatoremque acc., *applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer*, Liv. *Pass. impers.*, Plin.: Suet.

ac-clāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make clear, to reveal*; an augural term, Liv.

ac-clīnis, e, *adj. leaning on, inclined towards*: *with Dat.*: arboris acc. trunco, Virg. Fig. *disposed to*: accl. fabis animus, Hor.

ac-clīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to lean on* or *against*: with *in* and *acc.*, se acclinavit in illum, Ov.: with *dat.*, castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. Fig. with *se*, *to incline to a thing*: ad censum senatus, id. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in declino, inclino, reclino, clivus, κλίνω.]

ac-clīvis, e, also **-vus**, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep*: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic. *Acclivus*: acclivo limite, Ov.: placide acclivos, Liv.: but the reading always dub.

acclīvĭtas, ātis, *f. an acclivity* or *ascent*: pari acclivitate collis, Caes.

accŏla, æ, c., *a dweller near a place, a neighbour*: (*incola*, a dweller *in* a place): pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. Fig., accolae Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. In Tacitus, of a tributary stream: *adj.*, Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum.

ac-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. v. n. *to dwell by* or *near*: with *Acc.* (rar. with *Dat.*): illum locum, Cic.: pass., fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin.

accommŏdātē, *adv. suitably, agreeably*, etc. (v. accommodatus), Cic.

accommŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo] *the fitting* or *adjusting of one thing to another*, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *the accommodating of one's will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence*: ex accommodatione magistratuum, id.

accommŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [accommodo] and *Adj. fitted* or *adapted to a thing, suitable, conformable*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum acc., Cic.: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., *conformable to my interest*, id.

ac-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [com and modus; hence lit. *to make one thing of the same size and shape as another*] *to fit* or *adapt, to put on*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic.: lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Fig.: *to adapt* or *accommodate to*: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Hence, acc. se, *to adapt oneself to another's wishes, to conform to, to comply with*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id.: or without the pronoun; peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. ‖. In gen. *to apply, or devote to, to lend*: testes ad crimen, id.: lapis dentifricius accommodatus, *employed as a dentifrice*, Plin.

ac-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* (poet. for *accommodatus*), with *Dat.*, *fit, convenient*: valles acc. fraudi, Virg.

ac-congĕro, essi, estum, 3. v. a. *to carry* or *bring together to*: Pl.

ac-crĕdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. (*pres. subj.* accredua, Pl. As. 3, 2, 4) *to yield one's belief to another*, i. e. *to believe unconditionally*, Cic.

ac-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. *to grow on, to continue growing, to increase*: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl.: *to swell, rise up*, flumen subito accrevit, Cic. ‖. Gen. with *Dat.*: *to be joined* or *annexed to*; poet.: trimetris acc. jussit nomen iambeis, Hor.

accrētĭo, ōnis, *f. an increasing, increment*, Cic.

accŭbĭtātĭo = accubitio.

accŭbĭtĭo, ōnis *f.* [accubo] *a lying* or *reclining* (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis, Cic.

accŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* = accubitio, *a reclining at table*, Plin.

ac-cŭbo, ui, ĭtum, 1. v. n. *to lie near* or *by*: with *Dat.*: quoi bini custodes semper accubant, Pl.: with *Acc.* acortum accubui, id.: with *apud*, Cic.: also *absol.*: Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg.: Fig., theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, for *adjacens*, Suet.: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, *is stored*, Hor. ‖. Esp., *to recline at table* (in the Rom. manner): ire licet accubitum, Pl.

accŭbŭō, *adv. lying near*, Pl.

ac-cūdo, ĕre, 3. v. a. lit. *to hammer to*, i. e. *to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging*: hence, *to add to*, Pl.

ac-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. [Cumbo, root CUB], *to lay oneself near* or *upon*: in the *perfect tenses*, *to lie near*: with *Acc.*: acortum accumbas, Pl. But esp. of the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the R. women, Val. Max.) reclined at table, upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), whilst they supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accumbere, Liv.) the right hand only being employed in taking food, Cic.: epulis, Virg. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch, the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere; and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand.

accūmŭlātē, *adv. abundantly, copiously*, Cic.

accūmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accumulo] *a heaping up*, esp. *of earth round the roots of plants*, Plin.

accūmŭlātor, ōris, *m. one who heaps up* or *accumulates*: opum, Tac.

ac-cūmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [cumulo], *to add to a heap, to heap up* or *accumulate* (stronger than *augere* or *adders*): auget, addit, accumulat, Cic. ‖. Fig. acc. caedem caedi, *to heap murder upon murder*, Lucr. 2. *to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up*, Plin.

accūrātē, *adv. carefully, accurately*, Cic.

accūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accuro], *carefulness, accuracy*, Cic.

accūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [accuro], *prepared with care, studied, exact*: accurata malitia, *a studied artifice*, Pl.: accurata oratio, *an elaborate speech*, Cic.

ac-cūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (accurasso, is, it = accuravero, is, it, Pl.) *to bestow care upon, to prepare* or *do anything carefully*, prandium, Pl. Also of guests: *to regale them*, id.: melius accurantur, quae consilio geruntur, Cic.

ac-curro, curri (seldom ŏcurri), cursum, 3. v. n. *to run* or *hasten to*: absol., and with *ad* and *in*: si inclamaro ut accurras, Cic.: ad praetorem accurrit, id.: in Tusculanum, id. The pass. as impers., Tac. Fig. of ideas: *present themselves*, Cic.

accursus, ūs, *m. a running* or *hastening to, a concourse*: populi, Tac.

accūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [accuso] *blameworthy, reprehensible*: turpitudo, Cic.

accūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a complaint, accusation*: ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. The *t. t.* belonging to it are: comparare and constituere, id.; also intentare, Tac.: capessere and exercere, id.: facitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, Cic.: accusatione desistere, *to desist from*, id.: accusationi respondere, *to answer it*, ib.

accūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser* or *plaintiff*, *esp.* in a state trial (*petitor*, a plaintiff in a private action): *petitoris* personam capere, *accusatoris* deponere, Cic. ‖. *an informer, a denouncer* (= delator), Suet., Juv.

accūsātōrĭē, *adv. after the manner of an accuser, i. e. with exaggeration*: Latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui, Cic.: where Latine, *plainly* or *in plain English*, as we should say, is opposed to accusatorie.

accūsātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accusator] *pervaining to an accuser, accusatory*: lex, Cic.

accūsātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female accuser*, Pl., Plin.

accūsĭto, are, 1. v. *freq.* [accuso] *to accuse repeatedly*, Pl.

ac-cūso, (also with ss) avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*ad* and *causa*, like *concludo* from *claudo*] *to call one to account, to reproach, blame*: with two acc. one being a neut. pron.: ipsum vero quid accusas? Cic.: or only of the person: me tibi exoso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Of things: *to blame* or *find fault with*: alicujus desperationem, id. ‖. *to call one to account publicly, to indict* or *arraign*: lege *t. t.*, *(aliquem alicujus rei)*: nunquam ambitus alterum accusaret, id.: but other constructions occur: hoc crimine, Nep.: de vi, de veneficiis, etc., Cic.: inter sicarios, id.: the word

denoting the punishment, as well as that denoting the crime, is put in *Gen.*: capitis acc., *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep.

ăceo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be sour* (of wine): Cato. [AC, *sharp* or *sour*.]

ăcer, ĕris, *n.* (once in Servius, *f.* found only in *nom.* and *gen. sing.*), *the maple-tree*, Plin. The wood used for writing-tablets: vile, Ov.

ăcer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m.* acris, Enn.; *f.* acer, Naev. and Enn.; acrus, a, um, Pall.) *pointed, sharp, piercing*: acribus armis, Lucil. Esp. applied to the senses and their objects: *sharp, dazzling, pungent, piercing*. I. Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. 2. Of the hearing: aurium mensura, quod est acrius judicium et certius, id. 3. Of smell: summa et acerrima suavitate, id. 4. Of taste: acri stomacho, *an acid stomach*, Hor. 5. Of sensation in gen.: *sharp, severe*: ac. hiems, Hor.: morbus, Pl.: sitis, Tib. II. Applied to the passions: *eager, vehement, passionate, biting*. dolor, Virg. III. Of the intellect and its conceptions: *subtle, acute, sagacious memoria, strong, retentive*, Cic.: vir acri ingenio, id. IV. Of moral qualities. 1. In a good sense: *active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous*: acres milites, Cic.: civis acerrimus, *an ardent patriot*, id. Also of animals, acer equus, Virg.: acres canes, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: *hasty, passionate, violent, severe*: uxor acerrima, Pl. VI. Of abstract things: acerrimum bellum, Cic.: acres syllabae, *which proceed from short to long*, Quint. Construction: with *in* and *abl.* acer in gerendis rebus, Cic.: with *abl.* alone, bellis acer Halesus, Virg.: with *gen.*, acer militiae, Tac. *Adv.* acriter (and acre). *Comp.* acrius. *Sup.* acerrime (v. *acriter*). [Prob. root AC, seen in ācuo, ācies, in spite of the difference of quantity; v. *acuo*. From this comes the Fr. *aigre*, and our *eager*, as from macer, *maigre*.]

ăcerbē, *adv. roughly, sharply, bitterly*: ac. severus in filium, Cic.: si acerbius inopiam (*i. e.* cibi) ferrent, *with too much difficulty* or *pain*, Suet.

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus], *harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits*: Plin. Fig.: fructus magna acerbitate permixtos, Cic. II. Fig. *harshness, rigour, moroseness* (opp. to *comitas, lenitas, etc.*): severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, id.: acerbitas et abunde salis, *satirical severity*, Quint. Also, *bitterness*, i. e. *ill-feeling*: dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. 2. *sorrow, pain, anguish, calamity, hardship*: omnes acerbitates perferre, id.

ăcerbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make harsh* or *bitter, to embitter*: *lit.* and *fig.*: gaudia, Stat. II. *to augment* or *aggravate anything disagreeable*: formidine crimen acerbat, Virg.

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. unripe*: pirum, Varr.: hence, I. *bitter harsh, sour*: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2. *untimely, premature*: funere merait acerbo, Virg. 3. *unfinished, crude*: impolitae res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Cic. II. Applied to sounds: *harsh, gruff, shrill*: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. III. Denoting human qualities: *rough, repulsive, morose, violent, etc.*: acerbos inimicos, Cic.: acerbissimus hostis, id. IV. Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous, troublesome, etc.*: acerbum frigus, Hor.: acerbissima vexatio, Cic. Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), *a bitter, painful death*, Cic.: also in an *active* sense: mors acerba, *afflicting, painful*, i. e. *to others*, Nep. As a subst. acerbum, i. n., *calamity, misfortune*, Ov.: Virg.: acerba, *n. plur. adv.*, Virg. [Root AC, and most prob. through ācer: the term. *-bus* = *-vus* is seen in superbus.]

ăcernus, a, um, *adj.* [ācer] *made of maple*: trabibus acernis, Virg.

ăcerra, ae, *f.* [prob. for *acerna*, sc. arcula, from acer, *maple*] *an incense box, a censer*, Virg., Hor.

ăcervālis, e, *adj.* [acervus] *heaped up* = *συρώτης, an argument by accumulation*, Cic.

ăcervātim, *adv.* [id.] *by accumulation, in heaps* confertos ita acerv. mors accumulabat, Lucr. Hence II. Fig. = summatim, *in a mass, summarily*: acer. reliqua dicam, Cic.: multa acer. frequentans, *crowding together many thoughts in one period*, id.

ăcervo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [acervus] *to heap* or *pile up, to amass*, Plin. Fig., *to accumulate, to multiply*: leges, Liv.

ăcervus, i, *m. a heap* (esp. of things of the same kind): frumenti, Pl.: acervi corporum, Cic.: pecuniae, id.: and, Fig. acervi facinorum, Cic. II. In dialectics, *t. t., an argument by accumulation* (συρείτης), Cic.

ăcesco, acŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [aceo] *to turn sour*, Hor.

ăcētābŭlum, i. *n.* [acetum] orig., *a vessel for vinegar*; hence *any small vessel*, Quint. As a liquid or dry measure, *the fourth part of a* hemina, Plin. *a juggler's cup*, Sen. II. In anatomy, *the socket of the hip-bone*, Plin. 2. In zoology, *the suckers of polypi*, id. 3. In botany, *the cup of flowers*, id.

ăcētārĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [acetum] sc. olera, *vegetables prepared with vinegar, a salad*, Plin.

ăcētum, i. n. [orig. *Part.*, from aceo] lit. *become sour*, hence sc. vinum, *sour wine, vinegar*: acre, Hor.: mulsum aceti, *vinegar mead*, a Rom. drink, v. mulsus. II. Fig. *wit, shrewdness*, Pl.

ăchasmēnis, ĭdis, *f. an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts*, Plin.

ăcharnē, ēs, *f., a sea-fish*, Plin.

ăchātēs, ae, *m.* and *f.*, *an agate*, Plin.

ăchēta, ae, *m.* (sounding), *the larger singing cicada* or *grasshopper*, Plin.

ăchillēa, ae, *f. a genus of plants*, including several species; the same as achilleos, Plin.

ăchillēos, i. *f. sc.* herba, *a medicinal plant, milfoil*, Plin.

ăchlis, is, *f. a wild beast of Scandinavia*, most probably the elk, Plin.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. a little sour, sourish*: acidulo sapore, Plin.

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aceo] *sour, tart, acid*: acidissimum acetum, Pl.: acida creta, *chalk steeped in vinegar*, Mart. II. Fig. *sharp, biting, disagreeable, harsh*: invisum acidumque, Her. [Ac-idus and ac-utus are both derived from the root AC, *sharp*; but the former means, sharp to the *taste*; the latter, sharp to the *touch*: cf. aceo and acue.]

ăcĭēs, ēi, *f.* (*Gen.* also acii and acie, like dii and die, facii and facie, from dies, facies): the *point* or *edge* of a weapon. acies hastae, Ov.: securium, Cic. Fig. aciem anctoritatis, id. II. Of the sense of sight. 1. *keenness of eye, sharp-sightedness*: oculorum acies, Lucr.: Caes. Fig. *brightness, glittering*: stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg. 2. *the pupil of the eye*: acies ipsa, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic.: and poet. for *the eye*: geminas flecte acies, Virg. 3. *a looking at an object, view*: prima acie, *at first sight*, Lucr. III. *acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius*, always with *Gen.*: acies humani ingenii, Cic. IV. In military lang., *the battle-array, line of battle*: acies decem cohortium, Cic.: hostium acies, Caes.: prima acies hastati erant, *the van, the first line*, Liv.: ab novissima acie, *from the rear*, id.: dextra acies, *the right wing*, id.: also, *an army in battle array*: inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes.: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, *the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array*, Liv.: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, *he drew up the army in battle array*, Caes. Of ships, Nep. Of cavalry, Liv. Fig. of a conflagration, acies Vulcania, Virg. 2. *a battle, engagement* = pugna: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. 3. Fig. *a verbal contest, disputation*: philosophos qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, Cic. V. acies ferri, *steel*, Plin. [Root AC, *sharp*, as in ἀκίς, ἄκρος, ἀκόνη.]

ăcina, v. acinus.

ăcinăcēs, is, *m. the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar*, Hor., Curt. [Persian *dhen*, "iron," with the diminutive termination *ek*: *dhenek*, "a short sword."]

ăcinos, i. *f.* = ἄκινος, *a fragrant plant, the wild basil*, Plin.

ăcinōsus, a, um, *adj. full of grapes*, Plin. II. *resembling grapes*, id.

ăcinus, i, *m.* and **ăcinum**, i. *n. any juicy berry with seeds*, not a stone, esp. *the grape*, Plin.: but also of ivy, id. II. *The kernel* (seed, stone, *etc.*) *in the berry*, Cic.

ăcipenser, ĕris and **ăcipensis**, is, *m., a fish highly esteemed by the Ro-*

mene, supposed by Cuvier to be the sterlet or sturgeon of the Euxine, Cic.

aclis, idis, *f. a small javelin*, Virg.

ăcōnĭtī, *adv.* (lit. *without dust*), *without labour*, Plin.

ăcōnĭtum, i, *n. a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*, Virg. Several plants seem to be confounded under this name.

ăcontĭae, ārum, *f. plu. meteors* or *shooting-stars, with dart-like trains*, Plin.

ăcŏpos, -us, i, *m.* or **ăcŏpon**, -um, i, *n.* (soothing weariness, pain, *etc.*), *a kind of stone*, perh. *crystalline quartz* or *spar*, Plin. ‖ acopum (*sc.* medicamentum or unguentum), *a soothing salve*, Plin.

ăcor, ōris, *m.* [acus] *a sour* or *acid taste, sourness*: Quint. Fig. Plin.

ăcorna, ae, *f. a kind of thistle*, Plin.

ăcŏrus, i, *f.* and **ăcŏrum**, i, *n. an aromatic plant, the sweet flag*, Plin.

ac-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, *v. n.*, lit., *to become physically quiet, to repose at rest*: tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Fig.: of things: rem familiarem acquiescere, *to remain unaltered, not to be diminished*, Liv.: and euphemistically, *to die*: anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hence in epitaphs: HIC ACQVIESCIT, *etc.* ‖ Fig.: as applied to feelings or opinions: *to be at rest* or *ease*; hence, *to be satisfied* or *pleased*; *to acquiesce in, assent to* (in Cic. mostly with *in*: in later writers, with *Dat.* or *Abl.*): in qua acquiescam, Cic.: with *Abl.* or *Dat.*: qui Clodii morte acquierunt, id.: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, *had faith in*, Suet.: in quorum ea commotus acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where note the climax), Cic.

ac-quiro, īvi, ītum, *v. a.* [quaero] lit. *to seek in addition to*: hence *to add to, to acquire* (as an addition), with *ad* or *Dat.*: quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic.: fluma vires acquirit eundo, Virg. ‖ Gen.; *to get, obtain, procure*, or *provide*: amicos, Sall. ‖ Absol.: *to acquire* or *amass riches* or *money*: acquirendi insatiabile votum, Juv.

ăcra, ōrum, *n. plu.* also ae, *f. a promontory*, or *headland*, Plin.

acraeus, a, um, *adj. occupying a height*, an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv.

ăcrēdŭla, ae, *f. the name of an unknown bird*, the ἀκαλανθὶς of Aratus, Cic.: acc. to some, *the thrush* or *owl*: acc. to others, *a nightingale*.

ăcrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ācer] *somewhat sharp, tasty*: acriculus senex, Cic.

ācrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [ācer] *sharpness*, or *pungency*; of sensible things, whether agreeable or disagreeable: (*acerbitas* only of what is disagreeable). Cato; Plin. ‖ Fig. *intellectual or moral sharpness* or *force*: Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam, Cic.

ācrĭter, *adv. sharply, vehemently, acutely, zealously*: Cic.; Caes. *Comp* acrius, Lucr., Hor.: *Superl.* acerrime, Cic.

ăcrŏāmă, ātis, *n. anything heard with pleasure*, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: quod acr. aut cujus vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. ‖ Hence, Met. *the performer*, or *reciter*; also, *a buffoon*: non solum spectator, sed actor et acr., Cic.

ăcrŏāsis, is, *f. a hearing, a listening to*: *an assembly of the learned to hear a discourse*: in acroasi legere, Cic. ‖ *the discourse delivered before such an assembly*: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet.

ăcrŏcĕrāunĭa, ōrum, *n. plu.* (a promontory in the Ionian sea: hence) *any place dangerous to mariners*: haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov.

acta, ōrum, *n. plu.* of part. [ago] used *subst.* ‖ *what has been done, acts*, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: acta Caesaris defenditis, Cic. ‖ *a record of any kind of events*, acta senatus, *the proceedings of the Senate*: acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., *a newspaper published daily at Rome*: habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic.: acta forensia, *legal reports*: acta militaria, Veget.: hence, ab actis, *a keeper of records, a registrar*.

acta, ae, *f. the sea-shore*, esp. as a place of recreation: in acta jacebat ebrius, Cic.

actaea, ae, *f. a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher*, Plin.

actē, es, *f. a shrub employed for curing dropsy, dane-wort*, Plin.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago] *a doing, performing, action* (in gen.): actio divina, Cic. With *Genitive*, 1. where *gen.* = adj.: ad eas res parandas, quibus act. vitae continetur, *vital action*, i. e. *active life*, id.; and, 2. where *gen.* = acc. after a verb: aperta act. rerum illarum, *the public performances, doing of those things*, id.: hence, act. gratiarum, *the giving of thanks*, id.: French, *action de grâces*. ‖ *public functions*, or *duties*. 1. In gen.: actiones tribunorum, *their official duties*, Liv. Hence, *negotiation, deliberation*: act. de pace, Cic.: *political measures* or *proceedings, addresses of the magistrates to the people*: improbitas et legis et actionis tuae, id. 2. In law, *an action, suit, process* with a defining *Gen., e. g.* actio furti, injuriarum, *for theft, assault, etc.*: also with *de*: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, *etc.*: actionem alicui intendere, Cic.: instituere, id., *to bring an action against any one*. Hence in gen., *a legal formula*, or *form of process*: actiones Manilianae, *forms relative to purchase and sale*: *the speech* (oral or written) *of the prosecutor*: thus Cic. calls his oratt. against Verres, actiones: *permission to bring an action*: dare alicui actionem (which was the office of the praetor), Cic. ‖ *gesticulation, delivery*, or *action of an orator, or actor*, id.: often including the voice: act. ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, id. ‖ *the action, or plot of a play*.

actĭto, āre, 1. v. *freq.* [ago] *to act* or *plead frequently* (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, Cic.. tragoedias, id.

actĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [actio] *a short judicial harangue*, Plin.

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *active*: philosophia act., *practical* (opp. to contemplative), Sen.: Quint.

actor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives* or *sets in motion*: act. pecoris, Ov. ‖ In gen. *he who does* or *accomplishes anything*: Gelo dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, Cic. 2. Legal *t. t., one who brings an action, a plaintiff*. In a public action, the *actor* was usually called *accusator*, in a private cause, *petitor*: accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. 3. Hence *one who manages the prosecution*, id.: also *an advocate* in gen. 4. *an agent* or *attorney, a steward*: act. publicus, *he who administers the public property*, Tac.: act. summarum, *an accountant* or *cashier*, Suet. ‖ Rhet. *t. t., one who delivers an oration, an orator*, Cic. 2. *a player, an actor*: actores malos in theatro perpeti, id.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim. a small swift vessel impelled by oars*, Cic.

actŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *that which is easily moved, swift, agile*: navis, *a swift sailing ship*, Caes.: navigium, id.: also actuaria, or actuarium, *absol.*, Cic.

actŭārius, i, *m.* scriba, m. [actus] *a short-hand writer*, Suet. ‖ *a clerk, book-keeper*, or *registrar*, Aur. V. Caes.

actŭōsē, *adv. actively, vivaciously*, Cic.

actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *full of activity, very active*: virtus act. (est), Cic.

actus, a, um, *Part.* of ago: v. acta.

actus, ūs, *m.* [ago] *a moving* or *driving, an impulse*: magno actu, Virg. Hence, 1. *the right of driving* either *cattle* or *carriages through a place, a thorough-fare*: aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Meton. 2. *a road between fields*. 3. *a measure* or *piece of land*: actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Varr.: also *a division in a beehive*, Plin. ‖ *the doing* or *performing of a thing, an act, performance*: non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, Cic. ‖ *public business*, esp. *judicial*: actus rerum, Suet. ‖ *the action* or *delivery* of an orator or of a player: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 2. *an act of a drama*: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor.: and Fig. extremus act. aetatis, Cic.

actūtum, *adv. temp.* [actus] *immediately, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut.

frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo actutum, Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: ceteri reddet actutum pius Aeneas, Virg.

ăcŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus] *furnished with stings* or *prickles* (of animals and plants): ac. ictus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. Fig. 1. *stinging, sharp:* literae, Cic. 2. *subtle:* aculeata sophismata, id.

ăcŭlĕus, i, m. [Prob. a dim. from acus, although the gender is against it: cf. equuleus, hinnuleus] *a sting.* 1. Of animals: spis acul., Cic. Also, *the spur of fowls*, Col. 2. Of plants: *a spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, Plin. 3. Of an arrow or dart: *the point*, Liv. ‖. Fig., of discourse, conduct, *etc.:* either in a good or bad sense: aculeos in animis, *deep impressions*, Cic.: aculei contumeliarum, *the stings of sarcasm*, id.: omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, *all these very sharp arguments*, id.

ăcŭmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [acuo] *a sharpened point:* coni, Lucr.: stili, Cic.: auspicium ex acuminibus, *an omen from the shining points of spears*, id. 2. *The sting of an animal:* scorpii, id. ‖. *sharpness* or *pungency* (*of taste*), Plin. Fig. of the mind, like acies: *acuteness, shrewdness:* ingeniorum ac., Cic. In *Plur.:* serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. 2. *cunning, subtlety:* ac. Hyperidis, Cic. 3. *fraud, deceit:* meretricis acumina, Hor.

ăcŭmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make pointed, to sharpen*, Plin.

ăcŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [AC, v. acies] *to make sharp* or *pointed, to whet:* acutis sudibus, *with sharpened stakes*, Caes. ‖. Fig. *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* ac. linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. 2. acuere aliquem (sometimes ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite:* ad crudelitatem, id. 3. Of things: *to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem, *excites valour*, Virg.

ăcŭs, ūs, *f.* [AC, v. acies] *a needle* or *pin:* acu punctum, Cic.: acu pingere, *to embroider*, Virg. ‖. Fig., acu rem tangere, *to hit the nail on the head, to be right*, Pl.

ăcūtē, *adv. acutely, sharply, keenly*, Cic.

ăcūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus] *somewhat pointed* or *subtle*, Cic.

ăcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [acuo] *sharpened:* also, Adj *sharp, pointed:* ac. culter, Pl.: acutissimis vallis, Caes. 2. Fig. of objects affecting the senses: *sharp, acute, violent, severe:* ictuus sonitus effundit acutos, *sharp or treble notes*, Hor.: ac. odor, ac. sapor, *etc.*, Plin.: ac. sol, *scorching*, Hor. Subst. acuta, orum, n. *plu.*, ac. belli, *the perils of war*, id. 3. Of intellectual qualities: *acute, intelligent, sagacious:* homo ac. magis quam eruditus, Cic. Hence, Fig. ac. nares, *a fine nose*, Hor.

ăcȳlus, i, *f. the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin.

ăd, *prep.* with *Acc.* for euphony some times written *at*. Anciently, ar, *e. g. arveho, arbiter, arcesso* (q. v.) So: ar me advenias, Pl.: and in Inscripti. *arfuerunt, arfuisse*. As antith. to *ab* (as *in* to *ex*), *ad* denotes, first, direction towards an object either *without* or *with* motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space: ‖. Direction towards *without* motion: *to, towards:* often of geog. position, with the verbs jacere, vergere, spectare, *etc.:* Gallia vergit ad septemtriones, Caes. ‖. Direction towards *with* motion, and either with or without the idea of arrival, *towards, to, against:* ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, id. 2. With the idea of arrival: *to, even to*, with or without usque: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes.: quum sudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. Fig. deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Without usque: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Hence the whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on *ab* and *ad;* the former marking the point of departure, the second that of arrival. Ad me, te, *etc.* = domum meam, tuam, *etc.:* te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Sometimes *domum* is expressed: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, id. A proper name is similarly employed: magni demum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, *to the house of Afranius*, Caes. Ad, with the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem: ad Opis, Cic.: ad Vestae, Hor. With names of towns, *ad* is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple Acc.: profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop.: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov. ‖. Proximity = apud: *near to, by, at, among:* sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a dun continually at the door*, Pl.: ad forum esse, *to be at the market*, id. Hence, ad laevam *or* sinistram (*sc.* manum, partem), *adverb. on the left hand, on the left*, Ter.: and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium miliarium consedisset, *at the third milestone*, Cic. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. Even of persons: *among, before* = apud: ad judices sic agi solet, id. Frequently with proper names of places: ad Veios terror multiplex erat, Liv.: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, *etc.*

B. In time, analogous to the relations ‖. and ‖‖. in **A.** ‖. Direction towards, *i. e.* approach to a definite point of time: *about, towards:* domum reductus ad vesperum, *about evening*, Cic. ‖. The limit to which a space of time extends, with or without *usque: until, even to, up to:* usque ad hanc aetatem, Pl.: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, Cic. Hence the whole period is defined by the words dependent on *ab*, or *ab usque*, and *ad;* the former marking its beginning, the latter its end: ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum, Caes. ‖‖. A point of time either past or future: *at, on, in, by:* ad horam destinatam, *at the appointed hour*, Cic.

C. The relations of number. ‖. An approximation to a certain sum: *near, almost, about* (Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*, etc.): ad quadraginta eam posse eml minas, Pl.: also sometimes with quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, id.: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense; occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Caes. ‖. The *terminus*, the limit: *to, even to* (rare): sedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv.. ad assem, *to the last farthing*, Hor. The phrase ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means *all together, all without exception:* omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. ‖‖. An addition: ad Faleriorum Pyrrhive proditorem, tertium transfugis documentum esset, *a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Falerii and of Pyrrhus*, Liv.

D. In all the manifold relations of one object to another. ‖. With verbs which imply a reference to any one, or which denote something done for him: as those of giving, sending, informing, submitting, *etc.*, *ad* with *acc.* is frequently used in a sense different from that of the *Dat.* in connection with the same verbs: literas dare *ad* aliquem = *to send or write one a letter;* but literas dare *alicui* = *to give a letter to one*, i. e. *into his own hands:* ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, Cic. Hence mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one:* quae institueram, ad te mittam, id. So in titles of books: M. Tulli Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator, *etc.* In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to*, and *in* aliquem, *against* one. But there is often no distinction between a *Dat.* and *ad* with an *Acc.:* ad Q. Fulvium Hirpini dediderunt sese, Liv. ‖. *with regard to, in respect of, as to.* 1. With verbs: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. 2. With adjectives: where *ad* = *for, of, to:* ad rationem solertiamque praestantior, Cic.: locum ad egrediendum idoneum, Caes. 3.

With substantives: mentis ad omnia cascitas, Cic. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad scribendum, id. Applied to persons, ad sometimes = adversus, *against:* ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit, Ter.

III. The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after:* ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic. Ad speciem has several meanings: **1.** *in the manner of:* ad urbium speciem, Suet. **2.** *for show, display:* ad speciem vetustatis, Cic. **3.** *for appearance' sake:* paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. Also where the model or rule is likewise the cause, *according to, in consequence of:* ad horum preces, *on their entreaty*, Liv. **IV.** To denote, **1.** an aim or purpose: hanc juventutem ad facinora incendebant, Sall.: this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. Hence, instead of an *adj.* to designate a profession: miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv.: servi ad remum = remiges = *oarsmen*, id.: ad lecticam homines, *litter-bearers, chairmen*, Catull. **2.** Fitness or adaptation; *to, for:* genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, *etc.*, Cic. **V.** To denote comparison (from the idea of proximity or juxtaposition): ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, *in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad.* **I.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*, Liv. **II.** Ad hoc and ad haec = praeterea, insuper: *moreover, besides:* ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. **III.** Ad id quod, *besides that* (very rare), Liv. **IV.** Ad me, *te*, rem, *etc. concerning me, thee, the matter*, etc.: nihil ad me (*sc.* attinet), *that is nothing to me:* nihil ad haec, *that is not to the purpose, etc.* **V.** Ad tempus: *at a definite, fixed time*, Cic.: *at a fit, appropriate time*, Caes.: *for some, or a short time*, Cic.: *according to circumstances*, id. **VI.** Ad praesens: *for the moment, for a short time*, id.: *at present, now*, Tac. Ad praesentiam is similarly used, id. **VII.** Ad locum, *on the spot*, Liv. **VIII.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic. **IX.** Ad summam: *on the whole, in general*, id.: *in a word, in short*, id. **X.** Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum: *at the end, finally:* (*α*) Of place: *at the extremity*, etc.: ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. (*β*) Of time: *at last*, Cic. Hence (*γ*) Of order: *finally, lastly* = denique, id. **2.** In Liv., *wholly, quite* = omnino. **XI.** Ad unguem, lit. *to a nail*; hence, *exactly, accurately:* ad unguem factus homo, *a polished man*, Hor.

F. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic.

G. In composition. According to the *usual* orthography, the *d* of *ad* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v:* adbibo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t:* accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c:* acquiro, acquiesco. **II.** Signif.: Ad in composition with verbs denotes: **1.** *motion to:* accedere, *to step up to.* **2.** *addition:* accedere, *to be added.* **3.** *nearness:* assidere, *to sit near.* **4.** *assent, favour:* acclamare, *to express assent by acclamation, to cheer.* **5.** *near completion:* accidere, *to cut all but through.* **6.** *at, in consequence of:* arrigere, *raise* (on hearing or seeing anything). It also denotes the beginning of an action or condition, as, addormire, *to fall asleep;* and intensity, as, adamare, *to love passionately.*

ădactio, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] lit. *a bringing* or *driving to*, hence *compulsion*, Liv.

ădactus, a, um, *Part.* of adigo, q. v.

ădactus, ūs, *m. a bringing to, an application:* dentis adactus, *a bite*, Lucr.

ăd-aequē, *adv. in like manner, equally, so*, Plaut.

ăd-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act., *to make equal to, to equalize.* In Cic. gen. with *cum:* qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. **2.** In the histt. with *dat.:* mollibus ferme moenibus adaequatis, Caes.: tecta solo ad., *to level with the ground*, Liv. Fig. *to compare to*, Tac. **II.** Intr., *to equal a thing*, with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* turris, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt.: longarum navium cursum adaequarunt, Caes. **2.** *Absol., to be equal:* senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the* equites *were equally divided*, Cic.

ăd-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [agger] *to heap up*, Cat., Plin.

ăd-alligo, are, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *fasten to:* vermiculos ad. brachio, Plin. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: al-ligo = ad-ligo.]

ădămantĕus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas] lit. *made of steel, iron, etc.:* hence fig. *as hard as these*, Ov.

ădămantĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *dδαμάντινος, hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. Fig., clavi, Hor.

ădămas, antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always Gr. adamanta) = *dδάμας* (invincible), *the hardest iron or steel;* hence poet *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc.: solido adamante columnae, Virg.

2. Fig. of character: *hard, unyielding, inexorable*, Ov. **II.** *the diamond*, Plin.

ăd-ambŭlo, are, 1. *v. n. to walk about, at*, or *near*, Pl.

ăd-āmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with*, stronger than amo: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, *if you are thoroughly in love with virtue*, Sen. In Cic. always in *perf.* and *pluperf.*

ăd-āpĕrio, ui, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (not in Cic.) *to open fully, to throw open:* adaperias fores, Liv.: adaperta ora, Ov. **II.** *to uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen. **III.** *to make visible:* coelum, Plin.

ădăpertĭlis, e, *adj. that may be opened*, Ov.

ăd-āquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aqua] *to supply with water, to give to drink*, Suet., Plin.

ăd-āquor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to fetch water* (a military term), Caes.

ădauctus, a, um, *Part.* [adaugeo].

ădauctus, ūs, *m. an increase, growth*, Lucr.

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to increase* or *augment:* haec maleficia adsunt, adaugent, Cic.

ăd-augesco, ĕre, 3. *v. incep. to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive*, Lucr.

adaxint, v. adigo.

ad-bibo, bibi, bibitum, 3. *v. a. to drink* (stronger than bibere): quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Fig., adbibe puro pectore verba, Hor. [Hence Ital. *abbeverare*, Fr. *abreuver.*]

ad-bito, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [bito] *to come* or *draw near*, Pl.

adc, for words beginning thus, v. acc.

ădcĕt, ĕre, 2. *v. impers. it becomes, it is fit;* with *Acc.:* Pl. Also, *it is the manner of, it is just like*, id.

ad-censeo, v. *seq.*

ad-denso, are, 1. *v. a. to make close, compact:* extremi addensent (al. leg. addensant) acies, Virg.

ad-dico, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (Imp. addic, but addice, Pl.) orig.: *to assent to a thing.* **I.** Of an omen: *to be propitious;* usually absol. and with the subject aves: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixerunt, Liv.: also with auspicium: addicentibus auspiciis, Tac. **II.** Legal, *t. t.:* alicui aliquem or aliquid, *to award* or *adjudge any person or thing to one.* It expresses the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to the right he had declared to exist: bona alicui, Cic.: addictus erat tibi, *he had been declared bound to you for payment*, id.: bona alicujus in publicum add., *to confiscate*, Caes. **2.** add. alicui judicium, *to grant leave to bring an action*, Vatt.: add. litem, *sc.* judici, *to assign a cause to a judex.* This was the office of the praetor. **III.** In auctions: *to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser* (with the price in *Abl.*) bona Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. **2.** Transf. to private bargains: nummo te addicere, Hor. **IV.** Gen. *to assign, to make over, doom:* morti, Cic. Hence, **1.** *to devote, to consecrate to:* senatus, cui me semper addixi, id. **2.** In a bad sense, *to sacrifice, abandon:* cujus sanguinem addixeras, id.

addictio, ōnis, *f. the award* or *adjudication* (of the praetor, v. addico *no.* II.), Cic.

addictus, a, um, *Part.* [addico]. I. as subst. (v. addico *no.* II.) *one made over to his creditor for debt:* add. Hermippo, Cic. The addictus, or *bondman*, was not a slave; his *ingenuitas* was only in suspense. 2. Met. *forced, compelled:* addictus jurare, Hor. II. *knocked down to in auctions* (v. addico, *no.* III.): addictis decumis, Cic. Fig., pretio habere addictam fidem, *to have his good faith sold for money*, id. III. Assigned or devoted to a thing (v. addico, *no.* IV.). 1. *destined to:* gladiatorio generi mortis add., id. 2. *inclined, addicted:* Suet.

ad-disco, didici, no *perf. part.* 3. v. a. *to learn in addition to*, or in gen. *to learn*, Cic. II. *to be informed, to hear*, Just.

additāmentum, i, *n.* [addo] *an addition, increase*, etc.: inimicorum, Cic.

additus, a, um, *Part.* [addo] lit. *put on:* hence in a bad sense: *haunting, dogging:* Teucris addita Juno, Virg.

ad-divino, are, 1. v. a. *to divine, to prognosticate*, Plin.

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to put to, lay on, give to, give in addition, bring to:* aliquem or aliquid alicui (more rarely *ad, in*, etc.): album in vestimentum addere, *to put white upon one's dress*, Liv.: admunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter.: add. frena feris, Virg. With *in:* eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic.: also *Absol.:* add. animum, *to inspire with courage*, Ter.: verba virtutem non add., *impart*, Sall. II. Gen. *to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment*; constr. *absol.*, with *Dat.* or *ad*, rarely with *in:* verbum adde, Pl.: his pancos addit equites, Caes.: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, id. Poet.: noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg.: addere gradum, *to increase one's pace*, Liv. Hence, addunt in spatia, *they add space to space, hasten through the course*, Virg.: addita aetate, *as age advanced*, Plin. III. The 2d. person of the imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover:* adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. IV. *to say in addition:* panca ejusdem generis addit, Caes.: hence, with *Acc.* and *Inf.:* addebat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic.

ad-dōcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. v. a. *to teach, to teach in addition* (rare): addocti judices, Cic.: Hor.

ad-dŭbito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a., lit. *to incline to or begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt.* 1. with *de* or *in:* in his add. turpissimum est, Cic. 2. with *pron. relat.* or *num, an*, etc.: addubitavit an tempus esset, Liv. 3. Absol. *to hesitate:* Appium addubitasse ferunt, Liv. II. Transit. in Cic., only in perf. part. pass.: si plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (adduco for adduc, Pl.: adduxti for adduxisti, Ter.: adduxe = adduxisse, Pl.) *to lead to, to conduct, to bring:* ad aegros medicos solemus add., Cic.: with *in:* gentes feras in Italiam, id.: with *Dat.:* puero nutricem add., Ter. Poet. with *Acc.:* adducor litora, Ov. II. *to draw or pull towards, to contract:* adducere funem, Caes. Fig. habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic.: adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles*, Ov. III. Fig. *to lead to, to bring to*, or *into, to prompt, to incite:* with *ad* or *in:* rem add. ad interregnum, Cic.: adducta res in judicium est, id.: num quaerenda quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerint? id.: and with *Gerund:* ad suspicandum, id. Followed by *ut, to prevail upon, induce:* nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. With *quin:* Suet. And in *the pass. absol.: to be induced*, his rebus adducti, Caes. And with *inf.: to be convinced, persuaded* (πείθομαι): ego non adducor quemquam bonum putare, Cic. IV. *to bring on, occasion*, add. febres, Hor.

adductĭus, *comp. adv. stiffer, tighter.* Fig. *more severely*, add. imperitare, Tac.

adductus, a, um, *Part.* [adduco] Adj., *drawn tight, stretched, contracted:* add. vultus, Suet. II. Of place: *narrow, strait*, Mel. III. Fig. of character: *grave, serious, severe:* modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, Tac. *Concise* (of speech), Plin.

ăd-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. *inc.* and a. (adest = adedit, Lucan. cf. edo) *to eat nearly up, to eat up*, etc.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv.: and fig. *to use up, waste, exhaust:* (as money, strength, etc.): non adess jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic.: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac.

ădemptio (ademtio), ōnis, *f.* [adimo] *a taking away:* civitatis, Cic.

ădemptus or ademtus, a, um, *Part.* [adimo].

ăd-ĕo, ivi, oftener ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to go to*, or *approach:* 1. with *ad:* adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. 2. with *in:* prius quam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, id.: esp., adire in jus, *to go to law:* cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, id. 3. with *Acc.:* eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. 4. *Absol.* si adire non possit, id. 5. With *local adv.:* quoquam, Sall. II. *to address, accost*, or *apply to*, with *ad*, or *Acc.:* ad me ad. quosdam memini, Cic. Pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. Hence, adire aliquem per epistolam, *to address one in writing, by a letter*, Pl. So also: ad. deos, aras, deorum sedes, *etc., to approach the gods, their altars*, etc., *as a suppliant*, Cic.: ad. libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books*, Liv. III. *to visit:* Pythagoras Persarum magos adiit, Cic. IV. *to assail, attack:* ad. virum, Virg. 2. Prov. ad. manum alicui, *to deceive* or *bamboozle* any one, Pl. V. *to undertake*, or *enter upon anything, encounter*, with *ad* or *Acc.:* ad causas et privatas et publicas ad. cooptmus, Cic.: ad. ad rempublicam, *to take a part in public business*, id. Pass.: periculis aditis, id. 2. Of an inheritance, *t. t.: to enter on:* hereditatem patris, id.: ad. nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will*, Vell.

ăd-ŏ, *adv.* Lit.: *to that point, so far*, Cato. II. Of time, *so long*, strengthened by *usque*, = *ex*, and with *dum, donec*, following; or in Cic., with the correlative, *quoad:* atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. 2. Of degree: *so much, so great, to such a degree, so:* followed by *ut:* non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. So, *non adeo ut non:* non tamen adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, *ut* is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed *first*, and having the verb in the *indicative:* tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega praeceps ierat, Liv. Sometimes followed by *quod:* nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. 3. to denote a purpose, followed by *ut: to this end:* id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. III. *Absol.:* for the sake of emphasis, *moreover, further, just, even, more than this*; esp. enclitically with a pron. or with *atque:* id adeo si placet considerate, *just this*, Cic.: is adeo tu es, *you are even such a one*, Pl.: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, *they hint this, and indeed openly show*, Cic. With prons. or the conditional particles, it often stands for *quidem:* nec me adeo fallit, Virg. [Adeo is the correl. of quo-ad: in both, eo and quo are accusatives which have lost their final letter.]

ădeps, ipis, *c. the soft fat* or *grease of animals* (the hard is called *sevum*): ad. suillus, Varr. 1. Of men: Cassii adipem, *the corpulence*, Cic. 2. Met. of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. 3. *in trees, the soft sappy wood*, also called alburnum, id. 4. Fig. Of an orator, *bombast*: Quint. [Prob. root, DAP, Engl. *fat*, Germ. *fett*: perhaps connected with δάπτω, δαπάνη, δαψιλής, dapes.]

ădeptio, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *the obtaining, attainment:* adeptione boni, Cic.

ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* [adipiscor].

ăd-equito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to ride to* or *towards, to gallop:* equites Arioviati ad nostros ad., Caes. With *Dat.:* castris, Tac. With *Acc.:* Syracusas, Liv. With *in:* in primos ordines, Curt. II. *to ride near* or *by:* juxta aliquem, Suet.

ăd-erro, are, 1. v. n. *to wander to*, with *Dat.:* scopulis, Stat.

ădesdum, or ades dum (imper. fr. adsum with dum), *come hither*, Ter.

ăd-ēsŭrĭo, īre, 4. v. n. *to hunger after*: adesurivit magis, Pl.

ădēsus, a, um, *Part.* [adĕdo] *partly eaten, gnawed*; hence, poet. *worn away by water, smooth, polished*: adesi lapides, Hor.

adf. v. under aff.

adg. v. under agg.

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. *to stick* or *cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely*: absol. unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, *(of the magnet,)* Lucr.: with in and *Abl.*: tela in tuis visceribus, Cic.: with *Abl.*: fronte cuspis adhaesit, Ov. With *Dat.*: poet. tonsis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg.: and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. 2. Fig.: vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *adjoined the vineyard*, id.: tempus adhaerens, *the present time*, Quint. ‖. Of persons: Fig.: with *dat. to hang on, to keep close to*: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell.: hence, *in a threatening* or *annoying manner*, lateri adh. gravem dominum, Liv.: also, *in a fawning manner*, Pl.

ăd-haerĕsco, haesi, haesum, 3. v. n. *to stick* or *cleave to*: with *ad, in* and *abl.*: tragula ad turrim, Caes. Fig.: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can linger in such places*, Cic. With *Dat.*: justitiae, *to be attached* or *devoted to*, id. And, *absol.*: ut oratio nunquam adhaeresceret, *never was impeded*, id.: adhaerescere ad columnam (*sc.* Maenium), sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's column*, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. ‖. *to be in accordance with*: ad omnium vestrum studium, id. ‖‖. *to trail* or *drag after, to be left in the lurch*: tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? id.. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaereo, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between them: and it may perhaps be doubted whether it would not be better to regard adhaeresco as having none but *imperfect* tenses.]

ădhaesĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhaereo; the freq. adhaesito is not found] *an adhesion*, Cic.

adhaesus, a, um, *Part.* [adhaereo].

ădhaesus, ūs, *m.* [adhaereo] *a cleaving* or *adhering to*, Lucr.

ăd-hălo, are, 1. v. a. *to breathe on*, Plin.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. [habeo] *to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to* = admoveo, applico, etc.: *absol.*, with *ad* or *Dat.*: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Pl.: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg.: alicui calcaria, Cic. 2. Fig.: lumen adhibere rebus debet, id.: motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. 3. Hence = addere, adjungere, *to add to*, id. ‖. Of persons: *to bring forward, summon, employ*: leges, ad quas (*sc.* defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id.: absol. fratrem adhibet, Caes.: Esp., 1. Ad or in *concilium* or *consilium, to call to a council, to consult*: ad concilium adhibendos, *to be summoned to the council of war*, Caes.: adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, *took into counsel*, Cic.: *absol.*: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, id.: and often Fig. id. 2. Adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, *etc., to invite, entertain*: adhibete epulis, Virg.: in convivium, Nep. And Absol. *to treat*: universos adhiberi liberaliter, Cic. 3. Adhibere se ad aliquid, *to apply oneself*: se veram ad rationem, Lucr.: and Absol. adhibere se, *to behave oneself*: se adh. in potestate, Cic. ‖‖. *to use* or *employ*: with *ad, in*, or *dat.*: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes.: modum, *to set a limit to*: vitio, Cic.: memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory*, Nep.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [adhibeo].

ăd-hinnĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. v. n. *to neigh after*, fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. ‖. Fig. Cic.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhortor] *an exhortation, encouragement*, Cic.: Liv.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who exhorts*, or *encourages*: operis, Liv.

ădhortātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

ăd-hortor, ātus, 1. v. dep., *to exhort, encourage, incite*: with *ad* or *in*: me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic.: in bellum, Tac. 2. With *acc.*: milites, Cic. 3. Followed by *ut, ne*, or the simple subj.: Cic., Suet., Ter.: adhortari se, *to rouse oneself*, Cat.

ăd-hūc, *adv.* [lit. *to this point*, either of place or time: hūc is an acc. = hunc or hoc, cf. ad-eo]. |. Of place: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *to this point*, Pl. ‖. Of time: *till now, hitherto*: ille vidit quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum, Cic. With usque or semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl.: quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, id. Adhuc locorum, *hitherto*; ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Pl.: non, neque, nihil adhuc, *not up to this time, not as yet*: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. 2. To designate continuance: *yet, still*: tres adhuc legiones erant, *still remained*, Tac. 3. *just now*: Pl. ‖‖. *in addition to this, moreover, besides, further*: (cf. *ad hoc*, s. v. *ad* E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, Cic. Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] (adaxint = adigant, Pl.): *to drive to, bring, convey*, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc., Dat., local adv.* and *absol.* 1. Of cattle: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. 2. Of persons: finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, *to bring in an arbiter*, for ad arbitrum, *to summon before an arbiter* Cic. 3. Of things: tigna fistucis ad., *to drive in*, Caes.: turri adacta et contingente vallum, *a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart*, id. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *to inflict*: alte vulnus adactum, Virg.: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. ‖. *to drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act* (esp. against the will): tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. With *Inf.*: vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Virg.: absol.: adactis per vim gubernatoribus, Tac. ‖‖. Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, jusjurandum, jurejurando, *or* sacramento, *i. t., to put one on oath, to swear him*, omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes.: populum jurejurando adegit, Liv. 2. In verba adigere = in verba jusjurandum adigere: neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. 3. *Absol.*: magno cum assensu anditus, universos adigit, *swears them all*, id. IV. Poet.: *to bring near*, tempus adactum, Lucr. 2. = subigere, *to subject*, Stat. 3. *to shape*, Prop.

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum. 3. v. a. (ademsit = ademerit, Pl.) [emo] *to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw*: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. Constr. with *acc.*, or with *acc.* and *dat.* 1. In a good sense, *to free from*: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Pl. 2. In a bad sense: *to deprive*, or *rob of* (the common signif., esp. in prose): alicui vitam, Cic.: arma militibus, Liv. 3. Poet. with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor.. 4. Poet.: adimere is also used of persons: hanc, nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, Ter.

ădĭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fatty, greasy*: *subs. n.*: adipatum (sc. edulium) *pastry prepared with grease*: livida materno fervent adipata venenc, Juv. ‖. Fig.: of style: *gross, inelegant*: adipatae orationis genus, *larded*, Cic.

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus, 3. v. dep. [apiscor] *to come up to, or reach, to overtake*, fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to get, attain*, or *obtain*: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, Cic. With *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, id.: with *ut*? per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent, id. 2. With *Gen.*: arma, queis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. 3. Pass.: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl.: so esp. adeptus, Cic. [Root AP = Sans. *âp* "*to go*," and hence "*to get.*"]

ădĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adeo] *a going to, approach*, Pl.

ădĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [adeo].

ăditus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going to, approach, access:* quorum aditu ant abitu, Lucr.: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic.: homo rari aditus, *a man rarely accessible*, Liv. With *ad:* aditus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, *he has been more difficult of access*, Cic.: with *in* (cf. adeo) ad. in id sacrarium non est viris, id. 2. Fig.: alius ad. ad multitudinem, *another way of gaining the many*, id. II. Meton.: *an entrance, avenue*, etc.: primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, id. 2. Fig.: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id.

ad-jăcĕo, cŭi, no *perf. part.*, 2. *v. n. to lie at* or *near, to adjoin.* With *Dat.:* cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. Of geog. position: Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv.. with *Acc.:* gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep.

adjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjicio] *a throwing on, an adding to, annexation, addition:* Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. As *t. t.* I. In architecture, *a projecting*, or *bellying in the pedestals of columns*, Vitr.: *a means of strengthening, a support*, ib. II. In rhetoric, *the repetition of the same word, e.g.* occidi, occidi, Quint.

adjectus, a, um, *Part.* [adjicio].

adjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an adding:* odoris, Lucr.

ad-jĭcio, (in MSS. also adicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw to, to place at* or *near:* usu. with *Dat., in* or *ad* with *Acc.*, or *Acc.:* adj. telum ex locis superioribus in litus, *to hurl*, Caes. 2. Fig., cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Cic.: errori alium calculum adj., *to forgive*, Plin. 3. So of the mind: *to turn the thoughts* or *desires towards:* adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. II. In gen., *to add to*, or *increase, to annex* (*προστίθημι*), lit. and fig.: with *ad* or *Dat.:* ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic.: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. III. Of a speaker: *to add a new circumstance* or *argument* (cf. addo, *no.* 3), hoc natas adjice septem, Ov. IV. In auctions, *t. t.: to add to a bid, to outbid*, Dig.: Cic.

ad-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adjudge, to award as judge*, [opp. to abjudico, q. v.] regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic.: adj. causam alicui, *to decide a suit in one's favour*, id. Fig.: Plin. II. In gen.: *to ascribe, attribute to:* Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *ascribed to me*, Cic.

adjuero = **adjuvero**, v. adjuvo.

adjŭmentum, i, *n.* [contracted from adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], *a means of aid, help, assistance:* adjumenta et subsidia consulatus, Cic.

adjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo] *a joining* or *binding to, a union:* adjunctio verborum, Cic. II. *an addition, an adjunct:* virtutis, id.

adjunctor, ōris, *m. one who joins*, or *unites*, Cic.

adjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [adjungo] *joined to, connected with:* quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Hence, II. Adjuncta, ōrum, *n. plu. subst., things fit* or *suitable:* semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. 2. Rhet. *t. t. collateral* or *accessory circumstances*, Cic.: also, *a conditional clause*, id.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a., to join to, to bind to:* prop. of cattle: *to yoke, harness* (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, *etc.*): tauros aratro, Tib.: plostello adj. mures, Hor. II. Of persons or things: with *ad* or *Dat.:* ulmis vites, Virg.: also, *to add to, annex:* juris scientiam eloquentiae adjunxisti, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to bind to oneself*, or *conciliate:* animos hominum ad usus suos adj., id. III. Fig.: *to apply* or *attach:* animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter.: adj. fidem vitae, Cic. IV. *to subjoin a circumstance* or *argument* (*cf.* adjicio *no.* 3): quod quum dicerem, illud adjunxit, id.

ad-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swear, to confirm by oath:* constr. *acc. with inf.* or *ut* with *subj.*, adjurasque, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic.: per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Pl.: also, poet. with *acc.* (*ὄμνυμι τοὺς θεούς*): adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. II. *to swear in addition:* censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune jusjurandum haec adjurarent, Liv.

adjūtābilis, e, *adj. helping, serviceable:* opera, Pl.

adjūto, avi, atum, 1, *v. freq.* [adjuvo], *to help:* with *acc.*, istoccine pacto me adjutas? Pl.: adjutamur certis ab rebus, Lucr.: with *two Acc.:* id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter.: with *Acc. Rei* and *Dat. Pers.*, pueris onera adjuta, Ter.

adjūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper* or *promoter:* hic adjutor meus, Ter.: honoris adjutorem, Cic.: ad praedam adjutores, id.: se adjutore utantur, *let them employ him as an intercessor*, Caes. II. *a deputy, adjutant, assistant:* comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. III. On the stage, *a subordinate actor*, adjutorem, posset qui ferre secundas, Hor.

adjūtōrium, i, *n.* [id.] *help, assistance, support*, Vell., Sen., Quint.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female assistant, helper, etc.:* it is chiefly used in apposition with fem. subs.: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. II. Legiones adjutrices, *legions raised in the provinces as a reserve*, Tac.

adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* [adjuvo].

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. a.* (juvavi, juvatum, Sall.: adjuro *or* adjuero = adjuvero, Enn.: adjurit = adjuverit, Ter.) *to assist, support*, with *acc.* fortes fortuna adjuvat, Liv.: moerorem orationis lacrimis suis adj. *to heighten*, Cic. II. *to cherish, sustain, or foster:* hujus adjuvas insaniam, Pl.: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *encourage*, Liv. III. Absol.: *to be of use, to be profitable*; *impers.:* solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. IV. Other constructions. 1. Sometimes its subject is a whole clause with quod or si; quam ad spem multum eos adjuvabat quod Ligur ex nivibus creverat, Caes. 2. With two accusatives: irridet in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. 3. With ut *or* ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. 4. With the *Infin.:* adjuvat mas incubare, *helps to hatch*, Plin.

adl. For words beginning thus v. under all.

ad-mātūro, are, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to make ripe*, hence, *to quicken, hasten:* defectionem civitatis, Caes.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* [admetior].

ad-mētior, mensus, 4. *v. dep. to measure out to:* frumentum alicui, Cic.

ad-mīgro, are, 1. *v. n.* lit. *to come to*, hence, *to be added to*, Pl.

adminĭcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [adminiculum]: *to prop up, to support:* lit. vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. II. Fig. = adjuvo: adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr.

adminĭcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* the same as the preced., Cic.

adminĭcŭlum, i, *n. a prop, stay, support, the stake* or *pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported:* vites claviculis adminicula, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic.: adminicula gubernandi invenit Tiphys, *a rudder*, Plin. II. Fig. *aid, assistance;* nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. [Probably from the root which appears in emineo, promineo.]

administer, tri, *m.* [minister] *a servant, assistant, agent:* puer victus quotidiani adm., Cic.

administra, ae, *f.* [ministra] *a female servant, a handmaid:* multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic.

administrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administro] *aid, assistance, agency, execution:* hominum administratione uti, Cic. II. Gen.: *direction, management* = curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, id.: administratio belli, Caes. *Absol.:* officiis et administrationibus praeponere aliquem, Tac.

administrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fit for administration, practical*, Quint.

administrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, agent*, Cic.

ad-ministro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to attend upon* or *assist, to serve;* with *dat.* or *ad:* conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Pl. II. Gen. *to take in hand, to manage, administer, execute, perform:* belli adjumenta administrata sunt, Cic.: adm. rempublicam, Liv.: bellum, Cic. 2. Absol., Sall.

admīrābilis, e, *adj.* [admiror]

worthy of being admired, admirable: adm. in dicendo vir, Cic. ‖ *producing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical:* haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, id.

admīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. the quality exciting wonder or admiration, admirableness:* adm. coelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic.

admīrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [admirabilis] *admirably:* nos Asia accepit adm., Cic.: *astonishingly, strangely:* nimis adm. dicere, id.

admīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [admiror] *to be admired, admirable, wonderful:* suspicienda et admiranda, Cic.

admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wondering at, wonder, admiration:* adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic.: in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired,* Plin.: *Plur.:* haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiant, Cic. ‖ *surprise, astonishment:* admiratione obstupefacti, id. With *quod:* consulem adm. incessit quod nec pugnam inirent, Liv.

admīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer:* adm. antiquitatis, Quint.

ad-mīror, ātus, 1. *v. dep.: to wonder at, to regard with admiration or astonishment:* quorum ego copiam vehementer adm., Cic.: nil admirari, *not to be dazzled with anything* (μὴ θαυμάζειν), Hor.

ad-misceo, scŭi, xtum (*rarely* stum, Liv.) 2. *v. a. to mix,* or *mingle with, down bonis omnibus mundum implevit, malis nihil admiscuit,* Cic. With *Abl.* or *Dat.:* aer multo calore admixtus, id.: aquae admixtum calorem, id. ‖ Fig. *to mix up with, implicate, involve* (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, id.: admiscerentur plebeii, controversia fuit, *whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate,* Liv.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [admitto] *as, equus, admissa, etc., a stallion,* Varr. ‖ Fig., Cic.

admisse for admisisse, v. admitto.

admissio, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] *a letting in.* I. *a putting the stallion to the mare,* Varr. II. *admission to an interview* or *audience:* adm. dare alicui, Plin.: officium admissionis, *the office of chamberlain,* Suet.: magister admissionum, *chief marshal* or *lord chamberlain,* Amm.

admissum, i, *n.* [id.] *trespass, fault, crime,* Cic.

admissus, a, um, *Part.* [id.].

admistus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo].

admitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Pl.): *to let in, to let go* or *come to, to admit;* with *in, ad,* or *Dat.:* si to semel ad meas capsas admisero, Cic.: in cubiculum, id. 2. *to grant an audience* or *interview:* nec quemquam admisit, id.: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. ‖ Fig. *to allow to come* or *enter, to admit:* reliquis dictus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes. III. Of a horse: esp. in *Part. perf., to let go,* i. e. *to give the reins:* hence, *to urge on, put into a gallop:* equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes.: admisso Julae, *the flowing manes,* Ov. IV. Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.; *to allow to reach, to attend* or *listen to:* pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv.. adm. precationem, *to grant,* id. V. Of an act, event, *etc.: to let be done, to permit:* quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter.: *to give free course to:* quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Hence, *t. t.* of birds of favorable omen = addico, q. v.: simul aves rite admisissent, Liv. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, *etc.: to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commit:* often with *in* and a reflective pronoun: quantum in se facinus admisisset, intelligebant, Caes.: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, id.

admixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo] *a mixing, an admixture:* animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic.

admixtus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo] *mixed:* simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [modus] Lit.: *up to the measure, up to the mark:* hence, *quite, completely, very, excessively,* etc.: adm. meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, *I have fully recounted,* Pl.: jam adm. mitigati animi raptis erant, *were completely appeased,* Liv.: forma et genti adm. impolita et plane rudis, *very unpolished,* Cic.: prorae adm. erectae, *very high,* Caes.: pauci adm., *very few,* Liv.: me literae tuae adm. delectarunt, *pleased me excessively,* Cic. 2. Esp. with words denoting age: L. Crassus quum esset adm. adolescens, Cic. 3. With adv.: nihil adm. scripti reliquisset, *just nothing,* i. e. *nothing at all,* id. So with adj., equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, *none at all,* Liv. 4. In emphatic or corroborative replies: *yes, just so, exactly,* bellan' videtur specie mulier?—Admodum, Pl.: advenis modo?—Admodum, Ter.: scis solere in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri allo possit, dici adm. aut prorsus ita est, *just so, exactly,* Cic. ‖ Of numbers and time: *about, at most, only just:* sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romanorum, *about,* Liv.: usque adm. dum quinquies quinque numeres, *till you can count 25 at most,* Cato.

ad-moenio, īre, 4. *v. a. to besiege, invest:* oppidum, Pl.

ad-mŏlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* intr., *to toil up to, struggle towards,* ad hirundinum nidum, Pl. ‖ act. *heave up, throw upon,* with *Dat.:* ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *laid hands on,* id.

admŏnĕfăcio, ĕre, 3. *v. a. to remind, to admonish,* Cic.

ad-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn.* 1. Absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. 2. Aliquem alicujus: admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. 3. Aliquem de aliqua re: de sede Telluris et de portion Catuli me admones, Cic. 4. With *two Accusatives:* illud me praeclarum admones, id. 5. With *Acc. and inf.:* admonebant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 6. With a *rel.* clause: mens me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. 7. With *ut* or *ne:* admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id.: Canimus me admonuit, ut scriberem, id. 8. With the *Subj.* without a conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter cante faciat, Caes. 9. With the *Inf.* without a subject (in the poets and in the prose writers of the Aug. per.): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. 10. With *ad* and the Gerund: ad thesaurum reperiendum admonentur, Cic. ‖ *to remind a debtor, to dun:* potestas hominis admonendi, Cic. III. Poet. and in later Latin, *to urge* or *incite to action:* telo admonuit ilfugos, Virg. IV. In later Lat.: *to admonish further* or *again:* quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse; nunc admoneo, Sen. V. *to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment:* non Samnis, non Poeni, ne Parthi quidem saepius admonuere, Tac.

admŏnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo] *a friendly admonition:* adm. quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic. ‖ *a reminding* or *suggestion:* tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, id. 2. Fig. admonitio morbi, or doloris, *the recurring symptoms,* Plin. III. *chastisement, correction,* Suet.

admŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who reminds, a monitor,* Cic.

admŏnĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female monitor,* Pl.

admŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] = admonitio, *q. v.:* Cic.

admŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoneo].

admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] used only in the *Abl.: a reminding, suggestion,* etc.: admonitu Allobrogum, Cic.: acrior admonitu est, *at the rebuke,* Ov.

ad-mordĕo, mordi, rsum, 2. *v. a.* (admemordi = admordi, Pl.), *to bite* or *gnaw at:* admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. 2. Fig. *to bleed* or *fleece,* Pl.

admorsus, a, um, *Part.* [admordeo].

admŏtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo] *a putting to, an application,* Cic.

admōtus, a, um, *Part.* [admoveo].

ad-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* and *intrans.* (admoram, admorim, *etc.,* for admoveram, admoverim, *etc.,* Virg., Ov.): *to move to, to bring* or *conduct towards* or *to.* With *acc.* either alone, or governed by some prep., or with *dat.:* ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic.: scalas moenibus, Tac.: Hannibalem admotum altaribus, *led* or *conducted to,* Liv.: Marcello ad munera publica admoto, *being brought into office,* Suet.: mors Agrippae ad-

movit propius Neronem Caesari, *brought him into closer connection*, Vell. ‖. *to apply, to direct towards:* aurem admovi, Ter.: in marmoribus quibus Nicias manum admovisset, *on which he had laboured*, Plin. Manus adm. sometimes means, *to lay violent hands on:* nunquam Deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. 2. Fig. of mental objects: mentem ad voces alicujus, *to attend to*, Cic.: terrorem, *to strike with terror*, Liv. ‖‖. Intransitive or reflective: *to draw* or *come near:* jam admovebat rex, Curt. 2. In the passive, especially the participle; *to be near to:* admota Nilo Africa, Juv.

ad-mūgio, ii, 4. *v. n. to low to* or *bellow after*, Ov.

admurmŭrātio, ōnis, *f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (in approbation* or *disapprobation)*, Cic.

ad-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to murmur at (approvingly* or *disapprovingly)*: quam valde universi admurmurarint, Cic.: *impers.* admurmuratum est, id.

ad-mūtilo, avi, atum, are, 1. *v. a. to crop* or *clip* — Fig. *to cheat*, Plaut.

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnatus.

ad-nomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn. for other words in *adn.* v. *amn.*

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

ăd-ŏlĕo, ui (rarely ēvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [oleo, *to smell*]. ‖. Intrans. *to smell, emit an odour;* unde hic unguenta adolent? Pl. ‖. Trans. *to cause to emit a smell;* hence, *to set fire to, burn:* leves stipulae demtis adolentur aristis, Ov. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, *offered entire, made a whole burnt offering*, Enn.: Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Virg. 2. By a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria donis, *they light up the altars with offerings*, Lucr. 3. Fig. *to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of:* quibus cura flammis adolere Penates, Virg.

ădŏlescens (adulescens), entis, (*Gen. plur.* adolescentium, once adolescentum, Pl.) *Part.* [adolesco] *growing up, young:* hominem adolescentem non tam allicere volui, Cic. ‖. Subst. *a young man* or *woman: properly* from the age of 15 to 30: but sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age. The young Romans who attended the pro-consuls and propraetors in the provinces were called adolescentes, Caes. Sometimes adolescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adolescens, id.

ădŏlescentĭa (also adulescentia in MSS.), ae, *f.* [adolescens] *the age of the* adolescens (see above). ‖. Gen. *Youth:* citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit, Cic.

ădŏlescentŭla (adul.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a very young maiden*, also endearingly of adults: salveto adolescentula, *good morning, child*, Pl.

ădŏlescentŭlus (adul.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a very young man:* Cicero calls himself adolescentulus at 27; and Sall. calls Caesar adolescentulus at 33 or 35. Also, *a recruit*, Cic.

ăd-ŏlesco (adul.), ēvi (very rar. ui, Prisc.; adolesse *sync.* for adolevisse, Ov.), ultum, 3. *v. inch.* and *n. to be growing, to grow up:* (*prop.* of men, animals, plants; and *fig.* of other things): quum liberi adoleverint, Caes.: ad. ramos cernit, Ov.: adulta virgo, *grown up*, Liv. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adolesceret, *till spring should be somewhat advanced:* adulta aestate, *summer being far advanced:* adulto autumno: adulta nocte. ‖. Fig. *to increase, augment:* cupiditas agendi adolescit, Cic. [Root OL "grow": cf. alo, altus, ἀλδαίνω.]

ad-olesco, ēre, 3. *v. n.* [OLE, *smell*, *vide* ad-oleo] *to be burning* or *blazing*, Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae, Virg.

ăd-ŏpĕrio, ŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a. to cover, cover up* (Gen. in the *perf. part. pass.*) capite adoperto, Liv.: adopertis foribus, *with closed doors*, Suet.

ăd-ŏpīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to conjecture further*, Lucr.

ădoptātīcius or adoptatitius, a, um, *adj.* [adoptatus] *adopted*, Pl.

ădoptātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (old form for adoptio) *the adopting of a child*, Sall.

ădoptio, ōnis, *f.* [prob. contr. from adoptatio] *the taking of one in the place of a child* (also of *a grandchild*, Dig.): properly of one still under paternal authority, v. *arrogatio*. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a sham sale (mancipatio); L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic.: adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known, to announce*, Tac.: ad. consularis, *by a consul*, Quint. Fig. of plants: *ingrafting*, Plin.

ădoptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. orig. adoptativus from adopto, as comparativus, hortativus, praerogativus] *pertaining to adoption, adoptive:* in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic.: ad. nomen, *a name received by adoption*, Suet. Fig. of plants: fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, Ov.

ăd-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to choose, select:* qui mansuturem me adoptavit bonis, *who has chosen me as guardian of his property*, Pl.: Etruscus Turnus adoptat opes, *strives after*, Ov. ‖. Legal *t. t., to adopt as a child* or *grandchild:* hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, *from the family of Paulus*, Cic. With *in* and *acc.:* in regnum, Sall. Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor.: and of the ingrafting of trees: venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius*, Cic.: frater, pater, adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, *call him father, brother*, etc., Hor. ‖‖. Sē alicui, *to connect oneself with, enrol oneself among*, qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin.

ador, ōris and ōris, n. *a kind of grain, spelt.* [Fest. gives an old form edor: the word may be derived from *ed* eat = Sans. *ad*].

ădōrĕa, ae, *f.* [ador] *a reward of valour*, which, in early ages, usu. consisted of grain; hence Fig. *glory, fame:* pulcer fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris, qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor.

ăd-ōrior, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* (forms analogous to orēris, oritur, of the simple verb, do not occur), 1 i t.: *to rise up at:* hence, *accost:* cesso hunc adoriri? Ter. ‖. *to attack* or *assault* (craftily and unexpectedly): inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. ‖‖. *to undertake*, or *engage in* (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), *to begin*, majus adortae fas, Ov.

ăd-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish:* maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Absol. adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Pl. ‖. *to decorate* or *adorn:* flaminem insigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. Fig., bene ad. facta suis verbis, Plin.

ăd-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In the ante-class. and later period, *to speak to*, or *address.* Also, in judicial lang., *to accuse.* ‖. *to entreat*, esp. of a deity, *to ask in prayer, to supplicate:* quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. ‖‖. *to worship, to adore:* more emphatic than venerari. Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov.: coronam ad., *make before it a respectful obeisance*, Suet.

ădortus, a, um, *Part.* [adorior].

adp. For words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, etc.

adr. For all words in *adr.* not found in their places look under *arr.*

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to scrape, shave*, or *prune:* adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor.: adrasum cacumen, *lopped off*. Plin.

adrāsus, a, um, *Part.* [adrado].

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, a, um, v. arrectus.

adsc. v. under asc.

adse. adsi, adseo. v. under asse. ass: asso.

adsp. v. under asp.

adst. v. under ast.

adsu. v. under assu.

ădt, v. under ati.

ădŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adulor] *a fawning*, prop. of a dog: canum ad., Cic. Of doves: *a billing*, Plin. ‖. Fig. *cringing flattery, adulation*, Cic.

ădŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cringing flatterer*, Auc. Her.

ădŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. flattering, adulatory*: dedecus, Tac.

adulesc., v. adolesc.

ădŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rare for adnlor] *to fawn like a dog*: canes gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr.: canda nostrum adulat sanguinem, *wipes off our blood*, Att. in Cic.—*Pass.*: nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic.

ădŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to fawn as a dog*: ferarum agmen adulantum, Ov. ‖. Fig. *to flatter* or *fawn upon, to cringe*: constr. with *acc.* or *dat.*: adulari atque admirari fortunam, Cic.: praesentibus, Liv. 2. Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = προσκυνεῖν; more adulantium procubuerunt, Liv. [Perhaps from root UL = *cŏpā*, "a tail:" hence *ad-ul-or* would mean lit. "to wag the tail at." To wag the tail at." The interchange of *l* and *r* is common.]

ădŭlter, ĕri, *m.* and **ădŭltĕra**, æ, *f. an adulterer* or *adulteress*, Cic. [It contains the same root as that which appears in *adultus*. The notion is that of "growing," "fixing," or "fastening" one thing "to" another and extraneous thing: hence *adulterium* and *adulteratio* are used like our word "adulteration."]

ădŭlter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* = adulterinus, *adulterous, unchaste* (chiefly in the Poets), Hor., Ov. ‖. *spurious, counterfeit*: adultera clavis, id.

ădŭltĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] *adulterous, spurious*: liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. ‖. Gen. *counterfeit, not genuine*: signis adulterinis obsignare, Cic.: claves, Sall.

ădŭltĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [adulter] *adultery*: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. Of plants: *ingrafting*, Manil. ‖. *adulteration*: mellis, Plin.

ădŭltĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to commit adultery, to defile*; *absol.* or with *Acc.*: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic.: matronas, Suet.: also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. ‖. Fig.: *to falsify, to corrupt*: jus civile pecunia, Cic.: faciem (of Proteus), *changes his form*, Ov.

ădultus, a, um, *Part.* [adolesco] *full grown, adult*: adulta virgo, Cic.

ădumbrātim, *adv.* [umbra] *in sketch* or *outline*, Lucr.

ădumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a drawing* (cf. adumbro), Vitr. Fig.: *a sketch*: nulla est laus oratoria, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque ad., Cic.

ădumbrātus, a, um, *Part.* [adumbro] *shadowed, dark*: fallacias, Amm. ‖. *sketched, imperfect*: adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. ‖‖. *counterfeited, false*: indicium filii, id.

ăd-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, *to cast a shadow upon*: vineas, Col. ‖. *to delineate imperfectly, make an approach to a correct representation by painting*: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. ‖‖. Fig.: *to shadow out in words, give a sketch of*, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: heroum veteres casus adumbrare dicendo, Cic. ‖V. *to sketch out in thought, feign, invent*, id.

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f. hookedness, curvature inwards*: rostrorum, Cic.

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj., bent inwards, hooked*: serrula aduncа ex omni parte dentium et tortuosa, Cic. Poet.: praepes adunca Jovis, *i. e. the eagle*, Ov.: naso suspendere adunco, *to scorn*, Hor.

ăd-urgĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. to press to* or *against*, Cels. Poet., remis adurgens volantem, *pursuing closely*, Hor.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to set fire to, to consume by burning, to scorch*: in India sapientes sine gemitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned*, Cic.: panis adustus, *overbaked*, Hor.: loca deserta et sole adusta, *scorched*, Plin. ‖. Fig.: Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor.: multa contactu adurentes, *consuming* (of locusts), Plin.: ne frigus adurat, *nip* or *bite with frost*, Virg. 2. *to irritate* or *inflame by friction*, Plin.

ăd-usque, *prep.* with *Acc.* for usque ad, *to, as far as*: adusque columnas, Virg.

ădustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aduro], *a burning, a burn*, Plin.

ădustus, a, um, *Part.* [aduro] *sun-burnt, swarthy*: adustioris coloris, Liv. ‖. *Subst.* adusta, ōrum, *n. plu., burns upon the flesh*, Cels.

ăd-ūtor, ūsus, 3. *v. dep. to use up* or *consume*: omne caseum, Cato.

advectĭcĭus, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [advectus], *imported, foreign*: vinum, Sall.

advectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adveho], *the conveyance of goods, transport*, Plin.

advecto, are, 1. *v. freq.* [id.], *to carry* or *convey often*: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac.

advector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who conveys, a carrier*, Pl., *dub.*

advectus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

advectus, ūs, *m.* = advectio, *a bringing* or *conveying*, Tac.

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (advexti = advexisti, Pl.: advexe = advexisse, id.) *to carry to, conduct, bring*: and pass. *to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship*, etc.: ad navim advehor, *row up to the ship*, Pl.: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic.: citato equo advectus, Liv. With *Acc. pers.*: advehitur Teucros, Virg.

ad-vĕlo, are, 1. *v. a. to veil*. Poet. *to wreath* or *crown*: tempora lauro, Virg.

advĕna, æ, *c.* [advenio] *a foreigner, stranger*: and *adj. strange, foreign, alien* (opp. to *indigena*): volucres, Varr.: nos jam non horpites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur, Cic.: Tibris adv., *as flowing from Etruria*, Ov.: poet.: amor adv., *love for a foreign maiden*, id.: adv. reges Liv. ‖. Fig. *a stranger to*, i. e. *ignorant, inexperienced* = ignarus; ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, Cic.

ad-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a. to come to, arrive at*, with *ad, in*, or *Acc.*: ad forum, Pl.: in provinciam, Cic.: Tyriam urbem, Virg. With *supine*: tentatum advenis, Ter. Of things: advenere literae, *letters arrived*, Suet.: mare advenions *the flowing tide*, Plin. ubi dies advenit, *when the day appeared, dawned*, Sall. ‖. *to fall to, come into one's possession*: quid attineret vim afferre rei sua sponte mox ad eum adventurae, Liv.

adventĭcĭus, tius, a, um, *adj.* [adventus] *coming from abroad, foreign, strange*: opp. to *proprius, innatus, insitus*, etc.: Mithridates magnis adventitiis copiis juvabatur, Cic.: adv. pecunia, *not inherited*, or *not originally one's own*, id. ‖. *pertaining to arrival*: adventicia coena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet.

advento, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to approach, to arrive at*: tu adventare ac prope adesse jam debes, Cic.: with *Dat.* adventante fatali urbi clade, Liv.: with *Acc.* Romam, Sall.

adventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who arrives, a guest*, Pl.: also, *a customer*, id.

adventus, ūs (*gen.* i, Ter.) *m.* [id.] *an approach, arrival*: ad urbem, Cic.: in urbes, id. ‖. *t. t. of the "advent" or arrival of a Roman governor in his province*, id.

adversāria, orum, *n. plu.* [*sc.* scripta] *a note-book, journal, memoranda*, etc., Cic.

adversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adversus] *turned towards, opposite* or *opposed to*: tribunus seditiosis adv., Cic.: adversaria (*sc.* argumenta) evertere, *to refute the arguments of an antagonist*, id.: populus adv., invidus etiam potentiae, *always in hostile opposition to those in power*, Nep. As subst.: *an antagonist, an opponent, an enemy, a rival*: pugiles etiam quum ferunt adversarium ingemiscunt, Cic. In the *fem.*: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio Cic.

adversātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *a female antagonist*, Pl.

adversātus, a, um, *Part.* [adversor].

adversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adverto] *a turning* or *directing towards*, Cic.

adversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [adversus] *contrariety, antipathy*, Plin.

adverso (advors.), are, 1. *v. freq.* [adverto] *to attend much*, or *assiduously*: animo adversavi sedulo, Pl.

adversor (advors.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [adversus] with *dat., to be opposed to, to resist*: hujus libidini, Cic. In Tac.

with *Acc.* dei infaustam adoptionem adversantes.

adversus (advorsus), a, um, *Part.* [adverto] and *Adj.*, *turned towards, in front of, opposite:* antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic.: vulnus adversum, *a wound in front*, id.: adversis tineribus, *by marches against* or *towards the enemy*, Tac.: adverso fulgure pavefactus est Nero, *by a flash of lightning in his face*, Suet.: qui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, Hor.: flumine adverso *or* in adversum flumen, *against the stream*, Virg., Caes.: so, adverso colle, *up the hill*, id.: adversissimi venti, *most adverse winds*, id. **Adverbially:** ex adverso, *opposite to, over against, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου*: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. With *Gen.*: Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. In adversum, *to the opposite side, against*: in adv. Romani subiere, Liv.

II. *in hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable*, opp. to *secundus*: mentes mihi adv., Cic. Adversae res, *misfortune, calamity*: adversae res immoderate ferre, id.: valetudo adv., *sickness*, Liv.: adversum proelium, *an unsuccessful engagement*, id., Caes.: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute*, Tac.: adv. subsellia, *the opposition seats*, Quint. *Comp.* Plin. **III.** Adversum, subst. esp. in the plur. *misfortune, adversity*: nihil adversi, Cic.: adversa magnos probant, Plin.

adversus (advorsus) or **adversum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** *adv.: opposite to, against*, in a friendly or hostile sense: nemo adversus fuat, Liv.: adversum ire, *or* venire, *to go to meet* (with *dat.*): eo adversum hero, Pl. **B.** *prep.* with *Acc.*: **I.** Of place, without motion: **II.** *to-wards: opposite to, facing, before*: qui adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio in Gell. **II.** Of place, with motion: *towards*: impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, *they charge towards or up the mountain*, Caes. Often of a hostile mission or attack, *against*: T. Quintius adv. Gallos missus est, Eutrop. **III.** *to, at, towards, against*: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this was acceptable to thee*, Ter.: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, *against*, Cels.: adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall.: adv. ea consul respondit, Liv.: adversus me, *on my account*, Cic.: adversum legem, *contrary to*, Pl. **IV.** *in comparison of, in regard to, as, with*: adv. veterem imperatorem comparabitur, *he will be compared with*, Liv. — Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep.: quos adv. erat, Sall.

ad-verto (advorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn* or *direct towards*. With *in*, *Acc.*, or *Dat.*: filia sese huc advorterat, in hanc nostram plateam, Ter.: quum laevam manum adverterat, *had turned to the left*, Cic.: malis numen, Virg.: adverti with *Acc.* poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. Esp. a nautical *t.t.*: classem in portum, Liv.: terrae proras, Virg. **Absol.** profugi advertere coloni, *landed*, Sil. **II.** Animum, animos (rar. mentem) with *ad* or *dat. to direct the mind* or *attention to a thing, to observe*: animos ad religionem, Lucr.: animos monitis, Ov. With *ne*: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. **2.** Freq. = animadvertere, *to perceive, remark*: constr. with *two acc.*: hoc animum advorta, Pl. With *acc.* and *inf.*: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. With *rel. clause*: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend!* Virg. And *pass. impers.*: nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Cic. Rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestris, Virg. **III.** *to turn towards*, esp. *the attention of another*: adverterat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv.: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *turned them on himself*, Tac.: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, *awakes attention*, Sen. **IV.** Advertere in aliquem = the more usual animadvertere: *to punish*: in P. Marcium consules advertere, Tac.

ad-vespĕrascit, āvit, *3. v. impers. and inch.*: *evening approaches*: cum jam advesperasceret, Cic.

ad-vĭgĭlo, are, *1. v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over*, with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad custodiam ignis, Cic.: parvo nepoti, Tib.

II. Fig. *to bestow care, to be vigilant*: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic.

advŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [advoco] *a summoning*, also *legal assistance*, hence *an assembly of advocati, the bar*: tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, Cic. **II.** *the time allowed for procuring legal assistance*: ut binas advocationes postulent, id. Hence **III.** *any kind of delay* or *adjournment*: ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen.

advŏcātus, *Part.* [advoco].

advŏcātus, i, *m.* orig. one who gave another his aid in any affair or business, as a witness, Varr.: hence in gen. *an assistant, friend*: se in fugam conferunt ma amici advocatique ejus, Cic. **II.** Legal *t. t. an assistant in a cause* (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading, like the *patronus* or *orator*): quis eum unquam, in advocati loco viderat? Cic. **III.** In the post-Aug. per. = patronus, orator, *etc.*, who conducted a process for any one, *an advocate, attorney*, etc. Quint., Tac.

ad-vŏco, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to call* or *summon* (*absol.*, with *ad*, *in*, or *Dat.*): contionem, Cic.: aliquem ad obsignandum, id.: viros in consilium, id.: advocari gaudis, *to be invited*, Hor. Fig. animum ad se ipsum advocemus, *let us call the mind* or *thoughts home*, Cic. **II.** Legal *t. t. to call in an advocate* or *counsellor*: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Hence, gen., *to call to one's aid*: omnia arma advocat, Virg.

advŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [advolo] *a flying to*: tristi advolatu, Att. in Cic.

advŏlĭto, are, *1. v. freq. to fly often to, to fly* or *flutter about*, Plin.

ad-vŏlo, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to fly to* or *towards*, with *ad*, *in*, *Dat.* or *Acc.* **Lit.** of birds, *etc.*: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. **II.** Transf. of other things: *to hasten to* or *towards, to fly to*: vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl.: in Formianum, Cic.: Larino Romam, id.

ad-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, *3. v. a. to roll to* or *towards*: robora focis, Virg. Esp. of supplicants: *to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself*: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. With *Acc.*: cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, *etc.*, v. adversum, *etc.*

ădȳtum, i, *n.* (adytus, ūs, *m.* Att. in Nom.), [*ἄδυτον*, not to be entered], *the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter*: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci *ἄδυτα* appellant, Caes. **2.** *a grave* or *tomb*, Virg. **II.** Fig. ex adyto tanquam cordis, *the innermost recesses*, Lucr.

aedepol, v. edepol.

aedes and **aedis** (the older form) is, *f. a building*. **I.** In the sing. *a sanctuary, a temple* (prop. *a simpler edifice than the* templum): aedem Jovis Statoris, Cic.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, *in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited*, Hor. In the plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. **II.** *a dwelling for men*, usu. only in the plu. as a collection of several apartments: apud istum in aedibus, Cic.: aedes liberae, *rent-free*, Liv. Sometimes for a part of the domus, *a room*: insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Pl. In *sing.* aedis nobis area est, id. For *familia*: ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, *to break the legs of this whole house* (family), id.: of a bee-hive, Virg.: ab aedibus, *a castellan*: aedes aurata, *a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid*, Suet. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, *etc.* should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, *etc.* when it signifies private houses: but this is not always observed in later Latin.

aedĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a small temple, a chapel*: aediculam dedicasset, Cic. **2.** *a niche* or *shrine for the image of a god*, Petr. **3.** On tombstones, *the recess for the urn*, Inscr. **II.** *a small house* (mostly in the plur.): M. Manilius pauper fuit: habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. In the *sing. a small room, a closet*, Pl.

aedificātio, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico] *a building* or *house-making*: immensa et intolerabilis aed., Cic. 2. *a building, a structure*: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id.

aedificātiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim. a little building*, Cic.

aedificātor, ōris, *m.* [aedifico] *a builder, architect.* Fig. opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. ‖ *Adj. one who is fond of building*: nemo illo minus fuit aedificator, Nep.

aedificĭum, ii, *n.* [aedifico] *a building of any kind* (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificiaque, Liv.

aedifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aedes, facio] I lit. *to erect a building, to build.* ‖ Absol. ecce aedificat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 56: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aed., Caes. ‖ Gen. *to build up, make, frame, constitute*: navem, Cic.: urbem, id.: hortos, id.: domum, id.: equum, Virg.: mundum, Cic.: rempublicam, id.

aedĭlĭcius, or **-ĭtius**, a, um, *adj.* [aedilis] *pertaining to an aedile*: aedilitio munere fungi, Cic.: largitio, Liv.: vectigal aediliciorum, sc. munerum, *paid to the aediles for public exhibitions*, Cic.: aedilicius, i, *m. sc.* vir, *one who had been an aedile*: aed. est mortuus, Cic.

aedĭlis, is, *m.* (Abl. aedile, but aedili, Tac.) *an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings; of aqueducts, roads, and sewers; of the distribution of corn; of the public lands; of markets, weights, and measures; of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances; and* gen. *who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita.* They were 4 in number, 2 plebeii and 2 curules; the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the *sella curulis* and *toga praetexta*. ‖ As an adject.: aediles ludi, *Aedilic games*, Pl. [Orig. an adj. from aedes, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, *etc.*]

aedĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aedilis], *the office of an aedile, aedileship*: petere, Cic. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, id.

aedĭlĭtius, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

aedĭtĭmus or **aedĭtŭmus** (an earlier form for *aedituus*) i, *m. the keeper of a temple*, Varr.

aedĭtĭtius, entis, *m.* = aeditumus, *a keeper of a temple*, Lucr.

aedĭtŭus, i, *m. a keeper of a temple, a sacristan* (ἱεροφύλαξ): aeditui custodesque, Cic.: quales aedituos habeat virtus, *what panegyrists* (from the aeditui shewing the temples as *Cicerones*), Hor.

aegĕr, gra, grum, *adj. sick, indisposed, diseased.* I. Of the body: with *abl.* of cause or of part affected: homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic.: in agreement with the part affected: stomachus, Hor.: aegra valetudo, Cic. Subst.: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, Cic. Of plants: seges aegra, Virg. ‖ Of the mind, when distempered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, *etc.*: aegris animis, Liv. 1. With *Abl.* animus aeger avaritia, Sall. 2. With *Gen.* animi, Liv. 3. With *ab*: aeger ab animo, Pl. ‖ Of other things: *suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful*: maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, Cic.: dolores aegri, Lucr.: amor, Virg.: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, *with envious eyes*, Tac.: as a subst.: plus aegri, *more pain*, Pl.

aegis, idis, *f. aivis, ĭdos, the Aegis.* 1. *the shield of Jupiter*, Virg. 2. *the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head*, Ib. ‖ Fig.: *a shield, defence*, Ov. ‖ 3. in the larch-tree, *the wood nearest the pith*, Plin.

aegrē, *adv.* [aeger] *uncomfortably, vexatiously, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure*, etc.: discessit aegre ferens, *taking it ill, displeased*, Cic.: quod aegrius patimur, Liv. ‖ *with difficulty, scarcely* = vix (μόλις): aegerrime conficere, Caes.

aegrēo, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be sick*, Lucr.

aegrescо, ĕre, *3. verb. inch., to become sick*: morbis aegrescimus isdem, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: *to grow worse*: violentia aegrescit medendo, Virg. 2. *to be troubled, grieved*: sollicitudine, Tac.

aegrĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [aeger] *sorrow, anxiety, trouble*, etc.: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, Cic.

aegrio, aegrisco, for *aegreo, aegresco*.

aegrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aeger] *indisposition, sickness* (*both of mind and body*). Of the body (for aegrotatio): aegritudine fessus, Tac. ‖ Of mind: *grief, sorrow, care*, etc.: ut aegritudo in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic.

aegror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *sickness*, Lucr.

aegrōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [aegroto] *sickness, disease*: prop. of the body: cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, Cic. ‖ Fig.: also of the mind: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem, id. ‖ Of plants, Plin.

aegrōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aegrotus] *to be sick.* Of the body: diu aegrotavit, Cic. Of plants: Plin. ‖ Of the mind: aegrotare vitio aliquo animi, Hor. ‖ Of other things: *to languish*, etc.: in te aegrotant artes, Pl.

aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.* [aeger] *sick, diseased*: prop. of the body: as *subst.*, consilia aegrotis damus, Ter.: as *adj.* corpus, Hor. ‖ Fig.: Of the mind, *etc.*: animus, Att.: hoc remedium est aegrotae reipublicae, Cic.

aelĭnos, i, *m.* = αἴλινος, *a song of lament, a dirge*, Ov.

aemŭla, v. aemulus.

aemŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor] *a striving to do like or better than another, emulation* (in both a good and a bad sense). In a good sense: laudis, Nep.: gloriae, Tac.: naturae (in painting), Plin. ‖ In a bad sense: *jealousy, envy, rivalry*: aem. vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic.

aemŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an emulator, imitator*: ejus (*sc.* Catonis), Cic.

aemŭlātus, ūs, *m.* = aemulatio, *emulation, rivalry*, Tac.

aemŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [aemulus] *to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate*; also, *to equal.* ‖ In a good sense: with *Acc.*: Pindarum aemulari, Hor.: severitatem alicujus, Tac. Rarely with *Dat.* veteribus aem., Quint.: and absol. pueri in scholis aemulantur, id. ‖ In a bad sense: *to be envious or jealous of*: generally with *Dat.*: iis aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic.: with *cum*: ne mecum aemuletur, Liv.

aemŭlus, a, um, *adj. striving after, emulous*: (with *Dat.* or *Gen.*) ‖ In a good sense: summis oratoribus, Tac.: landum, Cic. ‖ In a bad sense: *envious, grudging*: subst. *a rival*: with *Gen.* Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall.: me aemulum non habebis, Cic. ‖ Of things: *competing with, rivalling, comparable to*: with *Dat.*: tibia tubae aem., Hor.

aenātor, ōris, in Fest. **aenator**, *m.* [aes] *a trumpeter*: Suet.

ăēnĕus or **ăhēnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze*: signum ullum aeneum, Cic.: aëneus ut stes, *i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee*, Hor. ‖ *of a bronze colour*: barba, Suet. ‖ *solid* or *hard as metal*: murus aheneus, Hor.: proles, *the brazen age*, Ov. [*Aeneus*, another form of *aereus*, n and r being interchangeable: cf. *murus* and *munio*, δῶρον and *donum*. *Aheneus*, lengthened form of *aeneus*, the letter *h* being often interposed between vowels.]

aenigmă, ătis, *n.* = αἴνιγμα, *an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure*: allegoria, quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint.: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic.

ăēnĭpes or **ăhēnĭpes**, ŏdis, *adj.* [aeneus pes] *brazen-footed*: boves, Ov.

ăēnus (trisyl.) or **ăhēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *of bronze* (only poet. for *aheneus*): signa, *the brazen images of the gods*, Lucr. Hence aënum (*sc.* vas), *a brazen vessel*, Virg.: ‖ Fig. *firm, invincible* (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. 2. *hard, inexorable*, corda, Stat.

aequābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequo] *equal, uniform, equable, steady*: motus quidam certus et aequabilis, *uniform*, Cic.: praedae partitio, Id.: fluvius, *which always has the same current, equable*, Id.: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, *consistent in all the duties of life*, Tac. ‖ *equitable, just*: with *in* and *Acc.*: status reipublicae non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, Cic.

aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis] *equality, uniformity*: motûs, Cic.: aequabilitas in omni vita, *evenness of temper*, id.: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis,

equality of station, id.: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, *imiformity of style*, id. II. *equity, impartiality*: in rebus censisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id.

aequābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *uniformly, equally*: aeqaabiliter praedam dispertire, Cic. *Comp.* aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall.

aequaevus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus, aevum] *of equal age*: amicus, Virg.

aequālis, e, *adj.* [aequo] Of place: *even, equal, level, smooth*, in a physical sense: terra aequalis, Ov. Hence *equal, like*: with *Dat.* or as a *Subst.* with *Gen.*: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. II. Of age: of persons: (a) *of the same age*: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, Cic. (b) In gen. *contemporary*: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. (c) In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus: *comrade*: O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. 2. Of things: *coeval, coexistent*: Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, *is as old as himself*, Cic. III. Hence *uniform, equable*: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor.: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. (Hence Fr. *égal*, Ital. *eguale, uguale.*)

aequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequalis]. Of place: *evenness, smoothness*: maris, Sen. Fig. *equality, uniformity*: similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Of political equality: omnes exuta aequalitate jussa Principis aspectare, Tac. Of equality in age: aequalitas vestra, Cic.

aequālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *equally, uniformly, equably*: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Caes.: reverentius et aequalius duci parebant, Tac.

aequănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* (rare for aequus animus), *evenness of mind, impartiality*: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. 2. *patience, calmness*, Plin.

aequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequo] *an equalising, equal distribution*: gratiae et dignitatis, Cic.

aequātus, a, um, *Part.* [aequo].

aequē, *adv. equally, just as*: duae trabes aeque longae, Caes.: usually with *atque, ac, et, ac si*: nisi aeque amicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, Cic. With *quam*: nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. With *ut* (rare): nihil aeque ut brevitas placet, Plin. With *cum*: novi aeque omnia tecum, Ter. With *abl.*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Pl.: sometimes aeque doubled = aeque ac; aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. II. *justly, equitably*: mihi id aeque factum arbitror, Pl.

aequi-lībrĭtas, ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. from adj. aequilibris), *the equal distribution of the powers of nature.*

aequi-lībrium, ii, *n. an even balance, a level* or *horizontal position, equilibrium*, Sen.

aequi-noctiālis, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium] *pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial*: circulus in coelo (*the equator*), Varr.

aequi-noctium, i, *n.* [aequus nox], *nit.*: *equal night time, the equinox*: aequinoctium exspectare, Cic.

aequi-pārābilis, e, *adj.* [aequiparo] *admitting of comparison, comparable*, Plaut.

aequi-pāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aequus paro], *to put on a level, to compare, liken.* With *ad* or *Dat.*: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl.: Jovis Solisque equis aequiparari dictatorem, Liv. II. *v. n. to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.*, but more frequently with *Acc.*: ut nemo sociorum me aequiparare posset, Liv.

aequĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequus] *evenness, likeness* (of size or shape), *conformity, symmetry*: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. II. Fig., *just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy*, etc.: pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. III. *moderation* or *calmness of mind, equanimity*: animi aequitate plebem contineret, Caes.

aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aequus] *to make level*, in the physical sense: aequata agri planities, Cic. Fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *must be abolished*, Liv. II. *to make equal*: with *cum*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: opes cum potentissimis aequari, Caes.: aequato omnium periculo, id. Poet., tbant aequati numero, *divided into equal parts*, Virg.: foedera regum vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, *made on equal terms*, Hor. III. *to compare*: in Cic. with *cum*; later with *dat.*: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse, Cic.: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, Liv. IV. Milit. *t. t.* aequare frontem, *to form a front* or *line*, Liv. V. Polit. *t. t.* aequare sortes, *to equalize the lots*, i. e. *to shake them in the sitella so that they might be fairly drawn*, Cic. VI. *v. n.* or *a.*, *to equal, come up to*: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: qui jam illis fere aequarunt, id.: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, Liv. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the winds in swiftness*, Virg

aequor, ōris, *n.* [aequus] *a flat, level surface*: speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr.: in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, Cic.: and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Virg. II. With *gen.* of mare, pontus, *etc., the surface of the sea*: vastum maris aequor arandum, id. Hence aequor alone is used poet. for *the sea*. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac.

aequŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aequor] *of* or *pertaining to the sea*: rex, *Neptune*, Ov.: Britanni, *the Britons surrounded by the sea*, id.: genus, *fish*, Virg.

aequus, a, um, *adj.* Of place: *level, flat*: aequus et planus locus, Cic. 2. In the milit., as subst., *a level, a plain*: facilem in aequo cam pi victoriam fore, Liv. II. Fig., *favourable, convenient*. 1. Of place: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. 2. Of time: milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. 3. In gen., of persons or things: *favourable, friendly*, etc. Absol.: conqueris ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuar, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. With *dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. With *in* and *Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Maevium? Cic. Poet., with *in* and *Abl.*: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Tib. Hence, 4. Aequus, i, m. subst., *a friend*: Parthos absentium aequos, praesentibus mobiles, Tac. III. *equal, like*: aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris ac populo Rom. miseris, *the half*, Cic. Of a drawn battle: aequa manu discedere, Sall. Adverbially: 1. ex aequo, *in like manner, equally*: disceptatio ex aequo, Liv. 2. in aequo esse or stare, *to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with*, Sen.: in aequo ponere, *to put upon a level, to compare*, Liv. IV. *fair, impartial, equitable*. 1. Of persons: *absol.* or with *Dat.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic.: praebere sé aequum alicui, id. 2. Of things: paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, *in a fair field*, Caes. As neutr. subst.: *fairness, equity, justice, right*: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. Often with comp.: injurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. Hence aequum est, *it is reasonable, fit*, etc. With *acc.* and *inf.*: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. With *Abl.*: plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, *would have been becoming in me and him*, Pl. Aequum as subst. very freq. with *bonum*; *what is right and just*: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido verutoque jure rem judicari oportere, Cic. Also without a conjunction: illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, id. The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, *more justly and equitably* (legal term), id. V. In agreement with *animus* or *mens*: *calm, composed, resigned*: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, id. Esp. in the *Abl.* adverbially: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *contentedly, with resignation*: detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, *with greater resignation*, Caes. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to put up with, acquiesce in*, etc., Cic.

āĕr, āĕris, *m.* (*gen. Gr.* aeros. *Acc.* aerem and Gr. aera. *Acc. plu. neut.* aera) = ἀήρ, *the air*, prop. *the lower atmosphere*, in contradistinction to *aether*, the upper pure air: proximus est aër illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. Also in plur.: aëribus binis, Lucr. II. Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit*, Virg.: *cloud, mist*, Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, id.

aerārium, i, n. *a treasury* or *bank*: aerarium privatum (Caesaris), Nep. ‖ Esp. *the treasure of the Rom. people, kept in the temple of Saturnus*: also, *the treasury* (as a building): referre pecuniam in aerarium, *to pay into the treasury*, Cic.: aerarium sanctius, a *reserved fund*, to be touched only in case of need: Liv., Cic. And Fig. illic (in scribendo) opes velut sanctiore quodam aerario reconditae, Quint. Aerarium militare, *the military chest*, Tac. In the treasury the public archives also were kept, and the standards. The aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (the emperor's treasury): v. Smith's Ant. II.

aerārius, a, um, *adj.* [aes] *pertaining to copper, bronze*, etc.: aerarias secturae, *copper mines*, Caes.: faber aerarius, *a brasier* or *coppersmith*, Plin. 2. *pertaining to money*: propter aerarium rationem, *the standard of the coinage*, Cic.: tribunus aerarius, *who superintended the disbursements of the treasury*, Varr. ‖ Absol. as subst.: 1. *sc.* faber, *a copper-smith, brasier*, Plin. 2. *sc.* civis, *a degraded citizen, subject to a higher rate of taxation, and deprived of his vote*, Smith's Ant. II: referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic.

aerātus, a, um [aes] *furnished* or *covered with copper*, or *bronze*: lecti, *couches with brasen feet*, Cic.: naves, Hor.: porta, Ov. Poet.: acies, *armed ranks*, Virg. ‖ Sarcastic. of a *rich man*: tribuni non tam aerati, quam aerarii, Cic.

aerĕus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes] *made of bronze, copper*, etc.: cornua, Virg. 2. *furnished* or *covered with bronze, copper*, etc.: clipeus, Virg.: pupis, id. Subst.: aereus, i, m. *sc.* nummus, *a copper coin*: aereos signatos constituere, Vitr.: aereum, i, n., *a copper colour*, Plin.

aērĕus, a, um, v. aërius.

aerifer (trisyl.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aes, fero] *bearing brasen cymbals* (of the attendants of Bacchus) aeriferae manus comitum, Ov.

aeri-pes, ĭdis, *adj.* [aes, pes] *brazen-footed*: tauri, Ov.: cervа, Virg.

aeri-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [aes, sono] *sounding with bronze*: antra, *in which the Curetes beat their brasen shields*, Sil.

aërius (quadrisyl.), more rar. **aërĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀέριος: *pertaining to the air, airy, aerial*: volucres, Lucr.: alterius vias carpere, *to take their airy way*, Ov.: aërias domos, *the heavens*, Hor.: aerium mel (because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air), Virg. 2. *rising aloft in the air, high*: Alpes, id.: quercus, id.

aerūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *full of copper rust, rusty*: manus, Sen.

aerūgo, ĭnis, *f.* *rust of copper* [aes], Cic. 2. *the verdigris prepared from the same*, Plin. 3. Poet.: *money*: veterem cum tota aerugine follem, *the old bag with all its dross*, Juv. ‖ Fig., *envy, ill-will*: haec est aerugo mera, *sheer malice* or *spite*, Hor. 2. *avarice*: animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuerit, Hor.

aerumna, ae, *f.* *toil*, both bodily and mental, *need, hardship, distress, calamity*, etc.: moeror est aegritudo flebilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa: dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic.: collecta vitica multis aerumnis, *with much hardship*, Hor.

aerumnābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *full of trouble, calamitous*, Lucr.

aerumnōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *full of trouble, suffering, wretched*, Cic.

aes, aeris, *n.* *copper ore*: aes Cyprium, whence, cuprum, *copper*: scoria aeris, *copper-dross* or *scoria*, Plin. 2. a composition of *copper and tin*, i. e., *bronze*. The word should not be translated *brass*, since brass is a combination of *copper and zinc*, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to contain no zinc; v. Smith's Ant. 12. ‖ Met. *every thing made of copper or bronze*, (as *statues, weapons, armour, tables, money*, etc.): ducere aliquem ex aere, *to cast one's image in bronze*, Plin. ‖‖ *money*, since the first Rom. coins were made of copper: ancilla aere suo empta, Ter.: aes circumforaneum, *borrowed from the bankers* or *money-dealers in the forum*, Cic. Hence the phrases, 1. aes alienum, lit., *the money of another*; hence, *a debt*: habere aes alienum, *to be in debt*, Cic.: suscipere, *to borrow*, id.: in aes alienum incidere, *to get* or *fall into debt*, id.: in aere alieno esse, *to be in debt*, id. 2. In aere meo est, fig., *he is in my pay* or *service*; *he is my supporter*, or *adherent*, id. 3. Alicujus aeris esse, *to be of some value*, Gell. 4. In aere suo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth*, Sen. The phrase *per aes et libram* expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium. ‖ V. Sometimes = as, *the standard unit of the coinage* (cf. as): hence aes grave, *the old heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted, *vis.* a pound to the As): denis millibus aeris gravis res condemnavit, Liv. So aes alone in *gen. sing.* for assium: aeris millies, 100 *millions of asses*, Cic. Also for coins smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, *etc.*): neo pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (*i. e.* quadrante), lavantur, (the price at the public baths was a quadrans), Juv. V. *wages, pay*. 1. *a soldier's pay* = stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv.: aere diruta miles, *a soldier who has forfeited his pay*, Cic. Hence in plur. like stipendia for *military service*, id. 2. *reward, payment*, in gen.: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, *that aims at reward*, Sen. VI. In plur. aera, *counters, the items of a calculation*, Cic.

aesculētum (esc.), i, n. [aesculus] *a forest of oaks*, Hor.

aesculēus (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of oak*, Ov.

aesculus, i, *f.* *the tallest species of oak, the winter* or *Italian oak* (*with edible acorns*), *sacred to Jupiter*: Virg., Hor.

aestas, ātis, *f.* *the hot season*: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. In a restricted sense: *the summer*: aestate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer*, id.: nova, Virg.: jam adulta, Tac.: summa, Cic.: exacta, Sall.: per aestatem liquidam, *the calm summer air*, Virg. ‖ Met. *a year* (chiefly as the season of a campaign): quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. [Aes-tas prob. contains the same root as *ur-o, us-tus*.]

aestifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aestus fero] *bringing* or *producing heat*: ignis, Virg. 2. *sultry, hot*: Libyes arva, Lucan.

aestimābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aestimo] *valuable, estimable*, Cic.

aestimātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the money-value of a thing, the setting a value upon*: potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic.: aestimatio frumenti, *the valuation of corn to be furnished*, id.: aequa facta aestimatione, *at a fair valuation*, Caes.: aestimatio poenae, *the assessment of a fine*, Cic.: aestimatio litium, *the assessment of damages in a suit*, id.: aestimatio possessionum et rerum, *an appraisement of estates and personal property*, Caes. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, *to accept an estate at a full valuation*: a Marco Laberio C. Albinius praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. And Met. aestimationes = praedia, *estates*: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, id. Ironically: aestimationem accipere, *to suffer loss*, id. ‖ In gen. Fig.: *a valuation*: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv ‖‖ Poet.: *the worth of a thing*, Cat.

aestimātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a valuer appraiser*: frumenti, Cic. 2. Fig.: *an estimator* or *valuer* (not in a pecuniary sense): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, id.

aestimo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to value, appraise* (in money), with *gen.* or *abl. pretii*, or with *adv.*: domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat, Cic. Hence litem alicui or alicujus, *to assess the damages*, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repetundis: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituant, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to estimate, to value* (not in a pecuniary sense): il expendunt et aestimant voluptates, Cic. Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *Abl.*, denoting the standard: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, id.: virtutem annis

aestimare, Hor.: aliquid vita aestimare, *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. 2. with the words denoting the value, in the *gen.* or *abl.*, also with nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni aestimare, Cic.: permagno, id.: me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, id. 3. with a *rel. clause*: aestumabitis qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, Sall. [Prob. root AES, "money," with term. -timo or -tumo.]

aestīva, orum, *n. plu.* v. aestivus.

aestīvē, *adv. summer-like*: aestive admodum viaticati sumus, *we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner*, i. e. *scantily*, Pl.

aestīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestivus] *to spend the summer*: Varr., Suet.

aestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aestas] *pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer*: aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic.: temporibus aestivis, *summer time*, id.: dies aestivos, *summer days*, id.: locus aestivus, *suitable for a summer residence*, id.: sol, Virg.: aura, Hor.: umbra, Ov.: rus, Mart.: per aestivos saltus, *through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv.: aves, *birds which migrate on the approach of winter*, id.: animalia, *vermin*, Plin.: expeditiones, *which were undertaken in summer*, Vell.: castra, *a summer camp*, Suet.

II. *Subst.* aestiva, orum, *n. plu. a summer camp.* τὰ θερινά: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic.: sub tempus aestivorum, Hirt.: dimittere cohortes in aestiva, Suet.: aestiva praetoris (ironically), *a residence for pleasure*, Cic.

2. *a campaign*: superioribus aestivis Galliam devinctam, Hirt.: *a military expedition*, nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio, Cic. **3.** *summer pastures*: Plin. Meton. *cattle*, Virg.

aestīvus, antis, *part.* [aestuo].

aestuārium, i, *n.* [aestus] Lit. *a tide-place, a firth or creek, an estuary*, ἀνάχυσις: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, Caes. **2.** *a morass*: in aestuaria ac paludes, id. **3.** *an air-hole, air-shaft* (in mines), Plin.

aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [aestus] *to boil, to rage*: aestuat, ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *as fire rages in closed furnaces*, Virg. **II.** Met. of the effects of fire, *to be warm* or *hot*. **1.** Of things: nunc dum occasio est, dum scribilitae aestuant, occurrite, *while the cakes are still warm*, Pl. **2.** Of persons: aestuare sub pondere, Ov. **3.** Fig. of the sea: *to rise in waves* or *billows* (cf. aestus): Maura aestuat unda, Hor. **4.** Of other things: *to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed*: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. **III.** Fig.: of the passions and understanding: *to be passionately inflamed* or *excited*: aestuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic.: invidia, Sall.: ingens in corde pudor, Virg.: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv. **2.** *to vacillate, to be in doubt, be undecided*: dubitatione, Cic.

aestŭōsē, *adv. hotly, impetuously*: Hor.

aestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aestus] *hot, sultry*: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic.: syrtes, *the burning syrtes*, Hor.

II. *greatly agitated, in violent ebullition*: freta, id.

aestus, ūs (and aesti, Pac.), *m.* Prop. of fire: *heat, fire*: fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, *heat and cold are blended*, Lucr.: exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras, Virg.: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. In plur.: aestibus mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, *in the mid-day heats*, Virg. Fig. of fever, inflammation, etc.: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. **2.** *the ebb and flow of the sea, tide*: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic.: minuente aestu, *at the ebb of the tide*, Caes. **3.** *the surge* or *surf of the sea*: delphines aestum secabant, Virg. Also of *the boiling up of water*: exsultant aestu latices, id. **II.** Gen. and Fig.: *any violent commotion*, esp. of the passions or understanding: hominum genus belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, *has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord*, Lucr.: civilis belli aestus, Hor.: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, Cic.: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, *the glow of love*, Ov. **2.** *a vacillating state of mind, hesitation, anxiety*: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. [From the same root as aestas, q. v.]

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from aevitas, Prisc.] (*gen. plur.* usu. aetatum; but also aetatium), *time of life, age*: a primo tempore aetatis, Cic.: fios aetatis, *i. e. youth*, id. So bona aetas, id.: and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg.: mala aetas, *old age*, Pl. So infirma, ingravescens, affecta, *etc.* Sometimes AETAS = senectus, *old age*, and sometimes = juventus, *youth*, according to the context: aetate non quis obtnerier, *through age*, Pl.: dedecora quae aetas ipsius pertulit, *his youth*, Cic.: mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, *those who were either too old or too young to bear arms*, Caes.: aetas consularis, *the legal age for the consulship*, i. e. the 43rd year, Cic.: id aetatis jam sumus, *we have now reached that time of life*, id. And of lifeless things: bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quinquagésima est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, *it bears its years well*, id.: aetas arborum, Plin.

II. *life*, in gen., without reference to its periods: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic.: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. **III.** *a period of time, an age*: heroicae aetates, Cic.: nostra aetate, *in our times*, Quint.: *the ages of the world*, aurea, argentea, aenea, ferrea, Ov.: aetas = centum annos, id. **IV.** *time* or *duration* in gen.: omnia fert aetas, Virg.

V. From denoting the period of individual or collective life, it is employed to denote the persons themselves: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor.: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. **VI.** *Adv.*: aetatem = semper *or* perpetuo, *through the whole life, continually*, Pl.

2. = diu *or* longo tempore, *a long while*: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years*, Lucr.: in aetate, *sometimes, at any time*, Plaut.

aetātŭla, ae, *f. dim., a tender* or *effeminate age*: in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. **2.** Met.: *youthful passion, voluptuousness*: Suet.

aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aeternus] *eternity*: fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic.: hoc est verum ex aeternitate, *from eternity, eternally*, id. **2.** *imperishableness*, synon. with *immortalitas*: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, id. Also of things of long duration: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. **3.** *a title of the emperors*, like *divinitas, majestas*, etc.: Plin.

aeternō, *adv. everlastingly*: aeterno virere, Plin.

aeterno, are, 1. *v. a.* [aeternus] *to perpetuate, to immortalize*: virtutes in aevum, Hor.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. *aevitternus*], 111. *age-lasting, as aiώνιος, lasting for a long time*: nec est ligno ulli aeternior natura (*de vite*), Plin.

2. *everlasting, eternal*: Deus beatus et aeternus, Cic.: amor, Virg.: ver, Ov.: aeterna urbs, *the eternal city*, i. e. *Rome*, Tib. Adverbial phrases: in aeternum, or poet. aeternum: *for ever*: urbs in aeternum condita, Liv.: serviet aeternum, Hor.

aether, ĕris, and Gr. ĕros, *m.* = *αἰθήρ, the upper, pure air, ether* (opp. to *aër*, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, Cic. **II.** Met.: *heaven*: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Virg. **2.** *air*, in gen.: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. **3.** *the upper world*: aethere in alto duros perferre labores, id. Aether was personified as a deity: tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus aether, id.

aethĕrĭus and **aethĕrĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = *αἰθέριος, ethereal*: *ethereal*: aidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. Met. **1.** *pertaining to heaven, heavenly*: arces, Ov.: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, *which touches heaven*, Tib.: aetherios animo concoquerat ignes, *heavenly inspiration*, ἐνθουσιασμόν, Ov. **2.** *pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. **3.** *pertaining to the upper world*: vesci aura aetheria, Virg.

aethiops, ŏpis, *m.* Αἰθίοψ, *an Ethiopian*: for a black man, gen.: duridest Aethiopem albus, Juv.: used as *adj. dull, stupid*: cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic.

aethra, ae, *f.* = *αἰθρία, the air*: ve

dans ales in aethra, Virg. 2 *the clear, cloudless sky:* sidera, id.

aevitas, ātis, *f.* [aevum] the old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Censeres populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecudesque censento, Cic.

aeviternus, v. aeternus.

aevum, i, *n.* [in Plaut. and Lucr. aevus, i, *m.*] (Mostly poet. for aetas.) *a space of time:* in coelo ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruantur, Cic.: *eternity,* plagis vexata per aevum, Lucr.: in aevum, *for all time,* Hor. ‖ I. *time of life, age:* (natura humana) brevi aevo multa nascentia occidere, Sall.: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age,* Hor.: flos aevi, *youth,* Ov.: integer aevi, *in the prime of life,* Virg. 2. *old age:* confectus aevo, id.: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. Also of things; aevum arborum, Plin. ‖ II. *age* or *generation:* ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. 2. *the men living in the same age,* ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. ‖ IV. *duration* or *time* in gen.: omnia vitiata dentibus aevi, Ov. [Connected with *αἰ F ών, αἰ F εί,* etc. In the Etruscan *aisil* signified "age."]

Afer, fra, frum, *adj. African:* Afra avis, Hor.

affābilis (adf.), e, *adj.* [affari], lit. *that can be spoken to:* hence, *easy of access, courteous, affable:* cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet, Cic.

affābilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [affabilis] *affability, politeness, courtesy,* Cic.

affābrē, *adv. ingeniously, skilfully,* Cic.

affāri (adf.), ātus, 1. *v. dep.* Of this Defect. v. the chief forms in use are: *Ind. Pres.* affatur, affamini, affantur: *Imperf.* affabar: *Fut.* affabor: *Perf.* affata est: *Imper.* affare: *Subj. Plup.* affatus esset: *Inf.* affari: *Perf. Part.* affatus: *to speak to, accost:* Cic.: precando affamur Vestam, *address in prayer,* Ov.: sic positum affati discedite corpus, *say farewell to,* Virg. 2 Augur. *t. t.* (*pass.*) *to fix the limits of the auspices,* Varr.

af-fātim (adf.), also written ad fatim, *adv. sufficiently, enough, abundantly:* miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim, Pl. (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): affatim satiata (aquila), Cic.: affatim satisfacere alicui, id.: used like abunde and satis as a subst. with *Gen.*: copiarum, Liv.

affātus (adf.), *Part.* [affari].

affātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [affari] *a speaking to, address:* reginam ambire affatu, Virg.

affectātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affecto] *an eager desire for* (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectatio, Sen.: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, *in their desire to pass for Germans,* Tac.: imperii, *aspiring to the empire,* Suet. ‖ I. *careful study prompted by fondness for the subject,* Plin. ‖ II. In rhetoric, *effort without effect, affectation, conceit:* nihil est odiosius affectatione, Quint.

affectātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who strives after:* justi amoris, Eutr.—In a bad sense: nimius risûs affectator, Quipt.

affectātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* (affecto). In rhet.: *choice far-fetched, studied,* Quint.

affectĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afficio] *the being affected or touched, feeling = πάθος:* Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio: but it is used gen. to denote a *condition of body or mind,* whether permanent or transient. ‖ I. Of the body: *its settled constitution:* tu qui definieris summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, Cic. ‖ II. Of the mind: *a frame of mind,* Gr. *διάθεσις:* virtus est affectio animi constans convenientque, id.: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, *right feelings,* id. ‖ III. Of other things: affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, *the disposition of the stars,* id. ‖ IV. *a favourable disposition, love, goodwill:* egit Nero grates patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, Tac. [Affectio denotes a *state,* whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, refectio, *etc.* denote an *act.*]

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [afficio] *to strive after, to pursue, enter on:* ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam, *that is your aim,* Pl.: quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic.: affectare spem, *to cling to* or *cherish,* Liv.: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, *sc.* navem, *of reaching it with his hand* (of the giant Polyphemus), Virg.: *Pass.* affectari morbo, *to be seized by disease,* Liv. ‖ II. *to aspire to, to aim at* (in either a good or a bad sense): munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep.: regnum, Liv. Also with *Inf.* as object: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. ‖ III. In the histt.: *to seek to draw to oneself:* civitates formidine affectare, Sall. ‖ IV. Post-Aug. *to assume falsely* or *ostentatiously, to feign, affect:* crebrum anhelitum, Quint.

affectus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [afficio] *endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed:* lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, Pl.: homo affectus audacia, Ter.: corpora simili affecta figura, *endowed with a similar form,* Lucr.: oculi a conturbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. ‖ I. *attached, weakened, indisposed:* Fig.: only in the histt.: res affectae, *disordered circumstances, an ill condition:* opem rebus affectis orare, Liv.: affectam fidem parum juvisse, *broken credit,* Tac. ‖ II. *almost concluded, nearly ended:* affecta aetas, Cic.

affectus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [afficio] *a state* or *disposition of body or mind* (esp. the latter). 1. Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, Cels. 2. Of the mind: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. ‖ Post-Aug. *a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy:* opes atque hospitam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. ‖ III. In Lucan and later prose, *the objects beloved* (in plur.): tenuit nostros Lesbos affectus, Lucan.

af-fĕro (adf.), attŭli (adt.), allātum (adl.), afferre (adf.), *v. t. a.* Constr. aliquid ad aliquem *or* alicui; *to bring* or *convey to* (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, *etc.*): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi volui dicere, Pl.: afferre literas, ad aliquem *or* alicui, Cic. afferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake oneself to a place:* huc te affers, Virg., and *pass.* afferri: urbem afferimur, id.: in the same sense, afferre pedem, Cat. Fig.: of abstractions: crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes.: hic Stoicus genus sermonum affert non liquidum, *makes use of,* Cic.: consulatum in familiam, id.: bellum in patriam, Ov.: vim afferre alicui, for inferre, *to offer violence,* Cic.: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, *to lend a hand, to aid:* pro se quisque manus affert, id.: or, *to lay hands on, assail:* sibi manus, *to commit suicide,* Planc. in Cic. Also of things: manus templo, *to rob* or *plunder it,* Cic.: manus beneficio suo, *to nullify,* Sen. ‖ II. *to bring as news, to announce, publish:* constr. *alicui* or *ad aliquem aliquid,* or *acc.* with *inf.*: nihil novi ad nos afferebatur, Cic.: magnum quod afferebatur, videbatur, Caes.: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, *news was brought,* Liv. ‖ III. *to bring on, to cause, to impart:* aegritudinem alicui, Ter.: populo Rom. pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam afferre, Cic.: afferre opinionem populo, *to make folks believe,* id. ‖ IV. *to bring forward as a reason* or *excuse, to allege:* with or without *causa:* quam causam afferam? Ter.: nihil afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, *they assert nothing to the purpose,* Cic. Also absol.: et cur credam, afferre possum, *I can give my reasons,* id. ‖ V. Afferre aliquid, *to contribute, to help, assist:* quidquid ad remp. attulimus, id. ‖ VI. *to bring forth, produce* (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt quam acceperunt, id.

af-fĭcio (adf.), affēci (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. *v. a.* [facio], Lit. *to do something to, to affect* or *touch (the mind or body), to impart, bestow,* etc. with *adv., abl.,* or dependent clause: varie sum affectus tuis literis, Cic.: affici a gratia, e voluptate, id.: membra dolore afficiuntur, *the limbs are seized with pain,* Lucr.: afficere aliquem beneficio, *to benefit,* Cic.: praemio, *to reward,* id.: laetitia, *to gladden,* Caes.: cruciatu, *to torture,* Cic.: poena, *to punish,* id.: supplicio, Caes.: honore *to honour,* Cic.: populum servitute, *to subjugate,* id.:

sepultura, *to bury*, id.: incommodo, *to put to inconvenience*, Caes.: and *absol.* primum est ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur, Quint. **II.** *to affect injuriously, to weaken*: ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv.

afflictīcius (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affictus] *added to, annexed*: Varr.

afflictĭo, ōnis (adf.), *f. an adding to*: Phaedr.

affictus, a, um, *Part.* [affingo].

af-figo (adf.), ixi, ixum, *3. v. a. to fasten to, to fix on*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic.: Prometheus affixus Caucaso, id.: literae ad caput, *to brand the forehead*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to impress upon, instil into*: aliquid animo, Quint.

affingo (adf.), inxi, ictum, *3. v. a.* Lit. *to shape one thing by another*: hence, *to adapt*: with *dat.*: huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, *is not applicable to*, Cic.: addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, *they add pure inventions of their own, and adapt actual facts to suit the rumours*, Caes. As the object of adapting one thing to another is that it may be applied or added to it: hence, **II.** *to add, annex*, frequently with the implied notion of *error, falsity, etc.*; though this is mostly indicated by the context: alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic.: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostra, neque falsa afficta esse videatur, id. **III.** *to attribute* (*wrongly*): peccat orator cum probam orationem affingit improbo, id. **IV.** Without a *dat.*: *to shape* or *form in addition, create*: multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic.

affīnis (adf.), e, *adj.* (abl. affini; but affine, Ter.). Lit. *at the border*: hence, *bordering, neighbouring, adjacent*: with *dat.* gens affinis Mauris, Liv. **II.** *connected with, concerned in, privy to*: with *dat.* or *gen.*: duos solos video affines ei turpitudini judicari, Cic.: rei capitalis affinem, *implicated in, guilty*, id. **III.** Subs. *a relation by marriage* (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband or wife (v. cognati): Megadorus meus affinis, *my son-in-law*, Pl.

affīnĭtas (adf.), ātis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* affinitatium, Just.) [affinis] *neighbourhood*: appendices pertinent ad cultum propter affinitatem, Varr. **II.** *relationship by marriage*: affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, Cic. **2.** *the persons related*: patriam deseras, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, Pl. **III.** Fig. *union, connection* (rare): literarum, Quint.

affīrmātē (adf.), *adv. certainly, positively*: quod affirmate, quasi Deo teste, promiserit, id tenendum est, Cic.

affirmātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo] *a positive* or *deliberate assertion, the averment of a fact or statement*: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.

af-firmo (adv.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to make steady, to strengthen additionally, to corroborate*: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv. **II.** *to assert positively* or *solemnly, to asseverate*: dicendum est mihi, sed ita nihil ut affirmem; quaeram omnia, Cic. *Impers.*: ut affirmatur, Tac.

affixus, a, um, *Part.* [affigo] *fastened* or *joined to*: generally with *Dat.*: falces affixae longuriis, Caes.: hence Fig.: jubes eum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro, Cic.: Tarraconensis affixa Pyrenaeo, *adjacent*, Plin. **2.** *impressed on*: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa, Cic.

affĭātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [affio] Lit.: *breathed* or *blown upon*: hence, *inspired*, Sibylla affiata numine, Virg. **II.** *touched* (*by fire*), *struck* (*by thunderbolts, etc.*): magna pars saucii affiatique incendio effugerunt, Liv.

affĭātus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing* or *breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath*, etc.: ambusti affiatu vaporis, Liv.: frondes affiatibus (apri) ardent, *by his breath*, Ov. **II.** *a flash of light*: lenique affiatu simulacra refovente, Plin. **III.** Fig.: *inspiration, enthusiasm*: instinctu, divinoque affiatu, Cic.

af-flĕo (adf.), ēre, *2. v. n. to weep at*: Pl.

afflictātĭo (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afflicto] *bodily pain*, Cic.

afflicto (adf.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [affligo] *to toss, to dash against, harass*: naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes.: morbo, Cic. **II.** Fig.: to denote pain of mind, or distress in gen.: *to trouble, disquiet*: afflictari amore, Lucr.: afflictatur respublica, Cic. Hence afflictare se *or* afflictari aliqua re, *to be greatly troubled* or *distressed*: ne te afflictes, Ter.

afflictor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a destroyer* or *subverter*, Cic.

afflictus, a, um, *Part.* [affligo] *dashed* or *flung down, damaged, shattered*, naves, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *ill-used, wretched, distressed, desponding*: Graecia perculsa et afflicta et perdita, Cic.: segritudine afflictus, id.: luctu, id.: res afflictae, *ruined*, Sall. **2.** Of character, like abjectus, *abandoned, base, vile*: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic.

af-flīgo (adf.), ixi, ictum, *3. v. a.* (affixint = affixerint) *to fling, strike* or *dash against* or *down*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, Pl.: tempestas naves Rhodias affixit, *tossed them about*, or *beat them down*, Caes.: imaginem solo, Tac.: affligere caput saxo, *to dash his head against a stone*, id. **II.** Fig.: *to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down*: senectus enervat et affligit homines, Cic.: rem vituperando affligere, *to lessen* or *degrade it*, id.: affligere causam susceptam, *to abandon a suit, let it fall*, id.

af-flo (adf.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe on*: with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: terga tantum affiante vento, Liv. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, etc.: calidum membris affare vaporem, Lucr.: affati incendio, *scorched*, Liv.: affari sidere = siderari, *to be seized with numbness*, Plin.: odores, qui affarentur e floribus, *which were exhaled*, Cic. **II.** Fig.: as *v. act.*: *to bear to, to waft*: rumoris nescio quid affaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. So post.: laetos oculis affarat honores, *had imparted joyous grace to his eyes*, Virg. **2.** as *v. neut.* *to be favourable, propitious*: felix, cui placidus leniter affiat Amor, Tib. **3.** *to inspire, animate* (*ἐνθουσιάζειν*): postam quasi divino quodam spiritu affiari, Cic.

affluens (adf.), entis, *Part.* [affluo] Lit.: *flowing towards, advancing*: Rhenus ad Gallicum ripam placidior affluens, Tac. Hence, **II.** *abounding with, abundant, rich*: unguentis, Cic. Poet.: homo vestitu affluens, *in ample, flowing robes*, Phaedr.: ex affluenti, *in abundance*, Tac.

affluenter (adf.), *adv. abundantly, copiously*: affluentius haurire voluptates, Cic.

affluentĭa (adf.), ae, *f.* [affluens] *a flowing to*: Plin. Fig.: *abundance, copiousness, profusion*: rerum omnium affluentia, Cic.: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, *extravagance, profusion*, Nep.

af-fluo (adf.), xi, xum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to flow towards*; with *ad* or *Dat.* aestus bis affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. **II.** Fig. *to throng* or *flock towards*: copiae affluebant, Liv.: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, *has arrived*, Cic.: incautis amor, Ov. **2.** With the *ablative, to abound* or *overflow with*: voluptatibus, Cic. **3.** Absol. *be abundant* or *plentiful*: cui domi otium atque divitiae affluerent, Sall.

af-fŏdio (adf.), ēre, *3. v. a. to dig in addition to*, Plin.

affor (adf.) v. affari.

affore (adf.) etc. v. adsum.

af-formīdo (adf.), are, *1. v. n. to be afraid*, Pl.

af-frango (adf.), ēre (or affringo, ĕre), *3. v. a. to break against, to break* (very rare), Stat.

af-frĭco (adf.), ui, ctum, 1 *v. a.* with *Dat. to rub against*, Plin. **II.** Fig. *to impart by rubbing*, Sen.

affrictus (adf.), ūs, *m. a rubbing on* or *against*, Plin.

affringo, v. affrango.

af-fulgĕo (adf.), ulsi, *2. v. n. to shine on, to beam, to glitter*: non Venus affulsit, Ov. Fig.: of any thing favourable: *to dawn upon, appear*: Magoni prima spes affulsit, Liv.

af-fundo (adf.), fūdi, fusum, *3. v. a. to pour upon* or *into*: affusa eis aqua calida, Plin.: Moesae os Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac.: amnis affusus oppidis, *that flows by*, Plin.: oppidum affusum amne, *washed by a river*, id. **II.** Poet. Affundere se *or* affundi, *to prostrate oneself*: affusa poscere vitam, Ov.:

affusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb*, id.

aforem, v. abforem.

africānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Africa*: gallina, *a guinea-hen*, Varr.: Africanae, arum, *sc.* ferae, *panthers and leopards*, Liv.

africus, a, um, *adj.* Africus ventus, or subst., Africus, i, *m. the south-west wind*, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius, the Italian *Africo* or *ghebino*; praecepa, Hor.: Africae procellae, *the storms caused by the* Africus, id.

afui, afore, aforem, futurus, for abf., v. absum.

āgāso, ōnis, *m. an ostler, groom*: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 2. *a servant, lackey*: si jumenum frangat agaso, Hor. [Ago. There is no other example of the term. *-aso*; but cf. *cudso*.]

age and **agedum**, v. ago. no. IV.

āgellus, i, *dim. m.* [ager] *a small piece of ground, a little field*: minora dii negligunt, neque agellos singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic.

āgēmā, ātis, *n.* = ἄγημα, in the Macedonian army, *a corps* or *division of soldiers*, Liv.

āgens, entis, *Part.* ago, *adj. effective, powerful*: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, Cic. II. Subst. *one who pleads, a counsel*: Quint. 2. Under the emperors, *a kind of secret police*, also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*, Aurel. Vict.

āger, gri, *m. a field, whether pasture* or *arable*: ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat:—in fronte, *the frontage* or *measurement along the road*, in agrum, *into the field, the depth*, Hor. II. *the territory of any particular community in a country*, or terra: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus, Cic.: Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. III. *the country*, in opp. to the town (gen. in the plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic.: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv.: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Caes.

āgēsis, *i. e.* age sis, v. ago.

ag-gĕmo (adg.), *3. v. n. to groan, lament*: absol. or with *Dat.* (only post.): aggemit Alcidae, Ov.

aggĕr, ĕris, *m.* [ad and gero] Lit.: *materials heaped up*: *materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brushwood, etc.*: milites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, Caes.: aggere terreno, Suet. II. *a mound* or *rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town*. (In the former case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the *agger* was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire.) Aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, Caes.: aggerem exstruere, id.: hence poet.: stellatis axibus agger erigitur, *a mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forward), Lucan. Fig.: Graecia esset agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. III. *the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench* (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli): agger ac vallum, *the mound and stockade*, Caes. IV. *the tribune, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers*: stetit aggere fultus cespitis, Lucan. V. Agger viae, *a military* or *public road* (commonly an embankment): viae depressus in aggere serpens, Virg. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i. e. Via Aurelia. VI. *any artificial elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.*: a dike, *pier, mound, etc.*: aggeribus nivis informis terra, *with snow-drifts*, Virg.: e medio aggere vox exit, *from the midst of the pile of wood*, Ov.: agger armorum, Tac.: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, *i. e. from the Tarpeian rock*, Suet.: *a mole* (Ital. *molo*), Vitr.: *a causeway* through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. Poet., *mountains*: aggeres Alpini, Virg.: *a funeral pile*, Ov.: *a heap of ashes*, Lucan.: *a high wave*, id.

ag-gĕro (adg.), gessi, gestum, *3. v. a. to carry to*, or *towards, to bring*; with *ad* or *Dat.*: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic.: ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. II. Fig.: *to bring forward, lay to one's charge*: probra, Tac.

aggĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [agger] *to form an* agger, *to heap up*: aggerat cadavera, Virg. 2. *to fill up*: spatium, Curt. 3. Aggerare arborem, *to heap up earth around a tree*, Col. II. Fig. *to increase*: inconditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Virg.

aggestus (adg.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation*: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac.

aggestus, a, um, *Part.* [aggero].

ag-glŏmĕro (adg.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* Lit., *to wind (as on a ball)*; *to join* or *annex*: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg.

ag-glūtino (adg.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to glue* or *cement to, to fasten to*: tu illud (processum) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, *you will remove that introduction, and annex this instead*, Cic.

ag-grăvesco (adg.), *3. v. incep. to become heavy*. Fig.: of sickness: *to become severe, dangerous*, Ter.

ag-grăvo (adg.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to make heavier*: aggravatur pondus, Plin. Fig.: *to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate*: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv.: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum aggravare videantur, *do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant*, Quint.

ag-grĕdĭo, *3. v. a.* (act. form of aggredior): *to go to, approach*: hoc si aggredias, Pl. Hence pass.: facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg.), gressus, *3. v. dep.* [gradior] (*2 pers. praes.* aggredire, Pl. *Inf.* aggredirī, and aggreditier, id.) *to go to* or *approach*: with *ad* or *Acc.*: ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? Pl.: aggredior hominem, id. With *loc. adv.*: non enim repelletur inde quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. II. With acc. *to address a person, apply to, solicit*: Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, *will apply to*, Cic.: aggredi aliquem pecunia, *to tamper with*, Sall.: pollicitationibus aggredi, id.: or absol.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggreditur, id.: dictis, *to accost*, Virg.: precibus, Tac. III. *to attack* or *assault*: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. IV. *to undertake* or *begin*; with *ad*, *Acc.* or *Inf.*: si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic.: magnum quid, id.: de quibus dicere aggrediar, id. Pass. multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv.

ag-grĕgo (adg.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* Lit. *to bring into the flock*; hence: *to add* or *join to*: si eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic.: filium ad patris interitum, *to involve in*, id.: se aggregare, *to attach oneself to, to assemble*: oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt.: er pass.: ne desciscentibus aggregarentur, Suet. II. Fig. meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, *had shown my goodwill in support of his reputation*, Cic.: se ad eorum amicitiam adgregaverant, *had joined* or *allied themselves with*, Caes.

aggressĭo (adg.), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior]. Lit. *a stepping to, a coming towards*: hence Rhet. *t. t.* = prooemium, *introduction to a speech*: animos prima aggressione occupaverit, Cic.

aggressus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* [aggredior].

ag-gŭberno (adg.), *1. v. a. to guide* or *direct*, Flor. Fig.: *to rule*, id.

āgĭlis, e, *adj.* [ago] Pass.: *easily moved*: qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. II. Act. *that moves easily, agile, nimble*: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, *swift-footed Diana*, Ov. Also of things: *quick, sudden*: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 2. *quick, active, busy* (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor.

āgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [agilis] *nimbleness, activity, quickness*: navium, Liv. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, Cic.

āgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [agito] *easily moved, light*: agitabilis aër, Ov.

āgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *frequent* or *continual motion, agitation*: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. II. Fig.: *emotion, activity of mind*: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, id.: studiorum, *prosecution of studies*, id.: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the exercise*, Sen.

āgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver, a charioteer, etc.*: aselli, poet. for *a rustic*.

or peasant, Virg.: equorum Achillis, *the charioteer*, id. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games: ego, ut agitator callidus, prinsquam ad finem veniam equos sustinebo, Cic.

agĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *adj.* (agito); *disturbed, excited, impassioned*: actio paulo agitatior, Quint.: est magni viri, rebus agitatis, punire sontes, *during a period of public disorder*, Cic. (For other meanings see *agito*, esp. V.)

agĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ago] *to put in constant or frequent motion, to drive about.* Of cattle, *to drive* (cf. ago): in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr.: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive*, poet. *for to tend*, Virg. Of wild animals, *to hunt, pursue*, etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic. 2. Of things, *to move* or *shake about*: alas, Ov.: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. 3. *to agitate, to toss up and down*: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic.: agitata numina Trojae, *tossed upon the sea*, Virg. II. Fig.: Of persons: *to rouse, excite, urge*, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid: agitare plebem, *to stir up*, Liv. And of animals: in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury*, Ov. 2. *to disquiet, vex, torment*: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae, Cic.: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *being under the influence of fear and lawless desire, he was distracted by contending passions*, Sall. 3. *to reproach, insult, harass, mock*: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic. III. In gen.: *to be engaged in doing* or *making, to hold, keep*: vigilias, Pl.: convivia, Ov.: meum natalem, *to keep my birthday*, Pl.: festos dies, Cic.: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *was vigorously promoted*, id.: praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with*, Sall.: agitare fenus, *to practise usury*, Tac.: laeti pacem agitabamus, *were in the enjoyment of peace*, Sall. Hence of time, esp. life: *to pass, spend*: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, id. And absol.: *to live, to dwell, to be*: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. IV. Of the thoughts: agitare aliquid *or* de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, *etc.*), *to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design*, etc. (cf. cogito): quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl.: quod agitet in mente, Cic. With Inf. as object: mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Poet.: aliquid invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. And without mente, animo, etc.: oratori omnia agitata esse debent, *well considered* or *weighed*, Cic. With *de*: de bello, Tac. V. *to speak of, to confer* or *deliberate upon, discuss*: his rebus agitatis, Caes. VI. Sat agitare, with *gen.* in Plaut. = sat agere, *to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough*.

aglaspis, ĭdis, *m.* (ἀγλαὴ ἀσπίς, a glittering shield), *a body of soldiers with bright shields* (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv.

agmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [ago]: Lit.: *anything driven or set in motion*: hence *a train, a gang*: agmen perpetuum, *an unbroken train*, Cic. Poet.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. 2. Also, *of animals*, and *of things* (mostly poet.): agmine magno corvorum, id.: frugilegas asperimus agmine longo formicas, Ov.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg.: agmine remorum celeri, *with the quick moving mass of oars*, id. II. Esp. *an army on the march*; but in translating, it must generally be rendered simply, *army*; in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes.: agmen primum, *the van*, Liv.: agmen medium, *the centre*, id.: ab extremo agmine, *at the rear*, Caes.: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, id.: agmen quadratum, *an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram; it was not a square battalion, but a battalion in line ready to meet the enemy*; in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. 2. *the line of march* or *march itself*: ratio ordoque agminis, *the plan and arrangement of the march*, Caes.: agmen hostium claudebant, *closed the enemies' line of march*, i. e. *brought up the rear*, id. 3. *a body of troops in column of attack*: confertissimo agmine, id. 4. Meton. *an army* = exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv.: justo agmine, *with a sufficient* or *fully equipped army*, Tac. 5. *any warlike force, a fleet*: coactum agmen ab Rhodiis est, Liv.: also, *the arrangement of a fleet*: regia classis longo agmine veniens, id. 6. agmen impedimentorum, *the baggage train*, Tac. 7. *military service, warfare*: rudis agminum sponsus, Hor. III. Gen. *a crowd* or *band of people*: mulierum ac spadonum agmen, Liv.: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, *before the public*, Cic.

agna, ae, *f. a lamb*: Hor.

agnascor (adg.), natus, 3. *v. dep. to be born in addition to*: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres; born after the father had made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. 2. Meton. Of plants, etc.: *to grow to*, or *upon something*: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. Of teeth: *to grow afterwards*, Gell. Of hair: Plin. Of supernumerary limbs, id.

agnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnascor] *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus), Cic.

agnātus, a, um, *Part.* (agnascor).

agnātus (adg.), i, *m.* [agnascor]: *a relation* on the father's side: *cognati*, all those descended from the same person, whether male or female: *agnati*, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signified all those who were adopted into the familia: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus *Pron.* of a madman, Varr.

2. agnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [agnus] *pertaining to a lamb*: lactes, Pl. **2. Agnīna**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *the flesh of a lamb*: patinas coenabat omasi villa et agninae, Hor.

agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco] *a recognising*: agnitio literarum, Quint. II. *a knowing, knowledge*, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, *for a knowledge of the nature of mind*, Cic.

agnītus (adg.), a, um, *Part.* (agnosco.)

agnōmen, (adn.), ĭnis, *n.* [ad and gnomen, the old form of nomen] *a surname*, added to the cognomen or family name.

agnosco (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nītum, 3. *v. a. to recognize, or know again something known before, to own*: quum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic.: veterem amicum, Virg. II. *to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.* Aeacon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Jupplter esse suam, Ov.: an me non agnoscetis ducem? Liv.: sortilegos, *believe in* or *approve*, Cic. III. In gen.: *to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand*: ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et inventione vim divinam mentis agnoscito, id.

agnus, i, *m.* (In the earliest period, *generally common*, hence agnus mas and agnus femina), *a lamb*: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb, *to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Pl.

ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a. to set in motion, either physically or morally.* A. Of physical impulse: I. Of cattle, *to drive, tend*: hac agit, ut pastor, capellas, Ov. II. Of men: *to drive, conduct, impel*: agere praecipitem de fundo, Cic. Poet.: with a reflective pronoun: *to come, to go*: quo agis te? Pl.: quo hinc te agis? *whither are you going?* Ter. Without the pronoun: unde agis? Pl. In prose, agi for agere se, *to go, to march*: si citius agi vellet agmen, *to march on quicker*, Liv. III. *to drive* or *carry off*: and gen. *to steal, plunder* (usu. abigere): praedas agere, Sall. Of men or animals taken in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things: hence the phrase ferre et agere (as in Gr. ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. IV. *to chase, pursue, urge* (usu. agitare): apros, Virg. Of men: Dameloeos cursu palantes Troas agebat, id. V. Of inanimate objects: *to impel, push forward, convey, carry*: cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, *to be carried under ground*, Liv. Poet.: agere navem, *to steer*, Hor.: agere currus, *to drive*, Ov.: fiscum, *to collect*, Suet. Also, *Milit. t. t., to push on* or *advance warlike engines*: vineas ad

oppidum agere, Caes. **Fig.**: cuniculos agere ad aerarium, Cic. **VI.** *to throw out, to shoot* or *extend upwards* or *downwards*, etc. (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere, *to throw out sparks*, Lucr.: se laetus ad auras palmes agit, *shoots up into the air*, Virg.: tabernae rimas agunt, *split* or *crack*, Cic. Hence animam agere, *to breathe one's last, expire*: nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, id. **B.** Of the mind, and the moral feelings: *to incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon*: quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in facinus? Ov. **C. Gen.**: *to do, act, deal with, attend to*, etc. **I.** In the most gen. signif.: *to do, to act, to perform, transact*: with aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.: Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. And *absol.*: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, id.: quid agitur? *how do you do?* Pl.: quid agis? *what are you doing?* also, *how goes it with you?* id.: nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. **II.** *to pursue in one's mind, think upon, have in view*: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *aim at appearing*, Cic. **III.** agere cum aliquo de re or ut: *to treat, deal, negociate, confer with*, or *discuss*: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, Cic.: velle se de his rebus agere cum eo, Caes. Also, **absol.**: is ita cum Caesare agit, id. **2.** With the advs. bene, praeclare, male, *etc.*: *to deal well* or *ill with*: praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Freq. in pass.: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, id. **IV.** With a subst. to denote the action indicated by the subst.: agere triumphum, *to triumph*, Cic.: libera de quoque arbitria agere, *to decide freely concerning each*, Liv.: poenitentiam acturum, *destined to regret*, Quint.: otia agere, *to be at leisure*, Ov.: alta silentia, *to keep profound silence*, id.: agere bellum, *to wage war*, Caes.: agere proelium, *to give battle*: levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv.: agere gratias (never *gratiam*, poet. *grates*), *to thank*: decima legio ei gratias egit, Caes. Also, *t. t.* forum or conventum agere, *to hold a session, to administer justice*: agere te forum Tarsi, dicebant, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, Suet. Of offices, employments, *etc.*: *to administer, conduct*: agere praefectaram praetorii, id. **V.** Of time: *to spend, pass*: aetatem in literis, Cic.: rure agere vitam, Liv. **Pass.**: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. With annus and an ordinal: *to be of a certain age*: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Hence (rare) **absol.**: *to live, pass the time*, or *be somewhere*: civitas laeta agere, Sall. **VI.** *Sacrif. t. t.*: *to dispatch the victim*: qui calido strictos tinctura sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, Ov. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the *popa*, or sacrificer, Hoc Age, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc *or* id agere often means, *to pay attention to*: oculi et aures, quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, Cic. Hence aliud *or* alias res agere, *not to attend to* or *heed*: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. **VII.** Of civil and political transactions: *to manage* or *transact, to discuss, deliberate*: with *acc., de* with *abl.* or *absol.*: recordare velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, id.: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: *to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages*: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, *etc.*: *to bring an action, to manage a cause* or *suit*, ex jure civili et praetorio agere, id.: tanquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, *to bring an action on a bond*, id.: ex sponso egit, *he brought an action on an agreement*, id.: summo jure agere, *to exercise one's strict legal right*, id. Hence, agere reum, *to accuse one*: tanquam reos ageret, Liv.: and with the *gen. of the crime*: agere furti, *to accuse of theft*, Cic. **Pass.** the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money*, Ter. Hence, **Fig.**: *to be at stake* or *in danger, be interested* or *affected*: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic.: tua res agitur paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, hence the phrase, actum est de me, etc. *it is all over with me, I am undone*, etc.: actum est de me, Pl.: de isto, Cic.: so, acta haec res est, *this is quite lost*, Ter. Actum *or* acta agere, proverb, *to do what has been already done, to act to no purpose*, Cic. **VIII.** *to deliver a speech, to perform as an actor*, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. Of an actor: *to represent, play*: primas partes agere, *to perform the principal part*, Ter.: gestum agere in scena, Cic. And **Fig.**: *to act as* or *behave like*: amicum, Tac. So, also, se agere = se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. **IX.** *Imperat.* age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agedum and agesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: *come on! quick! etc.*: age, i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Pl.: age, da veniam filio, *come now, pry'thee*, Ter.: agite dum, Liv. In *sing.* connected with another imper. in the *plu.*: mittite, agedum, legatos, id. **2.** In transitions in discourse: *well then! well!* nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse crearl, *well now, since I have taught*, Lucr.: age porro, tu, cur? Cic. **3.** As a sign of assent: *very well! good!* age, sit ita factum, Cic. [The full form of the root of *ago* was probably WAG or VAG; cf. Engl. *wag, waggon* with Lat. *vagus, vagor*: the idea of driving, moving, etc. runs throughout.]

ăgōn, ōnis, *m.* = ἀγών, *a contest*, or *combat in the public games*: gymnicus, Plin. musicus, Suet. *Prov.*: nunc demum agon est, *now is the time for action*, id.

ăgōnĭum, i, *n. a Roman festival*, at which the *res sacrificulus* offered up a ram: Ov.

agrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *pertaining to land*: Agrarias leges, *laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens*: agrariam rem tentare, *to attempt a division of public lands*, Cic.: Triumvir agrarius, *one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands*, Liv. **II.** *Subst.*: agrarii, orum, *m. plu.*: *the agrarian party*: Cic.

agrestis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the fields* or *to the country, country-like, rustic*, in a good sense: Musa, Lucr.: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Subst. agrestis, is (*Gen. pl.* agrestum, Ov.), *a countryman, a rustic*: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Meton.: *growing wild*, and (of animals) *wild*: agrestes palmae, Cic.: agrestia poma, Virg. So of the early inhabitants of a country: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall. **II.** *rustic*, in opp. to the refinement of the citizen, *boorish, rude, unmannerly, ignorant, etc.*: alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic.: agrestiores Musae, *more rough and practical*, id. **III.** *wild, brutal, savage*: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id.: vultus, Ov.

agricŏla, ae, *m.* [ager, colo]. **Lit.**: *a land-tiller*; *a husbandman, one engaged in cultivating the soil, either as a business or a pastime*: agricolae assidui, Cic.: Deiotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, *agriculturist and cattle breeder*, id. **Poet.** of the gods: *the tutelary deities of agriculture*: redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib.

agricultĭo, ōnis, *f.*, also **agri cultio**, *husbandry*: Cic.

agricultor, ōris, *m.*, also **agri cultor**, *an agriculturist, husbandman* (rare): Liv.

agricultūra, ae, *f.* also **agri cultura**, *agriculture*: Cic.

agripĕta, ae, *m.* [ager, peto] *one who strives for the possession of land*, Cic.

ah, *interj. ah! alas! ha!* an exclamation *expressing pain, indignation, joy*, etc. Plaut. and Ter. *passim*: Cic. With *Acc.*: ah me, me, Cat. Sometimes written without h, v. d.

āhā, *aha! ah! haha! interj. an exclamation of reproof, and of laughter*. Pl.

ahenĕus, ahenĭpes, *etc.* v. aen., *etc.*

ai, *interj.* denoting grief: *ah! alas!* Ov.

ai, *imperat.* from aio.

aiens, *part.* (aio) = affirmativus: negantia contraria alientibus, Cic.

āio, *verb defect.* (The forms in use are: *Praes. Indic.* āio, āis, ait, aiunt. *Subj.* (rare) aias, aiat, aiant. *Past Imperf. Indic.* throughout, aiebam, *etc. Imperat.* ai (rare) *Part. praes.* aiens (rare). Ain' is used in familiar dialogue = ais-ne. For *Past Imperf.* also aibas, aibat, and aibant, in Plaut. and Ter. Ai is always dissyl. except in the *Imperat.* where it is sometimes monosyl.) *to assent, to say yes* (opposed to nego, *to say no*): vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Pl.: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter.: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. **II.** *to say, or assert:* scio absurde dictum hoc, derisores dicere, at ego aio recte, *I assert*, Pl. **III.** Aiunt *or* ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, *etc., as they say:* docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. **IV.** As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, *etc.:* Ain' ? = aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? *how? is it possible? indeed? what say you?* etc.: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv.

ain = aisne, v. aio.

āla, ae, *f. a wing:* galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. Of other things: Nisus emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. **II.** Meton.: *the armpit:* Liv.: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor. **2.** *the shoulder-blade:* Plin. **3.** In trees and plants: *the function of a branch*, etc.: id. **III.** In buildings: *the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades:* also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitr. **IV.** *Milit. t. t.: the wing of an army* (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry): alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, qui tegunt pedites alarum vice, Serv. Virg. **2.** Subseq. when the Roman army was composed partly of Rom. citizens, and partly of Socii, the Rom. were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence *ala* and *alarii* denoted the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala:* prima legio et dextera ala, Liv.: cohortes alarii, *i. e.* sociorum cohortes, id.: alarii equites, *i. e.* sociorum equites, id. **3.** Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. **4.** Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence agmen legionum alae cohortesque praeveniebant, Tac.

ālābarches, ae, *m.* = ἀλαβάρχης (from ἄλαβα, ink), *a receiver of taxes, a tax-gatherer:* Juv.: ironically of Pompey, Cic.

ālābaster, tri, *m. plur.* **alabastra**, orum, *n.* = ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα, *a box of a tapering form for perfumes*, or *unguents:* alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. **II.** Meton. for *a rose-bud:* in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin.

ālăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (*nom. masc.* alacris, Enn., Ter., Virg. Anciently alacer, *comm.*), *excited, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous:* quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? *why are you so sorrowful? why so excited?* Ter.: videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, *active and joyous*, Cic.: alacres animo sumus, *are cheerful in mind*, id.: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes.: equus, Cic. **II.** Meton. alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure*, Virg. (Hence, Ital. *allegro, allegrezza*, Fr. *allégresse.*)

ālăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alacer] *excitement, cheerfulness, ardour, briskness, eagerness, gladness:* alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic.: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, *free from all excitement*, id.: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, *from joy*, Liv.: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes.: animi incitatio atque alacritas, id. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic.

ălăpa, ae, *f. a box on the ear:* ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give*, Phaedr. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence Meton. multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt *I sell freedom at a much higher price*, id.

ālāris, e, *adj.* (rare for alarius). *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the* ala: cum cohortibus alaribus, Liv.

ālārius, a, um, *adj.* [ala]. *Milit. t. t., pertaining to the* ala. For examples v. ala.

ālātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala] *furnished with wings, winged* (only poet.): plantae, of Mercury, Virg.

ălauda, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, lit. great songstress, from al, *high, great*, and aud, *song*]: *the lark:* Plin. **II.** *the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul:* Cic.

albānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to* Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, *a kind of stone known from Mount Alba*, called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno*, Vitr.: hence Alb. columnae, *made of such stone*, Cic.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus, like stratus, from ater] *clothed in white:* cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, Cic. In the Circensian games, *the white party:* auriga albatus, Plin.

albĕo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to be white:* (mostly poet.) campi ossibus albent, Virg. Esp. in the *imperf. part.:* albentes rosae, Ov: albente coelo *at daybreak*, Caes.

albesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become white:* mare albescit, Cic.: albescens capillus, Hor. Of daybreak (cf. albeo): *to dawn:* lux, Virg.

albĭco, 1. *v. n.* [albus] *to be white* (rare): prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor.

albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *whitish, white:* spuma, Ov.

albŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus] *whitish, white:* columbus: freta, *the foaming waves*, Mart.

album, i, *n. whiteness, the colour white:* maculis insignis et albo, Virg. **II.** *any white object:* oculorum, *the white of the eye:* Cels.: ovi, *the white of an egg:* id. **2.** *a white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it = albugo, id. **III.** *a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed* (λεύκωμα). **1.** *the tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year, the* Annales maximi: in album referre, *to enter or record in*, Cic. **2.** *the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts*, posted up in some public place: sedere ad album, *to be studying the edicts of the praetor*, Sen. **3.** *a list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the roll of the senators:* albo senatorio eradere, Tac. Also *the list of the judges:* albo judicum eradere, Suet.

albus, a, um, *adj. white* (prop. *dead white*, opp. to *ater*, whilst *candidus* denotes a dazzling white, opp. to *niger*): barba, Pl.: Democritus luminibus amisis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. The opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) is in exception to the gen. rule quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, id. **2.** Meton. *pale*, from sickness, care, *etc.:* aquosus albo corpore languor, Hor.: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of office*, Mart. **3.** Of the weather, wind, *etc.: bright, clear, dry:* Notus, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *favourable, fortunate, propitious:* simul alba nautis stella refulsit, *the twin-star Castor, favourable to sailors*, id. **III.** Proverbial phrases: **1.** Dentibus albis deridere, *to deride by laughing so as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn:* Pl. **2.** albus an ater sit nescio *or* ignoro, *I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him:* albus aterve fueris ignorans, Cic. **3.** Albo rete oppugnare, *to attack or seize without damage or danger to oneself:* qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Pl. **4.** Alba linea signare, *to mark with a white line*, *i. e.* with a line which leaves no impression: hence *to make no distinction:* Gell. **5.** Alba avis, for rara avis: Cic. **6.** Filius albae gallinae, *a favourite child of fortune*, Juv. **7.** Equis albis praecurrere, *to excel, surpass* (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. **8.** album calculum adjicere, *to allow, approve,*

Plin. (from the white pebble used by the *judices* as a sign of acquittal).

alcēdŏnĭa (halc.), ōrum, *n. pl. the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm.* Hence Fig.: *profound tranquillity:* Pl.

alces, is, *f. the elk,*: Caes. [In old Germ. *Elch* or *Elg* meant a "stag." *cf.* Greek ἔλαφ.]

ălea, ae, *f.* orig. *a die* or *cubs.* Hence *a game played with dice,* in gen. *any game of chance.* Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia: indere alea *or* aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic.: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet.: in alea perdere, Cic.: exercere aleam, Tac.: indulgere alese, Suet. Fig.: jacta alea est, *the die has been cast:* the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. 2. *gambling:* in lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus consumere, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *any thing uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk:* alea vitae ac rei familiaris, *the risk,* Varr.: aleam inesse hostis deligendis, Cic.: dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv.: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, id.: alea belli, id.: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov.: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor.: *M.* Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents,* Plin.

ălĕātor, ōris, *m.* [alea] *a dice-player, a gamester:* Cic.

ălĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a gamester:* aleatoria damna, *losses at play,* Cic.

ălec (also halec and allec.), ēcis, *n.* or **ălex** (hal.), ēcis, *f.* and *m.* (plur. not used), *the sediment of a costly fish-sauce,* garum: and in gen. *the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle,* Plin.: Pl.: Hor. [Prob. connected with *sal, salt.*]

ăla, ălis (*abl.* aliti, Sen.: *gen. plur.* alitum, Mart., and alituum, Lucr.) [ala] orig. *adj.* afterwards subst. *gen. comm.*

I. *adj. winged:* ales avis, Cic.: equus, *i. e. Pegasus,* Ov.: Deus, *Mercury,* id. 2. Meton.: *swift:* ales Auster, Virg.: passus, Ov. ‖. Subst. *a bird* (mostly poet.) *Gen. comm.:* pennis delata ales, Lucr.: argentea, *the raven, before its metamorphosis,* Ov.: superba, *the peacock,* Mart.: longaeva, *the phoenix,* Claud.: famelica, *the kite,* Plin.: Phoebeius, *the raven,* Ov.: albus, *the swan,* Hor.: cristata, *the cock,* Ov.: vigil ales, *the cock,* id.: Daulias ales = philomela, id.: fulvus Jovis ales, *the eagle,* Virg.: also *fem.: Jovis* ales lapsa plaga aetheria, Virg. 2. Meton. *any winged person or deity:* Cyllenius ales, Mercury, Claud.: aureus ales, Perseus, Stat.: ales canorus, *a swan,* for *a poet:* Hor.: also absol.: Maeonii carminis ales, *an epic poet,* id. 3. In augury, alites are *birds that give omens by their flight,* as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, *etc.:* but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, Cic. Hence, 4. Meton.: *augury, omen:* mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor.

alex, v. alec.

Alexandrīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Alexandria:* Alexandrina vita atque licentia, *a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria,* Caes.

alga, ae, *f. sea-weed,* Plin.: Hor. 2. Meton.: *a thing of little value:* vilior alga, Hor.

algeo, alsi, 2. *v. n. to be cold, to feel chilly:* eruditunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic.: sudavit et alsit, Hor. Fig.: probitas landatur et alget, *suffers from cold,* i. e. *is not cherished,* Juv.: *Part.:* algens, *cold, chilly:* algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov.

algesco, alsi, 3. *v. incep. n.* [algeo] *to catch cold:* ne filia alserit, Ter.

2. Of things: *to become cold:* vites, Plin.

algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cold:* algida, *sc.* regio, Naev. in Cic.

algor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the feeling of cold, coldness:* patiens algoris, Sall.

algōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alga] *abounding in sea-weed:* Plin.

algus, ūs, *m.* or **algu**, *n.* [algeo] *the feeling of cold, coldness:* interficere fame atque algu, Pl.

āli-, a root which appears in a great number of words, and from which are derived alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This root *ali* has two meanings: I. *Else, other.* This meaning is negative, "not this one," *but some other.* II. *Any, some.* This meaning is indefinite, *any* you please, without limitation.

ălĭā, *adv. by another way:* equites alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, *some by one way, others by another,* Liv.

ălĭas, *adv.* [alius] I. Of place: *elsewhere:* alii enim sunt alias, Cic.: facete is quidem sicut alias, *as in other passages,* id. II. Of time, past or future: *at another time, on another occasion:* sed plura scribemus alias, *at another* (or *future*) *opportunity,* id. Alias ... alias: alias eruptione tentata, alias cuniculis actis, Caes. Alias ... aliter, or alias ... aliud, *at one time in one way, at another time in another way,* Cic. Alias saepe: fecimus et alias saepe, id. Raro alias: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. Semper alias: Suet. Non alias = nunquam, *never:* non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. III. *In other respects, otherwise, for the rest, on other conditions, for other reasons,* etc.: alias salubri potu aquae, Plin.

ălĭbi, *adv.* [The old dat. of alius. Ali = *else,* and -bi is the locative case-ending], *elsewhere:* alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, *in one place fear, in another joy,* Liv.: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, *one his service in one place, another, his in another place,* id.: alibi decem millia peditum, alibi parte plus trimilia rem auctam, invenio (speaking of different passages in authors), id. ‖. Meton.: *in other things, in other respects, otherwise:* si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Pl.

ălĭca, ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*) *a kind of grain, spelt,* Cato. 2. *grits prepared from it,* Cels. 3. *a drink prepared from these grits,* Mart.

ălĭcŭbi, *adv. somewhere, anywhere:* si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, Cic. With hic: *somewhere here, hereabouts:* utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, Ter. [The older form was aliquobi, which proves that ali-cubi is an old dat. of ali-quis; *cf.* ali-cubi from si-quis.]

ălĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [ala] *a light upper garment:* Mart.

ălĭcundĕ, *adv.* 11t. *any-whence, somewhence: from some place:* frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, *from some solitary place,* Ter.: alicunde finens alicunde extrinsecus aer, *from some other quarter,* Lucr.

2. Of persons: non quo alicunde audieris, *not that you have heard it from some one else,* Cic. 3. Of things: nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any thing,* Ter. [The older form was *aliquunde:* the word should be divided *ali-cunde.*]

ălĭd, for aliud, v. alius.

ălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alieno] *the transferring of a thing from one person to another:* alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another,* Cic. ‖. Fig.: Of persons: *the going over from one person or party to another: separation, desertion, aversion:* turpis fuga et alienatio exercitus, Caes.: in Vitellium alienatio, *aversion,* Tac.: alienatio mentis, *loss of reason, lunacy,* Cels.

ălĭēnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* (earlier, alienigenus, a, um, *adj.*), *born in another or foreign land; foreign, alien:* and subst. *a stranger, a foreigner:* homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. 2. *heterogeneous:* Lucr. [Alienus and GEN, root of gigno.]

ălĭēno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [alienus] *to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale:* ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. 2. *to make other* or *different, to alter the nature of:* tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster sim, Pl. 3. In gen. *to separate, estrange:* urbs alienata, *subjected to a foreign power,* Sall. ‖. Fig.: Of mental objects: *to estrange, set at variance, alienate:* eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic.: me falsa suspicione alienatum sentiebam, *neglected, discarded,* Sall. 2. Pass.

followed by *ab* and *abl.*: *to keep at a distance from, to be disinclined to, to avoid* = abhorrere: a falso assensione nos alienatos esse, Cic. 3. followed by *mentem, sensum, etc., to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane*: paene alienata mente, Caes.: signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity*, Suet. And absol.: odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of sense*, Sen.: alienari mente, *to be insane, delirious*, Plin.

ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [alius] *belonging to another person*, or *thing, not one's own* (opp. to *suus*): aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena, Cic.: alienum vulnus, *intended for another*, Virg.: aliena cornua, of Actaeon transformed into a stag, Ov.. alieno Marte pugnabant, *sc.* equites, *i. e. without horses, as foot-soldiers*, Liv. 2. Aes alienum, lit. *another's money*, hence *debt*: v. Aes. Subst.: alienum, i, *n. the property of others*: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. II. *not related* or *allied, foreign, strange*: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic.: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Caes. Subst.: apud me coenant alieni novem, *nine strangers*, Pl. III. Fig.: *unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign* (opp. to *aptus*): with *Gen. Dat. Abl. ab, ad*, or *absol.* 1. With *Gen.*: alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. 2. With *Dat.*: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, id. 3. With *Abl.*: amicitia, id. 4. With *ab*: alienum a vita mea, Ter. 5. With *ad*: ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, Caes. 6. Absol. alieno loco proelium committunt, *in an unfavourable place*, id.: aliena ac nihil profutura petere, *things foreign (to man's nature), unsuitable*, Sall. 7. With *inf.* or *clause*: non alienum esse videtur de Gallicae Germaniaeque moribus proponere, Caes. 8. Alienum esse in or ab aliqua re, *not to understand*, or *be versed in*: in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, *in natural philosophy he is altogether out of his element*, Cic. IV. *averse, hostile, unfriendly*: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter.: alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. V. In medicine: Of the mind, *distracted, delirious*: aliena mens, Sall.

ălĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ala gero], *having wings, winged*: amor, Virg.: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, id.

ălĭmentum, i, n. [alo] *nourishment, sustenance, food*: desiderabat alimenta corporis, Cic. 2. Fig.: *support, materials, matter*: addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, *gave support to the rumours*, Liv.: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, Ov.: lacrimae ei alimenta fuere, id. II. *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing*: quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis patria, Cic.

ălĭmōnĭum, ii, n. [id.] *nourishment, sustenance*: mellis, Varr.: quaerere, Juv.

ălĭō, *adv.* Prop. of place: I lit. *elsewhither: to some other place*: si offendet me loci celebritas alio me conferam, Cic.: principes anno post alio transire cogunt, Caes. Strengthened by quo: statuam, Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, Cic. b. Of persons or things: quo alio, nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv.: vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, *to another subject*, Cic. c. Of purpose or design: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, Liv. 2. alio ... alio, *in one direction ... in another; hither ... thither* = huc ... illuc: alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. 3. alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: *one in one way, another in another*: aliud alio dispăvit, id. So also: aliunde alio, *from one place to another*: quaestione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen.

ălĭōquī, and **alioquīn** (both forms are used indifferently, like ceteroqui and ceteroquin) *adv.* prop., Abl. of alius and quis, *other-how, other-wise, in other respects*: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. II. *besides, in general, already, moreover (praeterea)*: ne pugnemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, *many other Greek words besides*, Quint. III. In arguments, inferences, *etc.*: *otherwise, else*: credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic.

ălĭorsum or **aliorsus**, contr. of aliovorsum and aliovorsus, which are also used, *adv.*: lit. *else-whither, else-wards, in another direction*: mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliorsum ire, Pl. II. = in aliam partem or rationem, *in another manner, in a different sense*: vereor, ne aliorsum atque ego fecl, acceperit, Ter. (Hence, Fr. *ailleurs*.)

ălĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [ala pes] (poet. and rare), *having wings on the feet, wing-footed*: sacra dei alipedis, of Mercury, Ov.: and absol.: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. II. Meton.: *swift, fleet*: cervi, Lucr.: equi, Virg. And absol. for equus, id.

ălĭptēs or **ălĭpta**, ae, *m.* = ἀλείπτης. Lit.: the *anointer* in the wrestling-schools or the baths: but gen. *the trainer* or *teacher* in the gymnasia: Cic.

ălĭquā, *adv.* (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with via), *by some road, somehow, in some way or other*: aliqua evolare si posset, Cic.

ălĭquam, *adv.* [aliquis], *in some degree*; used only in connection with diu, multus, and plures. I. Aliquam diu, and aliquamdiu, *a while, for a while, for some time*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. 2. Often followed by deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, *etc.*: cunctari aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde coinmovit aciem, Liv. 3. Of place: *for a long distance*: Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, Mela. II. Aliquam multus, or aliquammultus: *considerable in number* or *quantity*: sunt vestrum aliquammulti qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic. [The pronom.-advv. ending in *am* denote "how much" or "in what degree," as tam, quam, quamquam, Key, § 791.]

ălĭquando, *adv. temp.* [id.] related to aliquis, as quando to quis: hence, quando, *when*, aliquando, *any-when, some-when*, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, *at some* or *any time, at some time or another, formerly, hereafter*. Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: legiones cohortatus ut aliquando fructum victoriae perciperent, Caes.: veritus sum deesse Pompeii saluti, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, *once*, Cic. Strengthened with ullus and aliquis: quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, id.: non desspero fore aliquem aliquando, id. Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever, etc.*: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. II. *sometimes, now and then* = nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. It is sometimes repeated: confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. III. *at length, for once, on this occasion, now*: sero: verum aliquando tamen, Cic.: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est: *I must for once say it*, id. Pleon. with tandem: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter.

ălĭquantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantulus] *a little bit*: Pl.

ălĭquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus] *for a while, for some time*: Pl.: Ter.

ălĭquanto and **ălĭquantum**, *adv.* [id.] *somewhat (great or small) considerably, a little, in some degree* (the *degree* depends on the context): a middle term between multo and paulo: nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *Ba.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat*, Pl.: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little*, Cic.: quale sit, non tam definitione, intellĭgi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, *etc., in some degree*, id. Of time: quum in eadem locis aliquanto ante fuisset, *some time before*, id. 2. With comparatives: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes.

ălĭquantŭlum, *adv.* [aliquantulus] *a little, somewhat*: aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter.: subtristis, id.

ălĭquantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantus] (rare as *adj.*) *very little*: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. *Neutr. subst.* with *gen partit.*: quum aeris alieni aliquantulum relictum esset, Cic.

ălĭquantus, a, um, *adj.* [ali, *any, some,* and quantus] *somewhat (great), or somewhat (small),* hence, *in considerable quantity or in small quantity:* gen. a middle term between much and little: Romani ignorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, poditi, *a considerable number,* Sall. 2. As a *neutr.* subst.: sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? *A.* Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic.: with *gen. partit.*: aliquantum agri, id.

ălĭquātĕnus, *adv.* [ăliquā and tenus]: *for some distance.* Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. 2. Gen. *to a certain degree, in some measure, to some extent:* aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permitte: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod, *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [ali qui] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae: *aliquae* res verberet, Lucr.: afterwards aliqua), *pron. indef. adj.*: *some, any,* always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all, much, none:* si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, Cic.: aliquod bellum, Caes.: ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter.: qui alicui rei est (*sc.* aptus), *who is fit for something,* id.: in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise or blame of some definite individual,* Cic.: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some degree,* id.: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc, aut aliquo reipublicae statu timeas, *in this or any other,* id. ‖. In the *neutr. plur.* (subst. = aliquid): *some, several:* in narratione ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adjicienda, aliqua mutanda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. Hence also like aliquid followed by *Gen.*: trium rerum aliqua consequemur, Cic. ‖‖. With numerals (as Gr. τις) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, *some,* or *about 20 days,* Pl.: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic. Ⅳ. With alius, *any other,* etc.: quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr.

ălĭquĭplam, **ălĭquāplam**, **ălĭquodplam**, *pron. indef. adj.* [aliqui] (a doubtful form), *some, any:* etiamsi aliquaplam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic.: num manus, aut num aliquodplam membrum, *any other,* id.

ălĭquis, aliquid, *plur.* aliqui [ali-quis] (*fem. sing.* and *fem.* and *neutr. plur.* not used; for the forms aliquae, aliqua, properly belong to aliqui, q. v.—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut.)—*pron. indef. subst.* (Sometimes for aliqui: quibus est aliquis objectus labos, Ter.), *some one, any one, some* or *any thing, somebody* or *something else;* in the plur., *some, any, many:* quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, *etc., if there be anybody,* Cic.: aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, *with something,* Pl.: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne fierem, *I would do any thing whatever, so as to avoid doing this,* Ter.: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, *some others,* Liv.: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, *any thing else,* Tac. 2. With adjectives: judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulcrum atque praeclarum, Cic.: aliquid magnum, Virg. 3. With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. 4. With alius, aliud: dum alium aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. 5. Partitive with *ex, de,* or the *Gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic.: aliquis de tribus nobis, id.: suorum aliquis, id. 6. Aliquid with the *Gen.* of a Subst. or Adj. for the *adject.* aliqui: aliquid pugnae, Pl.: virium, Cic.: in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. 7. In Plaut. and Ter. with a plur. verb (as τις in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, *open, some one,* Pl. With the 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. 8. In the *neut.* as *adv.*: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic. ‖. *somebody* or *something great* or *considerable*: esse aliquem or aliquid (as τις, τι, in Gr.): *to be somebody* or *something,* i. e. *to be of some worth, value,* or *note:* atque hac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic.: est aliquid, *it is no trifle,* id. 2. Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something of importance,* id.

ălĭquisquam, **ălĭquidquam**, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis], *any one, any thing* (rare): Cic.

ălĭquō, *adv.* [aliquis] 11t. *anywhither, somewhither: to some place or other:* aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. With *Gen.* like *quo, ubi, etc.*: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic.

ălĭquŏt, *num. indef. indecl.* [ali, quot] 11t. *some-what in point of number, some, a few:* dies, Ter.: saecula, Cic. Without subst.: aliquot me adierant, Ter.

ălĭquŏtĭens (aliquotiens, Sall. Frag.), *adv.* [aliquot] *some-times,* either many or few, *at several times, at different times:* aliquoties causam agere, Cic.

ălĭquō-vorsum, *adv. towards some place, one way or other:* Pl.

ălis, old form for alius, q. v.

ălĭtĕr, *adv.* [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner:* tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic.: uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise,* i. e. *personally unknown,* Plin.: neque mordaces aliter diffugiunt sollicitudines, *by any other means,* Hor.: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. With atque, ac, quam: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, *not otherwise,* i. e. *just as if:* nec scripsi aliter ac si, *etc.,* id. Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, *on no other condition than:* non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit Coel. Cic.: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes.—Aliter esse, or se habere, *to be differently constituted* or *disposed:* ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, id. 2. *In a different manner,* i. e. *contrary to expectation* or *wish:* verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. 3. Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, *in the opposite direction,* Ov. ‖. For alioquin, *in any other case, else:* jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic.

ălĭtus, *Part.* (alo).

ălĭŭbĭ, *adv.* [ali ubi] (Rare for the contr. alibi) *elsewhere:* vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin.: aliubi pro aqua, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *here ... there,* id.

ălium, i, n., v. alius.

ălĭundĕ, *adv.* [ali unde] 11t. *elsewhence: from another person, place,* or *thing:* eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic.: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id.: aliis aliunde est periculum, *some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another,* Ter.

ălĭus, a, ud, *adj.* (old form, *alis, alid,* Lucr., Cat.—*Gen. sing. m.* alii, Cato.—*Dat. m.* ali, Lucr.—*Fem. gen.* aliae, Lucr.: Cic.: Liv.—*Fem. dat.* aliae, Plaut.—*Dat. plur* alis, Lucr.), *not the same, different, other* (usually of several, whereas *alter* means *the other of two*): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes.: freq. with the *pron. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Pl.: ALIO DIE, augural *t. t.* when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? Cic. Followed by atque or ac and et, more rarely by nisi and quam: instead of quam, the *Abl. compar.* or praeter, and similar words, are sometimes used. 1. With atque or ac: timeo ne aliud credam, atque aliud nunties, *I fear that I am giving credit to one thing, and you asserting another,* Ter.: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, *in a far different condition from that which,* etc., Cic.: non alius essem atque nunc sum, *a different person from what I now am,* id. 2. With et, the things compared are brought together; a pause should precede: lux longe alia est, solis et lychnorum, *there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp,* id. 3. With nisi or quam (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. Also, nihil aliud nisi or quam, followed by verb. finit., *nothing else than, nothing but, only.* This constr. is often elliptical, and *fecit, factum est,* or something similar must be supplied: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (*i. e.* nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore ho-

manis citato agmine abeunt, Liv. So, quid aliud quam? *what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, id. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. 4. With *Abl., other than, different from:* qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl.: alius Lysippo, Hor. 5. With *praeter:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. II. Alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, *etc.:* in sing. *the one ... the other:* in plur. *some ... others:* alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes: earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, Cic. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Sometimes aliud ..... aliud mark the contrast between two different propositions: *one thing ... another:* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id. III. Alius repeated (in another case) or joined with aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, *etc.:* an abbreviated expression which must be translated *twice:* signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, others in another*, Cic.: illi alias aliud ilsdem de rebus sentiunt, *they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion*, id.: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some by one road, others by another road*, Liv. IV. Alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, *one after another:* ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic.: quae impie per biennium alia super alia ea ausus, Liv.: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. V. Alius atque alius *or* alius aliusque, *one and another; now this, now that; different:* eadem res saepe ant probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. VI. With a negative and the comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulcrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful* (where *other* is redundant in English), Pl.: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. VII. *of another kind, different:* alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, *you have changed me*, Pl.: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. Hence, in alia omnia, *sc.* vota, ire, transire, *or* discedere, *to reject or oppose a measure, to vote or divide against it:* frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. VIII. Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius = reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the others.* Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes. IX. Like alter: *one of two, second:* duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv. Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Arioviston regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. [Gr. ἄλλος; Eng. *else.*]

ălĭus-mŏdi [modus] *adv. of another kind* (rare): res aliusmodi est ac putatur, Cic.

ălĭus-vis, ălĭāvis, ălĭudvis, *adj. any other you please* (rare), Cic.

ălĭūtā, *adv. in another manner, otherwise.*

al-lăbor (adl.), apsus, *3. v. dep.* I i t. *to slip to or towards;* hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: *to fly, flow, glide:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.:* viro allapsa sagitta est, Virg.: fama allabitur aures, id.: Curetum allabimur oris, *we sail to*, id.: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, *rolls in with flowing tide*, id.

al-lăbōro (adl.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to labour or toil at:* ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor.: simplici myrto nihil allabores, *add to with labour*, id.

allacrĭmans, ntis, *part.: shedding tears:* Juno allacrimans, Virg.

allaevo, v. allevo.

allapsus (adl.) a, um, *Part.* [allabor].

allapsus (adl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a gliding to, a stealthy approach:* serpentium, Hor.

al-latro (adl.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.: to bark at:* and fig. of persons: *to revile, rail at:* Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv.

allātus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [affero].

al-laudo (adl.), *1. v. a. to praise:* ingenium allaudat meum, Pl.

allectātio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allecto] *an enticing or alluring:* Quint.

allecto (adl.), avi, atum, *1. v. freq.* [allicio] *to allure, entice* (rare): Cic.

allectus, a, um, *Part.* [allicio].

allēgātio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [allēgo] *a despatching, a mission:* quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic.

allēgātus, ūs, *m. a sending:* meo allegatu venit, Pl.

al-lēgo (adl.), āvi, ātum, *1. v. a. to despatch on private business, to commission:* (lego, of state affairs) (freq. in Plaut., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl.: homines nobiles allegat iis, qui peterent, Cic. Hence allegati, *deputies:* inter allegatos Oppianici, id. II. Meton. (post-Aug.): *to adduce, allege:* exemplum, Plin.: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, *bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands* (a zeugma), Tac. 2. *to instigate* = subornare: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter.

al-lĕgo (adl.), ēgi, ectum, *3. v. a. to gather to, to elect into* (*a body or corporation*), *to choose:* Druidibus praesit unus: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes.

allēvāmentum, i, *n.* [allēvo] *a means of alleviating* (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic.

allēvātio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a raising up, elevating:* humerorum allevatio, Quint. 2. Fig.: *the lifting up or taking away of a burden*, etc.: *an alleviating, assuaging:* ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic.

al-lēvo (adl.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to lift up, to raise, set up:* quibus (aquaeli) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, Sall. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, *was raised* (i. e. *to distinction*), Plot. II. Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate, comfort:* onus, aliqua ex parte, Cic. 2. *to diminish the force of, to weaken:* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, id.

allex or **alex** = alec, q. v.

allĭcĭĭfăcio (adl.), *3. v. a.* [allicio facio] *to allure* (rare): Sen.: Suet.

al-lĭcio (adl.), lexi, lectum, *3. v. a.* (also alliceo, allicui, ēre, *2. v. a.* Char.) [lacio] *to draw gently to, entice:* rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl.: exsules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit, Caes.

al-lĭdo (adl.), si, sum, *3. v. a.* [laedo] *to strike,* or *dash against:* (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. II. Fig.: *to endanger;* pass., *to suffer damage:* in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic.

allĭfāna, orum, *n. plu. sc.* pocula, *large drinking-cups made at Allifae*, Hor.

al-lĭgo (adl.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to bind to, up,* etc.: ad statuam, Cic. Of binding the vine to trees or other props, Col.: alligatum vulnus, Liv.: oculus alligatus, Cic.: naves alligat ancora, *makes or holds fast*, Virg.: alligare colorem, *to fix it*, Plin.: alligati sc. servi, *slaves who are fettered*, Col.: alligatus calculus, in games, *a piece that cannot be moved*, Sen.: lac alligatum, *curdled milk*, Mart. II. Fig.: *to bind down, hold fast, to restrain;* and in a moral sense: *to oblige* or *bind:* lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic.: beneficio alligari, id.: alligare se, *to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself:* with *gen.* or *abl.:* hic furti se alligat, Ter.: alligare se scelere, Cic.

al-lĭno (adl.), lēvi, lītum, *3. v. a.* (*inf.* allinire, Pall.) *to besmear, to bedaub* (rare): bulbos epiphoria, Plin. Fig.: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic

allĭsus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [allido].

allĭum (or **alium**), i, *n.* part of the genus Allium, Linn. (Vide, Caepa and Porrum), *garlic* (much used for food among the poor): oboluisti allium, Pl. (Hence, Fr. *ail.*) [Same as our *leek*, Germ. *lauch.*]

allŏcūtio (adl.), ōnis. *f.* [alloquor] *a speaking to, an accosting:* verum allocutionem, Plin. II. *a consolatory address, an exhortation:* qua solatus

es allocutione? Cat. ‖ *an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers*: v. Smith's Ant. 17.

allŏcūtus (adl.), a, um, *Part.* [alloquor].

allŏquium (adl.), ĭi, *n.* [alloquor] *an address, exhortation, consolation*: alloquio leni perficere homines ad deditionem urbem, Liv.: benigno alloquio adjuvabat, id.

al-lŏquor (adl.), cūtus, *3. v. dep. to speak to, address, exhort, console* (rare in class per.): Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl.: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic.

al-lūbesco, *3. v. incep.* [lubet], *to begin to please*: Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primulum, Pl.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, *no perf. part., 2. v. n. to shine upon* (very rare): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. ‖ Fig.: as *v. a.*: fortuna faculum inscrificam allucere vult, *is ready to light up the torch of prosperity*, Pl.

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

al-lūdo, ī, *v. n. & a. to jest at*: quando adhibere, alludiabo, Pl.: and of dogs: *to caress*, id.

al-lūdo (adl.), lūsi, lūsum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to play with, to joke, jest*: [freq. after Aug. per.; in Cic. only once:] with *ad* or *Dat.*: alludit (taurus) viridique exsultat in herba, Ov.: alludens varie et copiose, *discoursing sportively*, Cic. 2. *to allude* or *refer to*: Homeri versibus, Val. Max. ‖ Fig.: of the waves: *to play* or *dash upon*: mare terram appetens litoribus alludit, Cic. 2. Of the wind: summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl.

al-lŭo (adl.), ŭi, *3. v. a. to wash against, to bathe*: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbarisque finitimis alluitur, id.

allŭvies (adl.), ei, *f.* [alluo] *a pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river*, etc.: in proximas alluvie pueros exponent, Liv.

allŭvio (adl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, an inundation*: terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. 2. *alluvial land*: jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic.

almus, a, um, *adj. nourishing* (generally post. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.): hence, *life-supporting* or *producing, genial, propitious*, etc.: matrix, Pl.: Venus, Lucr.: Ceres, Virg.: ager, id.: vitea, id.: Faustitas, Hor.: dies, id.: [contr. of alimus, from alo, like the Gr. τρόφιμος.]

alnus, ī, *f. the alder*: alnus glutinosa, Gaert.; Plin. Poet.: *anything made of alder-wood*: tuno almos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg.: whence also used for navis: nec sperat comosi gurgitis alnum, Juv. (Hence, Fr. *aune*.)

ălo, ălŭi, ălĭtum, and ălĭtum, *3. v. a. to rear, nourish, support, maintain*: Athenis natus altusque, Pl.: cum Hannibale alito atque educato inter arma, Liv.: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *rear for the sake of excitement and pleasure*, Caes.: velut amnis, imbres quem supra notas alnere ripas, *have raised above their banks*, Hor. With *abl.* of the means: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to increase, promote, cherish*: honos alit artes, Cic.: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes.

ălŏē, ēs, *f.* = ἀλόη, *the aloe*: aloe perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv.

ălŏēus, v. alaneus.

Alpes, ium (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, is), *Alp, high mountain*, and in particular, *the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps*. In the sing. numb.: nec quot apes Hybla, nec quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil.

alpha, *n. indecl.* = ἄλφα, *the Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet*: hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, Juv. Hence prov. *the first*: alpha paenulatorum, Mart.

alpinus, a, um (rarely Alpicus), *adj.* [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps*: nives, Virg.: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin.

alsius or **alsus**, a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, *cold bodies*, Lucr. Alsus only in the *Comp. neutr.*: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic.

altar and **altāre**, āris, *n.* (v. altaria).

altāria, ium, *n. plu.* [altus: term. *-are*; cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: *altare, is, n.*: *altar, āris, n.* and *altarium, ii, n.* Abl. *altari*, Petr.): *that which was placed upon the altar* (ara) *for the burning of the victim*: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Hence poet.: *a high altar* (built and ornamented with more splendour than the ara): en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. Of a single altar: a cujus altaribus, Cic. (Hence, Fr. *autel*.)

altārium, ii, *n.* v. altaria.

altē, *adv. on high, highly*: video te alte spectare et in coelum velle migrare, Cic. 2. Fig.: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. ‖ *deeply*: sulcus altius impressus, Cic. 3. Fig.: indignum lis qui altius perspiciebant, *who took a deeper view*, Cic.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (*Gen.* altĕrius, and altĕrĭus in dactyl. verse: *Dat.* alteri, rarely altero: *Dat. fem.* alterae, Ter., Nep.) *one of two, the other of two*: necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, Cic.: alter consulum, Liv. In the plur.: hinus a te accepi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare: alteris dicebas, *etc.*, Cic. And of more than two, of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five*, id. Alter ambovе, *one or both of two*; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI RES VIDEBETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambovе s. e. v. rationem agri habeant, id. ‖ Alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. In the plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. 2. With a subst. or pronoun, instead of the second *alter*: Epaminondas . . . Leonidas: quorum alter, *etc.* . . . Leonidas autem, Cic. 3. Sometimes one alter is omitted: duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera) in repugnando, Liv. 4. The second alter in a diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with alius: alter alterius ova frangit, *each breaks the eggs of the other*, Cic. 5. With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. After two subs., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. ‖ As a numeral = secundus, *the second, the next*: primo die, . . . alter dies, . . . tertius dies, . . . deinde reliquis diebus, Cic.: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *thou shalt now be next after him*, Virg.: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), *at the dessert*, Hor. So with tens, hundreds, *etc.*: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic.: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year*, Liv.: altero quoque die, *every other day*, Cels.: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, *about every other year*, Col. 2. Unus et alter, *the one and the other. For two* (as in Gr. *εἷς καὶ ἕτερος*): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Of a small but indefinite number, *one and another, one or two*: accessit amans unus et item alter, Ter. 3. Alterum tantum: *as much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. in Gr. *ἕτερος τοσοῦτος*): altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. 4. To denote similarity: *a second, another*: Verres, alter Orcus, a *second* Orcus, id.: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. So, alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, Cic. Analogous to this is the emphatic use of alter with a neg. or interrog.: scalestiorem in terra nullam esse alteram, Pl. ‖ *either of two*, for alteruter: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, *on one side or the other*, Quint. ‖ As subst.: *a neighbour, a fellow creature* (ὁ πλησίον): qui nihil alterius causa facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. In some cases it has the meaning of *another*, but only when opposed to a

word in the *sing.*: nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit to ditior alter, Hor. [From AL or ALL, the root of alius: *-ter* is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote *one of a pair*, or *one considered relatively to another*: cf. u-ter, neu-ter, al-ter-n-a-ter.] (Hence, Fr. *autre*, *autrui*.)

altercātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wrangling, a dispute, debate*: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. 2. Esp.: *a sharp questioning*, or *cross-examination in a court of justice*: nulla est enim altercatio disceptribus unquam habita majoribus, Cic.

altercor, ātus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [alter] *to bicker, to dispute, to wrangle, quarrel*, etc.: Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes. 2. *to cross-examine sharply* or *severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. Hence poet., *to contend, struggle with*: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor.

alternis, v. alternus, *fin.*

alterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [alternus] *to do first one thing, then a second*: alternare vices, Ov.: alternant spesque timorque fidem, *make it at one time credible, at another not*, id.: hirundines in situ summa acquitate alternant cibum, *feed their young in succession*, Plin. ‖. *Neutr.*: *to alternate*: alternantes proelia miscent, Virg.: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*, i. e. *they bear every other year*, Plin.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] *every other* (out of two, or a series of pairs, *e. g.* *1, 3, 5*; or *2, 4, 6*), *alternate, one after the other*: alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr.: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones alternately*, Caes.: alterno pede terram quatiunt, *first with one foot, then with the other*, Hor.: alternus metus, *mutual* or *reciprocal fear*, Liv.: alternis pena verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other* (*second*) *word*, Liv.: alternis dictis, amant alterna Camenae, *couplets made by two rivals alternately*, Virg.: alternis aptum sermonibus, *dialogue*, Hor. Of verses: *alternately Hexam. and Pentam., elegiac*: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. ‖. Legal *t. t.* alterna consilia *or* alternos judices rejicere, *to denote the right of pltf. and dft. alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law*, Cic. ‖‖. alternis (*abl. plur.* sc. vicibus), *alternately, by turns* (not in Cic.), Lucr.: Liv.

altĕr-ūter, alterūtra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum (and so in *oneth. oblig.* alterutrius, alterutri, *etc.*), *adj. one of two, the one or the other, either*: utrum te perfidiosum an praevaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic.: alterutrum velox victoria frondes coronet, Hor.

altĭcinctus, a, um, *adj.* [altus cinctus] *high-girt*, i. e. *active, employed*: Phaedr.

altilis, e, *adj.* [alo] *fattened, fat, large*: boves, Varr. Absol.: altilis (sc. avis), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: sater altilium, Hor. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. Fig. for *rich, abundant*: dote altili atque opima, Pl.

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (rare and poet.): cardo, Enn.: Jupiter, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *lofty, sublime*: Maro, Juv.

altĭtŏnans, antis, *adj.* [altus tonans] *thundering from on high*: Juppiter, Enn.: pater, Cic. ‖. Meton. of wind, *loud-roaring*: Vulturnus, Lucr.

altĭtūdo, dinis, *f.* [altus] *height*: altitudo aedium, Cic. Fig.: *elevation, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. ‖. *depth*: speluncae infinita altitudine, id.: altitudo fluminis, Caes. Fig.: *depth of soul, unfathomableness, secrecy* (Gr. βαθύτης): exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, *impenetrable reserve*, Cic.

altĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [altus volans] *high-flying, soaring*: altivolans solis rota, Lucr.

altĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [altus volo] *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin.

altor, ōris, *m.* [alo] *a nourisher, foster-father*: educator et altor, Cic.

altrinsĕcus, *adv. from the other side*: perge; ego aestatem jam hinc altrinsecus, Pl.

altrix, icis, *f.* [alo] *a female nourisher*: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic.: *a wet nurse*: Ov.

altus, a, um, *adj.* orig. Part. from alo: seen from below upwards, *high*: altae sub arboris ramis, Lucr.: altior illis ipsa Dea est, *taller*, Ov.: altis de montibus, Virg. With *gen.* of the measure: alta novem pedum, Col. 2. Fig.: *lofty, elevated, noble*: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic.: Roma, Ov. Of the voice: *high, shrill*: conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 3. Subst.: altum, i, *n. a height*: sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic. Esp. (sc. coelum) *the heavens*: Maia genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. ‖. seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*: altissimae radices, Cic.: altissima flumina, Caes.: gurgite in alto, *in the deep surge*, Virg. altum vulnus, id. Fig.: somno quibus est opus alto, Hor.: sopor, Virg.: silentia, Ov. 2. Subst.: altum, i, *n. depth, the interior*: ex alto dissimulare, id. Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far*, and part. *far-fetched*: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg.: altius omnem expediam primo repetens ab origine famam, *farther back*, id. Still more freq. (sc. mare) *the deep sea*: terris jactatus et alto, id.: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Fig.: imbecillitas—in altum provehitur imprudens, id. ‖‖. Poet.: *ancient, venerable*: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. (Hence, Fr. *haut*, from old Fr. *hault*: Germ. *alt*, i. e. *alto*, counter tenor.)

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (rare and poet.): cardo, Enn.: Juppiter, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *lofty, sublime*: Maro, Juv.

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am, v. ambi.

ămābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amo] *deserving of love, lovely, amiable:* filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic.: amabile carmen, *a pleasant song*, Hor.

ămābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amabilis] *amiableness, loveliness:* si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Pl.

ămābĭlĭter, *adv.* [amabilis] *lovingly, amicably:* spectat amabiliter juvenem, Ov.: basit amabiliter, *pleasantly*, Hor.

ămandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amando] *a sending away:* Cic.

ā-mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send away, to remove:* an amandarat hinc? Cic.

ămans -antis, *Part.* [amo] with *Gen.: fond, loving, affectionate:* and subst., *a friend, patron:* veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. And Fig.: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, id. ‖ *a lover, sweetheart:* amantium ira amoris integratio est, Ter.

ămanter, *adv.* [amans] *lovingly, affectionately:* Cic. *Comp.* Tac. *Sup.* Cic.

ămānŭensis, is, m. [ab manus] *a clerk, secretary*, a manu servus, Suet.

ămāracĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amaracus] *of marjoram:* am. oleum, Plin.: also absol., **amaracinum**, i, *n. sc.* unguentum, *marjoram ointment*, Lucr.

ămārē, *adv. bitterly*, Pl.

ămāritĭes, ēi, *f.* [amarus] *bitterness:* dulcia, Cat.

ămārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *bitterness:* of flavour opp. to *dulcedo*, Varr. ‖ Fig.: *bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness:* ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin.: amaritudo vocis, *harshness of voice*, Quint. (Hence, Fr. *amertume.*)

ămārŏr, ōris, m. [id.] *bitterness* (post. and rare), Lucr.: Virg.

ămārus, a, um, *adj. bitter:* of flavour opp. to *dulcis:* sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic.: Doris amara, *for the sea*, Virg. 2. Meton. of other senses: sonitus amarus, *harsh*, Stat.: fructus amarus odore, *offensive*, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *disagreeable, sad, calamitous:* amores dulces aut am., Virg. Of speech: *biting, acrimonious, sarcastic:* dictis amaris, Ov. Of conduct: *morose, ill-natured, irritable:* mulieres, Ter.: amaricem me senectus facit, Cic. Subst. plu. *bitterness, bitter things:* et amare lento temperat risu, Hor [Prob. connected with Heb. *marah*, "bitter."] (Hence, Fr. *amer.*)

ămātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amo] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue:* Pl.

ămātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a lover, a friend:* vir bonus amatorque noster, *a friend of mine*, Cic.: amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. *readers of his writings*, id. 2. *a gallant, paramour:* mulierum, Pl.

ămātorcŭlus, i, m. *dim. a little, petty lover* Pl.

ămātōrĭē, *adv. amorously*, Pl.: Cic.

ămātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amo] *loving, amorous:* frui voluptate amatoria, Cic.

ămātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress:* Sappho amatrix, Mart.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, m. (a Gallic word) *a vassal, a dependent upon a lord:* plurimos ambactos habent, Caes.

amb-ăd-ĕdo, *v. a. to eat* or *gnaw around, to eat up entirely:* Pl.

ambāges, is, *f.* (found only in the *abl. sing.*: but the *plur.* is complete, *gen.* ambagum) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding:* variarum ambage viarum (of the labyrinth), Ov.: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. ‖ Fig.: of speech: *a turning, shifting* or *shuffling; roundabout rambling stories, quibbles:* ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter.: ne te longis ambagibus morer, *to cut the matter short*, Hor. 2. *obscurity, ambiguity:* immemor ambagum (of the Sphinx), Ov. Of oracles: ea ambage Chalcedonii monstrabantur, Tac.

ambĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a. to eat* or *gnaw around, to waste, consume* (very rare): robora ambesa flammis, Virg. [Compounded of *amb* and a verb *bedo*, like *am-buro*: *bedo* is connected with Germ. *beissen*, Engl. *bite.*]

ambens, v. ambedo.

ambēsus, *Part.* (ambedo).

ambi, abbrev. **amb**, **am**, **an**, *insep. prep. around, round about:* before vowels gen. amb: ambages: before consonants, ambi: ambivium: am: amburo: and an: anquiro.

amb-igo, (*no perf.*) 3. *v. n.* [ago] *to wander about, go around:* ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. Fig.: *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense*, etc. (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers.* or *pass.*): quale quid sit ambigitur, Cic.: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. ‖ *to argue, dispute, wrangle*, etc.: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic.

ambigŭē, *adv. ambiguously, doubtfully:* amb. dicere, Cic. 2. *undecidedly:* amb. pugnare, Tac.

ambigŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning:* ambiguitas nominis, Cic.

ambigŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable:* per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoria spectare, *by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv.: ambiguus Proteus, *of varying form*, Ov. ‖ *uncertain, doubtful:* agnovit prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes, Virg.: haud ambiguus rex, i. e. *sure of becoming king*, Liv. Subs.: ambiguum, i, *n. doubt, uncertainty:* in ambiguo est, Pl. ‖ Of speech: *obscure, dark, ambiguous:* scriptum ambiguum, Cic. Subs.: ambiguum, i, *n. an obscure, dark saying:* ambiguorum compluria sunt genera, id. ‖ Of conduct: *vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy:* esse ambigua fide, Liv.: dominum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. And of fortune: *changing, fickle:* ambiguarum rerum scientia, Tac. In Tac. with *Gen.*: pudoris ac metus, *wavering between.*

amb-īo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (regularly conjugated throughout: *part. perf.* ambitus: but *Past imperf.* ambibat is found as well as ambiebat) *to go around or about:* ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. ‖ *to surround, encompass:* insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell.: clipei ossa ambiit auro, Virg. ‖ Of candidates for office: *to go about canvassing, to solicit*, etc.: virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Pl. With *Acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, id. ‖ In gen.: *to ask, entreat, solicit:* reginam ambire affatu, Virg. With *subj.*: ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. With *Inf.*: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac.

ambĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambio] *a going round*, hence *the going about of candidates for office in Rome; a canvassing* (by lawful means, whilst *ambitus* implies unlawful means): quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic.: cretata ambitio (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. ‖ In gen.: *a striving for favour or good-will, a courting, flattery:* ambitione labi, Cic.: Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *by great importunity*, Nep.: ambitione relegata, *without flattery*, Hor. Hence also *partiality:* jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. ‖ *a seeking after rank, fame*, etc., *ambition, vanity:* me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic.: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall.: funerum nulla ambitio, *no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. ‖ *great exertion or effort:* quum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just.

ambĭtĭōsē, *adv. with a wish to please:* nec amb. corrigere orationem, Cic. ‖ *ambitiously, ostentatiously:* ambitiosius facere, id.

ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio] *going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around* (in its lit. sense, rare, and mostly poet.): laevis hederis ambitiosior, Hor.: ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, *excessive, superfluous*, id. ‖ *going about in order to canvass* or *solicit, courting, ambitious*, and, in a bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious*, etc.: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos mosque quotidie persalutet, Cic.: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id.: malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. Also of things: ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae, *founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic.: preces, *urgent*, Tac.: amb. mors, *ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id. ‖ Pass.,

much sought after, fond of being admired: turba coelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov.: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *visited, frequented*, id.

ambitus, a, um, *Part.* [ambio].

ambitus, ūs, *m.* [ambio] *a going around, a moving round* or *about, a revolution:* cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerint, Cic. ‖ Rhetor. *t. t.: a period:* perfectus et completus ambitus, id.: also *periphrasis, circumlocution*—ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. ‖ Meton.: *a circuit, circle, circumference, edge:* ambitus parmae, Plin. ‖ *the space left round a house:* Scaevola id solum esse ambitum aedium dixit, quod parietis communis tegendi causa tectum proficeretur, Cic. ‖ *unlawful canvassing for an office*, esp. by bribery: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. (On the laws against *ambitus*, v. Smith's Ant. 18 *seq.*). ‖ *ostentation, vanity, parade:* relinque ambitum: tumida res est, vana, ventosa: Sen. Of speech: *bombast, verbiage:* ambitu rerum, Quint.

ambō, bae, bō and bī, *num.* (*dat.* and *abl.* pl. ambobus, ambabus; *acc. pl.* ambo and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἄμφω; Cic. never uses ambos: ambo for ambae, Pl.) *both* (i. e. *two together;* whilst uterque means *both considered separately*, or *as individuals*): ambo accusandi estis, Ter.: una salus ambobus erit, Virg.

ambrōsia, ae, *f.* = ἀμβροσία, *the food of the gods:* non enim ambrosia Deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic. ‖ *the unguent of the gods:* liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Virg.

ambrōsius, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal, divine:* hence an epithet for everything *lovely, pleasant*, etc. (mostly poet.): comae, Virg.

ambūbāia, ae (usu. in the *plur.*, ambubajae, ārum), *f. a Syrian musician and courtesan:* ambubajarum collegia, Hor. [From Syr. *ambûba* or *ambûbaya*, tibia, fistula.]

ambulātio, ōnis, *f.* [ambulo] *a walking about, a walk:* ambulationem postmeridianam conficere, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a place for walking, a promenade:* nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem, id.

ambulātiuncula, ae, *dim. f.* (rare) *a short walk:* Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a small place for walking:* tecta ambulatiuncula, id.

ambulātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo] *one who walks about, an idler, lounger:* villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato. ‖ *a pedlar, a costermonger:* traustiberinus, Mart.

ambulātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (rare), *moveable:* turres ambulatoriae, Hirt.

ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go about, to go backwards and forwards, to walk:* aves ambulant aliquae ut cornices, Plin.: hence, *to take a walk:* visus sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic. Sene ambula, a form of bidding farewell: bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Ambulare in jus, *to go to law*, id. ‖ *to travel, make a voyage*, etc.: biduo, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic. 2. Of inanimate things: amnis, qua naves ambulant, Cato. Fig.: quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *persuaded, went through*, Plin. 3. *Act.:* with the acc. of such words as *iter, mare*, etc., *to navigate, traverse*, etc.: quum Xerxes tantis classibus, tantisque copiis, Hellesponto juncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. [Prob. formed directly from the prep. *amb*—like *intro, extro.*]

ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn around, to scorch;* but also, with an extension of the idea, *to burn wholly up, to consume* (gen. in *part. perf.*): Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic.: ambusta nubila fumant, Ov. Hence ambustum, i, *n. Medic. t. t.: a burn:* inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. Meton.; *to nip* or *wither with cold:* ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. ‖ Fig.: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic. [From *am* and *buro: cf. com-buro* and *bustum;* with Gr. πῦρ and Eng. *burn*, Germ. *brennen.*]

ambustus, *Part.* [amburo].

amellus, i, *m. the purple Italian star-wort:* Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg.

ā-mens, entis, *adj. out of one's senses, mad, senseless, frantic:* inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter.: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. With *gen.* or *abl.:* aspectu amens, Virg.: amens animi, id. More rarely *foolish, stupid:* homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Of things: amentissimum consilium, id. [*a* is the prep. *ab: cf.* demens.]

amentātus, a, um, *Part.* [amento].

amentia, ae, *f.* [amens] *want of reason, madness, stupidity:* furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes.

āmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amentum] *to furnish with a strap* or *thong:* hastae velitibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, *ready-made arguments*, id. ‖ Poet.: *to hurl* or *dart the javelin* by means of this thong: quum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Lucan.

āmentum, i, *n. a strap* or *thong* attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 200): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. ‖ *a shoe-tie:* soleae sine amento, Plin. [Root probably AP, as *-mentum* is a termination: *cf. ap-tus.*]

āmes, ĭtis, prob. *m. a pole* for spreading bird-nets: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor.

amfractus, v. anfr.

amica, ae, *f.* [amicus] *a female friend:* amicae, cognatae, Ter. ‖ *a mistress, concubine:* sive ista uxor sive amica est, id.

amicē, *adv. in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably:* amice et benevole facere, Cic.

am-icio, icui, *or* ixi, ictum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* amicibor, Pl.) *to throw around, to wrap about* (properly of upper garments), *or pass. to veil* or *throw around oneself:* Hippias gloriatus est pallium, quo amictus esset, se sua manu confecisse, Cic. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to veil, cover, wrap up:* amictur vitibus arbor, Ov. [*Am* or *amb* and *jacio*: the *j* has been dropped.]

amīcĭtia, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* amicitiāi, Lucr.) [amicus] *friendship:* est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Fig.: of plants: rutae cum fico, Plin. ‖ Of a league or alliance between nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. ‖ Meton. = amicus: quin et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac.

amīcĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* = amicitia: amicitiem jungere, Lucr.

amictus, a, um, *Part.* [amicio].

amictus, ūs, *m.* [amicio] prop. *an upper or outer garment*, also *any garment:* statuam esse ejusdem, staum, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. ‖ *a mode of dress, dress, clothing:* mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, *my clothing is*, id. ‖ Fig.: nebulae amictus, Virg.

amīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* of amica, *a mistress:* de amicula rixatus, Cic.

amictŭlum, i, *n.* [amicio] *a mantle, cloak:* agreste duplex amictulum, Nep. [Not a diminutive, but derived immediately from the verb: as curriculum, ferculum, gubernaculum, *etc.*]

amīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amicus] *a little friend, a dear friend:* quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic.

amīcus (old form AMBOUS), a, um, *adj.* [amo] *friendly, kind, fond of*, with *Dat.:* animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter.: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic. Amicum est mihi, *it pleases me:* nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, Hor.

amīcus, i, *m.* [id.] (*Gen. plur.* amicōrum, Ter.) *a friend:* ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Also for patronus, *patron, protector:* amicus potens, Hor. And for socius, *companion, comrade:* trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. 2. In and after the Aug. per., *a courtier*, or *minister of a prince:* fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. (Hence, Fr. *ami.*)

āmissio, ōnis, *f.* [amitto] *a losing, a loss:* oppidorum, Cic.

āmissus, a, um, *Part.* [amitto].

āmissus, ūs, *m.*, for the more usu. amissio, *a loss:* Siciliae, Nep.

amīta, ae, *f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt* (the mother's sister is

called mastertera): Cic.: Liv. (Hence Fr. *tante*, Old Fr. *ante*, Eng. *aunt*.)

ā-mitto, isi, issum, 3. v. a. (amisti sync. = amisisti Ter.: amisse, sync. = amiserie, Plaut.) *to let go, let slip, to dismiss* (freq. in Plaut.): stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Pl.: vis me uxorem ducere? hanc amittere? Ter. praeda de manibus amissa, *was let slip*, Cic. Fig.: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *remit, pardon*, Pl.: servire tempori et non amittere tempus, Cic.: fidem amittere, *to break one's word*, Nep. II. *to lose* (sometimes opp. to perdere, *to lose by one's own fault*; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter.: classes amissae et perditae, Cic.: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes.: oppidum Capeam et magnum pecuniam amiserat, Sall.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admiror, etc.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, v. admoneo, etc.

amnicŏla, ae, *com.* [amnis colo] *dwelling or growing by a river*: Ov.

amnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amnis] *a rivulet, brook*, Liv.

amnis, is, *m.* (anciently *fem.*: *Abl.* amne, sometimes amni; esp. in the poets): *a stream of water, a river, a torrent*: quodque suo Tagus amne volvit, fluit ignibus aurum, *in its current*, Ov.: profluus amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, corrumpitur, Cic.: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg.: secundo amni, *down the stream*, id.: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. Also in contradistinction to the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, Sen. On the contr. of the *ocean*, like the Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός: oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Virg. Poet.: Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. II. Meton.: *anything flowing, liquid*: Virg.

ămo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (amasso = amavero, Plaut.) *to love, to have a warm, hearty affection*: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Pl.: magis te, quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter.: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a stronger feeling: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. The phrase amare et diligere, *to love and esteem*, is often found: homo nobilis qui a suis amari et diligi vellet, id. 2. Of sexual love: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. 3. Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, *so help me God, most assuredly*: ita me dii amabunt, Plaut. and Ter. Also ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! sic. amet or amabit, Pl. II. Of things: *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic.: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. And with *Inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, id. III. Amare aliquem de or in aliqua re, quod, *etc., to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful*: de ranunculo multum te amo, Cic.: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Absol.: bene facis: merito te amo, Ter. Hence in intreaties, amabo *or* amabo te (never vos). lit. *I shall be much obliged*, may often be translated by, *be so good, I pray*, etc.: amabo te, advola, Cic. With ut or ne: amabo ut illinc transeas, Ter.: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, Cic. IV. With *inf.*: *to be wont or accustomed*: clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat, Sall. (Hence Fr. *aimer*.)

āmoenē, *adv. pleasantly, sweetly*: Pl.; Gell.; Plin.

āmoenĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus] *pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure*: nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. 2. As a term of endearment in Plaut.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis?

āmoenus, a, um, *adj. pleasant, delightful, charming* (mostly of sensible objects): locus, Cic.: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall.: rus, Hor.: aquae, aurae, id. In Tac. amoena, ōrum, *n. plu. pleasant places*: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae. 2. Of abstract things: vita, Tac. 3. Of dress: *showy*: cultus amoenior, Liv. Most prob. *am-oenus*, from *ano*.

ā-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. v. *dep. to remove* (with effort or difficulty): amoliri omnia, Pl. 2. *to send away, to get rid of*: donec uxorem amoliretur, Tac. 3. With a reflective pronoun: *to take oneself off, begone*: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. II. Fig.: *to avert*: in rhetor., *to refute, repel*: invidiam criminemque ab aliquo, Tac.: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv.

āmōlītus, *Part.* [amolior].

āmōmum or **-on**, i, *n.* = ἄμωμον, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam*: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Virg.

āmor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, *etc.*, Pl.) ōris, *m.* [amo], *love*; (of natural affection among kinsmen, *etc.*; of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). With *in, erga*, or *Gen.* of the object: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, Cic.: si quid in te resident amoris erga me, id.: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. In the plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. Also Meton., *the loved object itself*: Pompeius nostri amores, id. Personified: Amor, *the god of love, Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως: Virg. Also in the plur., *Cupids, Loves*: corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. II. Gen.: *a passionate longing, an eager desire*: consulatus amor, Cic.: with gerund; habendi, Ov. Poet. with *Inf.*: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg.

Amos, v. amot.

āmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo] *a removing, removal* (rare): doloris, Cic.

āmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [amoveo].

ā-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move away, put or take away, to remove*: me extinde amovit loco, Pl.: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. With a reflective pronoun: *to retire, withdraw*: te hinc amove, Ter.: e coetu se amovisset, Liv. Fig.: *to lay aside, to cast off*: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere, Cic. II. *to take away by stealth*: euphem. for *furari, furtum facere*: boves per dolum amotas, Hor. III. *to banish*: amotus Cercinnam quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit, Tac.

amphĭbŏlĭa, ae, *f.* = ἀμφιβολία: in rhetor., *ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic.

amphĭthĕātrum, i, *n.* = ἀμφιθέατρον: lit., *a double theatre* (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) *an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles*: Plin.; Tac. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, v. Smith's Ant. 21.)

amphŏra, ae (*gen. pl.* as a measure, usually amphorum), *f.* = ἀμφορεύς, *a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears*; for liquids, esp. wine, *a flagon, pitcher, jar*, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 23): amphora coepit institui, Hor. Meton.: for the *wine* contained therein: id. For oil: amphorae olearise, Cato: for honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. II. *a measure for liquids*, also called quadrantal=48 sextarii, or rather more than 5¼ imp. gallons: in singulas vini amphoras, Cic. III. *a measure of a ship*: as we speak of a ship of so many *tons* burden: navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv.

amplē, *adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly*: exornare ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic.: elate et ample loqui, *sublimely*, id.

am-plector, exus, 3. v. *dep.* (*act.* form **amplecto**: amplectitote crura fustibus, Pl. In pass.: id.) Lit., *to wind or twine around, to encompass, encircle*: of living beings: *to embrace*: amplectimur tibi genua, Pl.: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, *coiling round*, Lucr.: manibus saxa, *to grasp*, Liv.: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatio pabulabatur, Caes.: illic me amplexus atque osculans fiere prohibebat, Cic. II. Fig., *to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend*: quae si judex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, id. In discourse, *to discuss, to handle, to comprise*: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Also, *to comprehend under a term*: quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, id. 2. *to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem*: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, id.:

plectitur una, *values, esteems himself*, Hor.

amplexor, ātus, 1. *v. freq. dep.* (the act. form **amplexo**, analogous to amplecto, in Plaut., Attius, Lucil., and Petr.) [amplector] *to encircle, embrace*: eram amplexantes, Pl.: inimicum meum amplexabantur, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to love, esteem*: Appius totum me amplexatur, id.

amplexus, a, um, *Part.* [amplector].

amplexus, ūs, *m.* [amplector] *an encircling, embracing, surrounding*: amplexu terrarum, Lucr.: puer circumplicatus serpentis amplexu, Cic.: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg.

amplĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [amplio]. Legal *t. t. an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day*. the judex announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "amplĭatio" was an adjournment to any day which the judex might please: cf. comperendinatio.

amplificātio, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico] *a widening, an increasing, enlarging*: pecuniae, Cic. 2. Rhetor. *t. t. an exaggerated description; an amplification*, id.

amplificātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an enlarger, an amplifier* (rare): rerum, Cic.

amplificē, *adv. splendidly*, Cat.

amplifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus facio] *to widen, to extend, enlarge*: dividua, Cic.: sonum, *to strengthen, increase*, id.: urbem, id. 2. Rhetor. *t. t. to amplify, dilate, enlarge*. amplificare rem ornando, id.

amplio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] *to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase*: rem, Hor. Fig.: ampliare nomen, *to render glorious*, Mart. ‖ Legal *t. t.* ampliare aliquem or aliquid, *to adjourn the hearing of a case* (*vide* amplĭatio): potestas ampliandi, Cic.

ampliter, *adv. amply, abundantly, magnificently*, Pl. 2. *greatly, vehemently, much*, id.

amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [amplus] *width, breadth, size, bulk*: cornuum, Caes. ‖ Of moral qualities, *etc.*: qualified by a *gen.*: *greatness*: amplitudo animi, Cic.: propter amplitudinem civitatis, Caes. 2. Absol.: *dignity, grandeur, importance*: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, Cic. 3. In rhetor. *copiousness and dignity of expression*: amplitudo Platonis, id.

amplius, *adv.* (*comp.* of amplus) *more, longer, further*: (usually of time and number) freq. used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or abl.: quum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic.: duo haud amplius millia peditum et equitatus omnis effugerunt, Liv.: milites amplius horis quattuor fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes.: inveniebat Sabim finem non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, id.: de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, *etc.*, Cic. 2. *besides, moreover*=praeterea, insuper; nihil dico amplius, *I say nothing further*, id. 3. Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil amplius, id. 4. Also ellipt.: si nihil amplius, like si nihil aliud se. possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. ‖ Amplius, legal *t. t.* pronounced by the judex, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (*vide* amplĭatio): tanta in isto improbitas putabatur ut de Philodamo AMPLIUS pronuntiaretur, Cic. Also, amplius non petere: *to bring no further action, to make no further claim*: id. And polit. *t. t.* of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilio assentior et hoc amplius censeo, id.

amplus, a, um, *adj.* Of space: *large, wide, spacious, roomy*: amplissima curia et ampliss mum gymnasium, Cic.: porticus, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *abundant, great, long, much*: pabula, Lucr.: civitas ampla atque florens, Caes.: Galli ampliores copias exspectabant, id.: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, *the longest day*, Plin. And of abstract things, passions, *etc.*: amplior potentia, Plin.: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter.: pro viribus amplis, *in proportion to the great strength*, Lucr. Also in *comp.* n. amplius, as a subst. (not to be confounded with the *adv.*) *more*: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Also with *Gen.*: amplius obsidum, Caes. ‖ *magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished*: ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic.: praemia, id.: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. Hence, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. ‖ V. In Rhetor. amplus orator, *who speaks with dignity and fulness*, id.

ampulla, ae, *f. a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot*, etc. (sometimes of leather), Cic. ‖ Meton.: of inflated discourse, *bombast*: projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor.

ampullāceus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla] *pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped* or *globular*: pira, Plin.

ampullārius, i, *m.* [id.] *a flask-maker*: Pl.

ampullor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id. ‖] *to employ a bombastic style*, ampullari in tragica arte, Hor.

amputātio, ōnis, *f.* [amputo] *a pruning, lopping off*: sarmentorum, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *the part cut off, a cutting*: Plin.

am-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut away* or *off, to lop off, prune*: esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic.: caput, Suet. ‖ Fig.: *to curtail, shorten, remove*: amputata loqui, *to speak unconnectedly*, Cic.

āmurca, ae, *f. lees of olives*: Virg.

amygdălum, i, *n. an almond, an almond kernel*, Ov.

amystis, ĭdis, *f. a long draught, the emptying of a cup at once*: Hor.

an, *conj.* It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt: *or, or whether*: in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter.: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. Indirect: nunc vero non id agitur, homine an malis meribus vivamus, Sall. An potius, *or rather*: an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri? Ter. 3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, *an* may begin the whole interrogatory: ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jampridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? Cic. 4. Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, annon, occurs in direct questions more freq. than nonne: ista est quem quaero an non? Ter.: nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. An ne, commonly anne, pleon. for an: nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet cogitabit, Pl. ‖ In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: *whether*: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic. 2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with *an*, the particle *sometimes* obtains a modified affirmative signif.: *I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably*. ‖ With a negative, or word implying doubt in the principal clause: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, *I would almost venture to say the most important*, Cic.: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 2. With negatives also in the dependent clause: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, Cic.

ănădēma, ătis, *n. a band for the head, a wreath*; et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, Lucr.

ănăgnostes, ae, *m. a reader*: noster, Cic.

ănălectris, ĭdis, *f. a pad for the shoulders, used to improve the figure*: Ov.

ănăpaestum, i, *n. se. carmen, an anapaestic poem*, Cic.

ănăpaestus, a, um, *adj.* pes, *the metrical foot anapaest*: ⏑ ⏑ — (a reversed dactyl), Cic.

ănas, ătis (*gen. plur.* anatum, rarely anatium), *f. the duck*: anatum ova, Cic. (Hence, Ital. *anatra*; Fr. *cane, canette, canard.*)

ănătĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anas] *a little duck, a duckling*: Cic. 2. A term of endearment: *my duckling*: Pl.

ănătīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or

pertaining to the duck: fortuna anatina, Pl.

anātŏcismus, i, m. *interest upon interest, compound interest:* centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic.

anceps (anciently ancipes, Pl.: *abl. sing.* ancipiti): cipitis, *adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf. biceps, praeceps, *etc.*): only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. Also of a mountain: *two-peaked:* anceps acumen, id. ‖ In gen. *having two sides, two natures, double:* and of abstract things; *doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable:* securicula ancipes, a *two-edged hatchet*, Pl.: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, *amphibious animals*, Cic.: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, *with two fronts*, Caes.: jus anceps, *a doubtful point of law*, Hor.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to fight with doubtful success*, Liv. ‖‖ *dangerous, critical:* vise, Ov.: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac.

anchora and **anchoralis**, v. ancora, *etc.*

ancile (also ancule), is, n. (*gen. pl.:r.* also ancilliorum, Hor.): *a small oval shield:* Virg. Esp.: *the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended:* Liv.: (*cf.* Smith's Ant. 326). Adj.: clipeis ancilibus, Juv.

ancilla, ae, *f. dim. a maid-servant, female slave:* ancilla aere empta, Ter.: servi ancillaeque, Cic. [Dim. of *ancula*, from an old verb *anclare* or *anculare*, " to serve."]

ancillāris, e, *adj.* [ancilla] *relating to female servants:* ancillare artificium, *maid-servant's work*, Cic.

ancillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little serving-maid, a young female slave:* Ter. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic.

ancipes, v. anceps.

ancisus (also amc.), a, um, *Part.* [amb and caedo] *cut around* or *away:* amnis ancisa recenti volnere, Lucr.

ancō**ra**, ae (erroneously written anchora), *f.* *an anchor:* dente tenaci ancora fundabat navis, Virg.: ancoras jacere, *to cast anchor*, Caes.: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor*, id.: solvere, *to weigh anchor*, Cic.: tollere, Caes. Fig.: as a symbol of security: *refuge, hope, support:* ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. [Root ANG or ANC, " a bend," or " crooked:" v. *angus.*]

ancō**rālis**, e, *adj.* [ancora] *belonging to an anchor.* Hence ancorale, is, n. *a cable:* Liv.

ancō**rārius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *belonging to an anchor:* funes, *cables*, Caes.

andăbāta, ae, m. *a gladiator, whose helmet was without any openings for the eyes*, Cic.

andrŏgўnus, i, m. -gўnē, es, *f.* *a man-woman, hermaphrodite:* Cic.

ănellus (ann.), i, m. *dim.* [annulus] *a little ring:* cum tribus anellis, Hor.

ănēthum, i, n. *dill, anise:* Virg.

anfractus, ūs, m. [AMB and FRAG the root of frango] *a curving or bending, an orbit:* solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution*, Cic. Also, *a tortuous, circuitous route:* si nullus anfractus interesseret, Caes.: litorum anfractus, *the windings*, Liv. ‖ Fig.: of discourse = ambages, *digression, prolixity:* quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic. Of legal proceedings: *intricacies, prolixity:* judiciorum, id.

angina, ae, *f.* [ango] *the quinsy:* Pl.

angiportus, ūs, m., and **angiportum**, i, n. *a narrow street, lane*, or *alley:* in angiportum quoddam deserto, Ter.: vise omnes angiportusque, Cic. [The root ANG means " make narrow:" v. ango: *portus* anciently meant " a passage, a gangway."]

ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3. v. *a.* (*perf.* and *sup.*, only in Gram.) *to press tight, to throttle, strangle* (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): angit in haerens elisos oculos, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to cause pain, both physical and mental*, esp. the latter: *to torment, vex, trouble:* hence angi, *to suffer pain:* Plin.: cura angit hominem, Ter.: cruciatu timoris angi, Cic.: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, *or vex by requiring*, Hor. With *de:* de Statio manumisso angor, Cic. Angi animi (as in Gr.): Pl. On the other hand, Cic. says angi animo. [In the root ANG or ANC the ideas of " bending" and " squeezing" are comprised].

angor, ōris, m. = angina [ango] *a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy:* aestu et angore vexata, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *anguish, torment, vexation* (of a transitory nature, whereas *anxietas* is of an abiding nature): differt *anxietas* ab *angore;* neque enim cruciat anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic. In plur.: comfici angoribus, id.

anguen, v. anguis.

angulicŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis coma] *with snaky hair* (poet.): Gorgon, Ov.

angulcŏlus, i, m. *dim.* [anguis] *a small snake:* Cic.

anguĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anguis fero] *serpent-bearing:* caput, Ov.

anguĭgĕna, ae, m. [anguis and GNR, root of gigno] Lit., *snake-born, sprung from a snake* or *dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprung from dragons' teeth: Ov.

anguilla, ae, *f.* [anguis] *an eel:* vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae, Juv.: anguilla est, elabitur, proverb. *of a sly, slippery fellow:* Pl.

anguĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] (rare): *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* Gorgonis comae, Ov.

anguinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* Cato: Plin. Subst.: anguinum, i, n. (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg*, id.

angui-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [anguis pes] *snake-footed*, an epithet of the giants: Ov.

anguis, is (rare form anguen, like sanguen for sanguis. *Abl.* angue and angui), m. and *f.* *a snake, a serpent:* femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. As *fem.:* torta, Ov. Latet anguis in herba, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. 2. Fig.: for anything odious: odisse aliquem aeque atque angues, Pl. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, id. (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, id., and of the inventive Ceres, id. ‖ Meton.: As a constellation = draco, *the Dragon*, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. 2. = hydra, *the Hydra, water serpent:* Ov. 3. *the Serpent*, which Anguitenens carries in his hand, id.

angui-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis teneo] *serpent-holding:* hence, subst. *the constellation Ophiuchus* = anguitĕnens, *serpent-bearer*, Cic.

angŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [angulo] *made angular, with angles:* Cic.

angŭlus, i, m. [root ANG, v. ango] *an angle, a corner:* obtusus, Lucr.: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes.: extremus, *the extreme point, corner*, Ov. ‖ *a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place:* in angulum abire, Ter.: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor.

angustē, *adv. narrowly, closely, sparingly, briefly:* anguste sedere, Cic.: eo anno frumentum angustius provenerat, *more sparingly*, Caes.: angusto transportare milites, *with difficulty*, id.

angustiae, arum, *f. plu.* rare in the sing. angustia, ae [angustus] *a narrow place, a strait, defile:* Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic.: per angustias Hellesponti, *the straits of the Hellespont*, Suet. Hence.

‖ Fig.: In gen.: *shortness, narrowness, want, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity*, etc.: angustiae spiritus, *shortness of breath*, Cic.: pecuniae publicae, id.: rei frumentariae, Caes. Sometimes absol.: ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. In summas angustias adduci, *perplexity*, id. (Hence, Ital. *angoscia*; Fr. *angoisse*.)

angusticlāvius, a, um, *adj.* [angustus clavus] *wearing a narrow stripe of purple*, as a plebeian tribune: Suet.

angusto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [angustus] *to make narrow, to straiten:* iter caecis angustans corporum acervis, Cat.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. Of space: *narrow, strait, contracted:* longa brevia, lata angusta, Cic.: montibus angustis mare continebatur, *contracted*: *mountains* (probably so called because they had no slope), Caes. Subst.: angustum, i, n. (mostly plur) *narrowness:* angusta viarum, Virg. ‖ Fig.;

in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, *etc.*: *to reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine*, etc.: ab illa immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. **2.** *short, scanty*: angustus spiritus Demosthenis, *short breath*, id. **3.** *needy, pinching*: pauperies, Hor.: domus, *poor, built inexpensively*, Tac. **4.** *critical, difficult, uncertain, wavering*: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Subst.: angustum, *a critical condition, difficulty, danger*: rem esse in angusto vidit, Caes. **5.** *base, low, mean-spirited*: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi quam amare divitias, Cic. **6.** *subtle, minute*: minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. **7.** Of style: *brief, simple*: angusta oratio, id.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, m. [anhelo] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing*: cum nimiae celeritates fiunt, anhelitus moventur, *are occasioned*, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *breathing, breath*: sufferre anhelitum, *to draw breath*, Pl.: recipere, *to take breath, respire*, id. **III.** Fig.: *an exhaling, exhalation*: terrae, Cic.: vini, *fumes*, id.

ănhēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [anhelus] *to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp*, etc.: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. **II.** Fig.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, *roars*, Virg.: Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, *breathing out wickedness*, Cic.

ănhēlus, a, um, *adj.* [halo] *panting, puffing* (poet.): equi, Virg. **2.** *causing shortness of breath*: cursus, Ov.

ănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anus] *a little old woman*: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic.

ănĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to an old woman, old womanish*: voltus, Virg.: ineptiae pene aniles, Cic.

ănĭlĭter, *adv., like an old woman*: superstitiose atque aniliter dicere, Cic.

ănĭma, ae, *f.* (*gen.* animI, Lucr.): *air, a breeze, wind* (mostly poet.): impellunt animae lintea, Hor.: ignes animaeque, Virg. **II.** *the air*, as an element: inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque posuit, Cic. Hence, **III.** *the breath*: animam compressi, Ter.: animam recipe, *take breath*, id. Fig.: anima amphorae, *the fumes of wine*, Phaedr. **IV.** Meton.: *the principle of animal life*, animus, *the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul*: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis, Att.: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, Sall.: admere animam, Pl.: extinguere, Ter.: relinquere, id.: edere, Cic.: animam agere, *to give up the ghost, to die*, id. As a term of endearment: *my life, my soul*: vos meae carissimae animae, id. Fig.: anima putei, *water*, Pl. Prov.: animam debere, *to owe his very life*, of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet? Ter. **2.** *an animal, a living being*: esp. of men: egregias animas, quas sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Hence also, *souls separated from the body, manes*: tu pias laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor **3.** Sometimes for animus: *the rational soul of man, the mind*: anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic. (Hence, Fr. *âme.*)

ănĭmadversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto] *the perception* or *observation of an object, attention*: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic.: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, *our care, attention*, id.: and in gen. *inquiry*: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. **II.** *reproach, censure, chastisement, punishment*: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, Cic.

ănĭmadversor, ōris, m. [id.] *an observer* (rare): Cic.

ănĭmadverto (vort.), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the anteclass. per.; *cf.* adverto *no.* 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) *to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe*: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam tete animadversuros? Ter.: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, Cic. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, *etc.*: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, Liv. (*cf.* Smith's Ant. 239). **II.** *to remark, notice, understand, perceive* (as the result of attention): nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, Cic.: animadvertit Caesar unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes. **III.** *to avenge, punish, blame*, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, *deserves to be punished*, Ter. Esp. followed by *in*: satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. And absol.: *to inflict capital punishment*: in M. Iccium animadversum, Tac.

ănĭmāl, ālis (*Abl.* reg. animali) [animalis], *n. a living being, an animal*: quod animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, id. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, id. **2.** As antith. to man: multa ab animalium vocibus traiata in homines, Varr. Hence, contemptuously of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. (Hence, Fr. *animaille*, "black cattle.")

ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [anima], *of air, aërial*: natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. **II.** *living*: animalia corpora, Lucr.: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, *a kind of living mind*, Cic.

ănĭmans, antis, *Part.* [animo] *animate, living*: Deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. **II.** Subst.: *any living being*; *an animal*. (The gender is either masc., fem., or neut.: *Gen. plur.* animantum Lucr.): heu! quantum scelus est alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, Ov. Poet., of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, Hor.

ănĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the bestowal of life, animating* (extremely rare): and meton. for *the living being itself*: divinae animationis species, Cic.

ănĭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *animated.* **II.** *Adj. disposed, minded*: animatus melius quam paratus, Cic. With *Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Pl. **2.** *courageous, stout-hearted* (= animosus): milites armati atque animati probe, id.

ănĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [anima] 1 lit. *to fill with breath* or *air*: hence, *to make alive, animate*: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. Poet: animare in aliquid, *to transform a lifeless object to a living being*: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. **II.** *to endow with, to temper*: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, Cic.

ănĭmōsē, *adv. courageously*: animose et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic. **II.** *ardently, eagerly*: Suet.

ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [anima] *full of air, airy*: animosa guttura, *through which the breath passes*, Ov. Of the wind, *blowing violently*: Eurus, Virg.

ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [animus] *full of courage, bold, spirited*: in gladiatoriis pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic.: quadrupedes animosos, *i. e.* equos, Ov. **II.** Poet.: *proud*, with *abl.*: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, volis animosa creatis, *proud to have borne you*, Ov. **III.** *ardent, eager*: corruptor animosus, *a bold briber*, Tac.

ănĭmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anima] *a little soul, life, courage*: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *refreshment*, Cic.

ănĭmŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [animus] only in the voc.: mi animule! *my heart! my darling!* Pl.

ănĭmus, i, m. [v. anima] *the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul* (opp. to *anima*, the principle of animal life): credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic. In a more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul; as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding; with their different branches, or subdivisions. When mens and animus occur together, animus expresses the impetuosity and impulse, mens more of the habit and character of a man: ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. **I.** *will, purpose, desire*: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic.: legatos mittunt qui dicerent sibi esse in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes. Hence, est animus with *Dat.*

and Inf., to have a mind to do something, to aim at, etc.: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, *the conspirators had intended*, Suet. Sometimes without dat.: perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis, Virg. II. *the affections, inclinations, passions.* 1. *the feelings*, in gen., *heart, disposition*, or *character*: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Fig. of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, *put off their wild nature*, Virg. 2. of particular passions: (i.) *courage, spirit*: (freq. in plur.): virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Hence bono animo esse, *to be of good courage*, id.: and satis animi, *sufficient courage*, Ov. Also for *hope, confidence*: magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. (ii.) *haughtiness, pride*: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *could satisfy the arrogance and pride*, Cic. (iii.) *vehemence, wrath*: vince animos iramque truam, Ov. Fig. of the stormy winds: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. (iv.) *entertainment, pleasure, delight*: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *as a pastime or amusement*, Caes. (v.) *disposition towards any one*: hos animo in nos esse debebis, Cic. Hence meton. of a beloved person, *my heart, my soul*: salve, anime mi, Pl. (vi.) *care, anxiety, solicitude*: multae opiniones, quae mihi animum exsugeant, Ter. III. *the reasoning faculty, the understanding, intellect*: recordari cum animo, Cic.: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Hence the expressions animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, *etc.* 2. *the memory*: ex animo effluere, Cic. 3. *consciousness*: reliquit animus Sextium, Caes. 4. *opinion, judgment*: mostly in the *Abl.* meo quidem animo *or* meo animo, *in my opinion*: hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic. IV. Sometimes poet. in the signif. of anima: *vital power, life*: una eademque vis anguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia. The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adjj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, *etc.*), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus] *continuing a year, annual*: tempus, cursus, Varr. II. *relating to the year or the age*: lex, *the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office*: legibus annalibus grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. III. Subst. *m. sc.* liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium, *sc.* libri, *year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals*: quem ego arbitror, praesertim quam scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere, id. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 304.

annascor, v. agnascor.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (adn.), exui, exum, *3. v. a. to tie on* or *bind to, to annex*: funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Fig.: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, id.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annecto].

annexus (adn.), ūs, m. [id.] *a tying* or *binding to, a connection*: Tac.

annīsus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

an-nītor (adn.), nīsus *or* nixus, *3. v. dep., to press* or *lean upon*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur, Cic.: hasta ingenti annixa columnae, Virg. II. Fig.: *to take pains, to exert oneself, strive*: with *ut, ne*, or a Gerund with *ad*: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall.: ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, id. 2. With *de*: nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. 3. With *pro*: patres non temere pro ullo aeque annisi sunt, Liv. 4. With *acc.* quod ego adnitar, Plin. 5. With *Inf.*: annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. 6. *Absol.*: annitente Crasso, Sall.

anniversārius, a, um, *adj.* [annus verto] *annual, yearly*: sacra, Cic.: (coeli) vicissitudines, *the annually recurring seasons*, id.

annixus (adn.), a, um, *Part.* [annitor].

an-no (adn.), *1. v. n. to swim to, near*, or *towards*: with *ad*, the *Dat.* or *Acc.*: panci milites, qui naves annare possent, Caes.: terrae, Virg.: ad litus, Gell. *Absol.*: plures annabunt thynni, Hor. Fig.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic.

annon, v. an.

annōna, ae, *f.* [annus, like pomona from pomum] *the year's produce*, hence *the necessaries of life*, esp. *grain*: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, *a tolerable supply*, Liv.: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. II. Meton.: *the price of grain* or *other food*: annona est gravis, Pl.: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Fig.: vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, *small indeed is the price of friends*, Hor.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *full of years, aged, old*: anus, Ov.

annōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [annus, formed like horno-tinus, diu-tinus] *a year old, of last year* (rare): cum annotinis (navibus), *the ships used in the former year*, others interpret it, *the provision ships*, Caes.

annularis, annularius, annulatus, annulus, v. anul., *etc.*

an-nūmĕro (adn.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to count out to, to pay*: quum senatus singulos tibi denarios annumerasset, Cic. II. *to add to, to reckon with*: with *dat.*: his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, id. With *in*: in grege annumeror, *I am numbered with the multitude*, id.

an-nuntio (adn.) *or* **an-nuncio** (adn.), *1. v. a. to bring news, make known, proclaim*: annuntiavere exanimatum filium, Plin.

an-nŭo (adn.), ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. n. to nod at, to nod to*: ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. II. *to nod assent, approve, consent*: petenti annuit, Virg. With *acc.* and *Inf.*: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. III. With *acc.* and *Dat.*: *to promise* or *grant*: coeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. IV. *to designate by a nod* or *wink*: quos iste annuerat, Cic. V. *to state, declare*: falsa annuere, Tac. [Root NU: v. abnuo.]

annus, i, m. *a year*: annos sexaginta natus, Ter.: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic.: poet. anno pleno, *at the close of*, Hor. Adverbial phrases: 1. Anno, *a year ago, last year*: quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, Pl.: *a whole year*: qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv.: *in each year, yearly*, Plin. *In* is freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic. 2. Annum, *a year, during a whole year*: matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 3. Ad annum, *a year hence, for the coming year*: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. 4. In annum, *for a year*: prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. With numerals annus is used in various phrases to denote (i.) *age*: cum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum lvisset, *at the age of eighty*, Nep. (ii.) *other dates*: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, *since*, Cic. II. Poet.: *for a season of the year*: nunc formosissimus annus, *now the season is most beautiful*, Virg. III. Poet. *the produce of the year*: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. IV. Poet.: *age, time of life*: rugis integer annus, Prop. V. *the legal age for an office*: hoc honore me affectis prima petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. [Root AN, "round," whence *ānus*, "a ring."] (Hence, Ital. *annata*, from which Fr. *année*: also *an*, directly from *annus*.)

annŭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *lasting a year, of a year's duration*: tempus, Cic.: magistratus, Caes.: nox erat annua nobis, *seemed a year long*, Ov. II. *recurring every year, yearly, annual*: commutationes, *the changes of the seasons*, Cic.: vice, *annually*, Plin.

an-quīro, quisīvi, ītum, *3. v. a.* [amor amb- quaero] *to seek on all sides, to search after*: anquirere aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: *to inquire into, to examine*: anquirentibus nobis cunnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. III. Legal *t. t.*: *to institute an inquiry or examination*: de perduellione, Liv. 2. *to accuse*, with *Abl.* or *Gen.* of the punishment: capite or capitis anquisitus, Liv

ansa, æ, *f.* a *handle, haft.* Of an earthen vessel: Cato. Of *a door*: ansa ostii, Petr. Of *the loop of a sandal*: Plin. ‖ Fig.: *occasion, opportunity* (rare): reprehensionis ansa, Cic.

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa] *having a handle*: vas, Col.: homo ansatus, *with his arms a-kimbo*, Pl.

anser, ĕris, *m.* (*f.* Varr.): *a goose*: pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albi, Hor.

antĕ, *prasp.* and *adv.* A. *Prep. with Acc.*: *before, in front of, facing.*

I. In space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference. 1. In space (α) without motion: ante sumn fundum, Cic. Of persons: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. Fig.: causam ante eum dicere, *before him as judge*, Cic. Hence, homines ante pedes, *servants*, Juv. (β) with motion: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Cæs.

2. Fig.: in regard to order and preference: *before=prae*: O felix una ante alias Priamelia virgo, Virg. Hence, ante esse, *to surpass, excel*: facundia Græcos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially. (i.) *first of all*: Suet. (ii.) comparatively: *above all, especially*: dulces ante omnia Musæ, *pleasing above all things*, Virg. (iii.) in discourse: *firstly, in the first place*: ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint.

‖. In time (the more usual meaning), *before*: ante noctem, Hor. Often paraphrastically: jam ante Socratem, *before the time of Socrates*, Cic.: ante has mese literas, *before the receipt of this letter*, Id. So with a *part. perf.*: ante deservitos creatos, Liv. 2. Particular phrases: (i.) ante tempus, *before the right time*: ante tempus excitatis suis, Id.: *before the fixed* or *lawful time*: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. (ii.) ante diem, poet.: *before the usual time*: Cæsaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov.: *before the time destined by fate*: filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, Id. (iii.) ante hunc diem nunquam, in Plaut. and Ter.: *never before*. (iv.) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Hence, in translating such phrases diem must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (i. e. ante diem quartum Idus Martias,) *on the 12th of March*, Liv. As in this constr. ante diem were considered as one word, they are often found with the prep. *in* or *ex*: casdem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Cal. Nov. *to the 28th Oct.*, Cic.

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. 1. In space (α) without motion: *in front*: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa præceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. (β) with motion, *forwards*: si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non ante sed retro, *not forwards, but backwards*, Cic. ‖ In time: *before* (in the sense of *previously*), either with an *abl.* of time, or with an *acc.* depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: perpaucis ante diebus decessum Q. Mucio literas ad te, id.: ante quadriennium amissus ea, *four years previously*, Tac. With the Advv. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paulum: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic.: permultam ante certior factus eram literis, Id. 2. With *quam* (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction antequam), *sooner than, before*: ut te ante videret quam e vita discederet, id.: antequam de incommodis Siciliæ dico, id. 3. As *adj.* (rare): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *previous calamities*, Virg.

C. In composition: with verbs, *before*, in place, time and excellence (Key, § 1210): *e. g.*: antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, anteponere. In designations of time often with adjj. and advv.: *e. g.* antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio. Ante sometimes appears as anti, *e. g.* anticipare; and sometimes with the suffix *d*, *anted* or *antid*. (Hence, Ital. *anzi*.)

antĕă, *adv. temp.* (of any past or pres. time, whereas antehac means *before this present time*, i. e., the present time of the speaker): *before this or that, before, formerly, aforetime*: as fuit antea tempus, Cæs.: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic.: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *at an earlier period ... subsequently*, Liv. [a is not the abl. termination, but a corruption of the acc. ending, *am*: cf. interea, propterea, præterea, with antequam, posiquam, præterquam.]

anteactus, a, um, and anteago, ĕre, ĕgi, actum, *separately*, ante actus and ante ago.

antĕ-căpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to take beforehand, to pre-occupy*: multa ante capere, quæ bello usui forent, Sall.

‖. *to anticipate*, i. e., *not to wait for*. nocteni, id.

antĕcēdens, entis, *Part.* [antecedo.]

‖. Subst. in rhet.: *the antecedent*: locus ex antecedentibus, Cic.

antĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. *to go before* (in space), *to get the start*: with *Acc.*, or *absol.*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. *Absol.*: ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, suos adscendentes protegebant, Cæs.

‖. *to precede* (in time): with *dat.* or *acc.*: hæc (dies) ei antecessit, Ter.

‖‖. Fig.: *to have precedence, to excel, surpass*; with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic.: Veneti usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Cæs. *Absol.*: ut quisque honore et ætate antecedebat, *was superior*, Cic.

antĕ-cello (*perf.* and *perf. part.* not used), 3. v. n. *to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel*: with *Dat.* Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, Cic. With *Acc.*: peregrinum stirpem, Tac. *Absol.*: humanitate antecellens, Cic. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root CEL signified "to raise;" hence *antecello* would signify orig. "to raise," (or used reflectively) "to rise, before others:" the same root appears in *celsus, excello, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus*. Also in *percello* "to overturn," *celer, celox*, &c.]

anteceptus, v. antecapio.

antĕcessio, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo] *a going before, preceding*, Cic. ‖. *that which goes before, the antecedent cause*: homo caussa rerum videt earumque progressus, et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id.

antĕcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who goes before*; hence *milit. t. t.*, antecessores, *the advanced guard*: agminis antecessores, Suet. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtres*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antĕcursor, ōris, *m. a forerunner*. Hence *milit. t. t.*, antecursores, *the advanced guard, pioneers*: Cæs.

antĕdĭco and **antedictus**, more correctly ante dico, etc.

antĕ-ĕo, īvi *or* ii, 4. v. n. (Old forms, antideo=anteeo like antides for antes, Pl.: antidit=anteit, id.: anteire, trisyl., Lucr.: anteis, anteit, disyll. Hor. *Pres. subj. sync.* anteat, Ov.: so also antibo, Tac.: *perf. subj.* antiserit, id.: *inf.* antisse, id.) *to go before, precede*, with *Dat., Acc.*, or *absol.*: præstoribus antesunt, Cic.: te anteit necessitas, Hor.: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic.

‖. Fig.: *to excel, surpass*: aliquem sapientia, Ter.: alicui ætate, Cic. Also pass.: se æquales tui, abs te anteiri putant, id. ‖‖. *to anticipate*: sententem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. ‖V. *to prevent, resist*: damnationem anteiit, Tac.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. *to carry or bear before*: anteferre fasces, Cæs. ‖. Fig.: *to set before, prefer*: with *Dat.* and *Acc.*: longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic.: hi inter se controversias habebant quinam anteferretur, Cæs.

antĕfixus, a, um, *Part.* [ante and fixus *part.* of figo] *fastened before, nailed to* (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. Hence subst. antefixa, orum, *n. plu., the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature*: antefixa fictilia decorum Romanorum, Liv.

antegestus, better separately, ante gestus.

antĕ-grĕdior, essus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] *to go before, to precede*; stella Veneris eum antegredituir solem, Cic. Fig.: id tum apparet, quum antegresse est honestas, id.

antĕ-hăbĕo, 2. v. a. *to prefer*: in credibilia vera, Tac.

antĕ-hāc (old form antidhac, like antides for antea.—Antehac, disyl., Hor.) *before this* (present) *time, formerly, previously* (cf. antea): antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Sometimes = antea: *earlier, before that time:* ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. [Prob. hāc is a corrupted form of acc. hanc: cf. antea.]

antĕ-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [anteferō].

antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *before daybreak:* ex antelucano tempore, Cic.: cessare, *which continues until daybreak*, id.

antĕ-mĕrĭdiānus, a, um, *adj. before mid-day, in the forenoon:* sermo, Cic.: literae, *received before mid-day*, id.

antĕ-mitto, 3. v. a. *to send before* (vase for preamble): antemisisti equitibus, Caes.

antemna (less correctly, antenna), ae, *f. a sail-yard:* funes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Caes.: cornua velaturae antemnarum, *the ends of the clothed sail-yards*, i. e. *with sails set*, Virg. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 267.) [Prob. from *ἀνα-τείν-ω*, "to spread out."]

antĕ-pes, ĕdis, m. *the fore-foot*, Cic. ‖. = anteambulo, *a forerunner*, Juv.

antĕ-pīlānus, i, m. *Milit. t. t., the soldiers who fought before the* pilani, or triarii; *the hastati and principes*, Liv.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168).

antĕ-pōno, ĕsui, ĭtum, 3. v. a. with *Acc.* and *Dat.*: *to set* or *place before:* equitum loco sedilibus plebis anteponere, Tac. ‖. Fig.: *to prefer, give the preference:* neque has occupationes sibi Britannine anteponendas judicabat, Caes.

antĕ-pōtens, entis, *adj. superior in power, fortune*, etc.: Pl.

antequam and **ante-quam**, v. ante, B. ‖. 2.

antes, ium, m. *plur. rows*, or *ranks*, of anything: e.g. of vines, Virg.: of soldiers, Caes.

antĕ-signānus, i, m. [signum] *that is before the standard;* hence, Antesignani *sc.* milites, *a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards*, Caes.: (cf. Smith's Ant. 168.) Meton.: *a leader, commander:* antesignanus in acie Pharsalica, Cic.

ante-sto or **antisto**, stĕti, 1. v. n. *to stand before*, used Fig. only: *to be foremost, to excel:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.* also *Abscl.*: antestat eloquentia innocentiae, Nep.

antestor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [contr. from antetestor] *Legal t. t. to call to witness:* the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched the ear of the witness: magna inclamat voce et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. In Cic. once without respect to judic. proceedings: nec iste to antestaretur.

antĕ-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come before, get the start of:* with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: tempori, Pl.: consilia et insidias (hostium), *to anticipate, prevent*, Sall. ‖. Fig.: *to exceed, surpass, excel* (very rare): per virtutem nobilitatem, id. *Absol.* beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, *have become very excessive*, Tac.

antĕ-vĕrto (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. v. n. and a. (As *dep.* antevortar, Pl.) *to take one's turn before another, to go or come before, to precede:* stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to anticipate, prevent:* miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, Ter. |||. *to prefer:* Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, Caes.

anticipātio, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo] *a preconception, an innate idea*, anticipatio Deorum, Cic.

anti-cipo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [ante and cap the root of capio] *to take beforehand, to anticipate:* anticipatum mentibus nostris, *already anticipated*, Cic.: anticipata via, *travelled over before*, Ov.

anticus, a, um, *adj.* [ante] *in front, foremost:* in anticam partem pelli, Cic.

antidōtum, i, n. and -us *or* -os, i, *f.* = *ἀντίδοτον* (-ος), *a counterpoison:* Suet. In gen. *an antidote, remedy:* Fig.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet.

antipŏdes, um, m. *plur.* = *ἀντίποδες, the antipodes*, In Cic. as a Gr. word.

antiquārius, ii, m. [antiquus] *one who studies antiquities, an antiquarian:* nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, Tac.

antiquē, *adv., like the ancients*, Hor. *Comp.* Tac.

antiquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus] *olden time, antiquity, ancientness:* fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *the events of antiquity, the history of ancient times:* memoria antiquitatis, id. 2. *men of former times, the ancients:* antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. |||. *primitive virtue, integrity, honesty*, etc.: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id.

antiquĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *in former times, anciently:* Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. 2. *from ancient times;* hence sometimes with *inde* or *ab . . . ad:* quum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeo corrupto alebantur, quod ad hujusmodi casus antiquitus paratum in publicum contulerant, Caes.

antīquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to restore a thing to its former condition.* Only as a forensic term: *to reject a bill, not to adopt it:* legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic.

antīquus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; another form of *anti-teus* opposed to *postĕus*] (antiquus refers to *time*, anticus to *space*), *former, old, ancient, that has formerly been in existence:* (opp. to *novus*, as *vetus* to *recens*. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous): Jupiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam consortium conjugia, *to her former harmony with her husband*, Pl.: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, quam in Caesaris, *an earlier* or *older date*, Cic. Subst.: antiqui, *the ancients*, esp. *the ancient writers:* habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Poet. = praeteritus, *past, gone by:* vulnus, Ov. ‖. Of things begun before the present age, yet still existing: antiquissima scripta, Hor.: saxum antiquum, Virg.: antiquum obtinere, to *retain an old custom* or *habit:* antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut es, Pl. |||. Meton.: *of the old stamp*, or *fashion*, for, *simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.:* bono antiqua virtute et fide, Ter.: terra antiqua potens armis, *venerable, illustrious*, Virg. 2. Hence, comp. and sup.: *more* or *most celebrated, famous, preferable* or *better:* quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic.: judicorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, id. |V. *aged:* Virg.

antistes, stĭtis, m. and *f.* also antistita, ae, *f.* (like hospita from hospes, cospita from cospes, clienta from cliens). Lit.: *a foreman, an overseer, president* in gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. ‖. *a president of a temple, a high-priest:* caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. In *fem.*: *a chief priestess:* assiduae templi antistites, Liv. |||. Fig.: *a master in any science or art:* artis dicendi antistes, Cic. [*Anta* and STAT: the root of sto appears under the two forms STAT and STA: cf. Eng. *stand, stood, stead, etc.* Cf. superstes.]

antistita, v. antistes.

antithĕton, i, n. = *ἀντίθετον*, Rhet. t. t. *opposition, antithesis*, Cic.

antrum, i, n. = *ἄντρον*, *a cave, cavern* (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg. Of *the hollow of a tree:* exesae arboris antrum, id.

ānŭlārius [anus.], a, um, *adj.* [anulus] *pertaining to a signet-ring.* ‖. Subst. anularius, ii, m., *a ring-maker:* Cic.

ānŭlātus [anus.], a, um, [id.]: *furnished* or *ornamented with a ring:* aures, Pl.

ānŭlus [anus.] i, m., *any article in the form of a ring:* velares anuli, *curtain rings*, Plin.: anulus catenae, *a link of a chain*, id.: anulus cruribus aptus, *fetters*, Mart. ‖. Esp. *a ring for the finger, a signet-ring:* (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor.: anulum invenit, *i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order*, Cic. So jus anulorum, *equestrian rank*, Suet. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 25.) [The root AN

meant a ring or circle: hence annus, "the circle of the year."]

ānus, i, m. *the fundament*: Cic.

ănus, ūs (also ūs, Ter.), *f. an old woman, old wife, old maid*: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. *For the sibyl*: Hor. ‖ Adj. *old, aged*: anus matronae, Suet. Also of animals and things: cerva anus, Ov.: terra, Plin. [Prob. connected with *ante*.]

anxiē, *adv. anxiously*: Sall.

anxietās, ātis, *f.* [anxius] *mental trouble, anxiety* (gen. a permanent condition, while *angor* is temporary), Cic. Sometimes = angor, *anguish, fear*: anxietas animi, Ov. ‖ *anxious care, carefulness*: quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint.

anxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxius fero] *causing or bringing anxiety* (only in the poems of Cicero).

anxĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [anxius] (rare) *anxiety, trouble, anguish*: anxitudo prona ad luctum, Cic.

anxius, a, um, *adj.* [ango] *anxious, solicitous, uneasy, painfully uncertain*: (mostly of a permanent state of mind): neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic.: but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, id. With *Gen.*: anxius animi, Sall. The source or cause of the feeling. 1. In *Abl.*: gloria ejus, Liv. 2. In *Gen.* (objective and subjective): inopiae, Liv.: potentiae, Tac. 3. In *Abl.* with *de*: de fama ingenii, Quint. 4. In *Acc.* with or without *ad*: vicem, Liv. 5. Expressed by a dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. ‖ In an act. sense: *causing anxiety, solicitude, etc.*: curae, Liv.

āpăgĕ, *interj.* = *ἄπαγε, away! begone! go to! marry!* with *Acc.* or *absol.*; also with sis (= si vis): apage istas a me sorores, Pl.: apage, haud nos id decet, id.

āper, pri, m. *a wild boar*: aper Erymanthius, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules*, Cic. Prov.: uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Pl.: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, *to do any perverse action*, Virg.

āpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut.* aperibo, Pl.), *to uncover, lay bare*: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic.: aperto pectore, *with naked bosom*, Ov. Fig.: *to make visible, to show, reveal*: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. ‖ *to open, unclose*: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter.: locum asylum, *to open a place as an asylum*, Liv. Fig.: amicitiae fores, Cic. ‖‖ Aperire locum (populum, gentes, *etc.*), *to lay open a country, people*, etc.: *to open up, to render accessible*: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. ‖‖ Fig.: of mental objects: *to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove*; or gen. *to explain, relate*, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic.: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv.: casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future*, Ov. Also, with a reflective pronoun, or in the passive: *to reveal one's true character*: tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *show themselves in their true light*, Ter. Sometimes *with acc. and inf., a relat. clause* or *de*: domino navis, quis sit, aperit, Nep.

āpertē, *adv. openly, clearly, plainly*, etc.: Cic. *Comp.* id. *Sup.* id.

āpertus, a, um, *Part.* [aperio] *open, uncovered*. Adj., opp. to *tectus, opus, uncovered*: mihi apertae, *without deck*, Cic. Opp. to *silvestris*: porrecta ac loca aperta, Caes.: *exposed, unprotected*: apertioribus etiam locis impetum sustinere, id. Poet.: Of the sky: *unclouded, cloudless, clear*: coelo invectus aperto, Virg. 2. Opp. to *clausus*: *unclosed, open*. Of the sea: *the high seas, the ocean*: in vastissimo atque apertissimo oceano, Caes.: of other things: oculi, Lucr.: coelum, Cic.: iter, Liv. Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis ulla fuit, *in the open field*, Ov. 3. Apertum, i, n. *an open space*: per apertum fugientes, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *open, clear, evident, avowed*: illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, (*α*) *to be clear, notorious*, *ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι*: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. (*β*) *to be practicable, easy*: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, Tac.

2. Of character: *frank, open, candid*: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Ironic.: ut semper fuit apertissimus, *very frank*, i. e. *impudent, shameless*, id.

āpex, icis, m. *the tip* or *top of a thing, the point, summit*: lauri, Virg.: flammae, Ov. ‖ *a hat, cap, crown*, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putant, Cic. ‖‖ *the conical cap of a flamen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool*: (this ornament was properly the apex): v. Smith's Ant. 28: apicem dialem, Liv. ‖‖ Fig.: *the highest ornament* or *honour*: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic.

aphractus, i, = *ἄφρακτος* (uncovered, *sc.* vas), hence), *f.*, *a long vessel without a deck* (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic.

āpĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [apis] *a little bee*, Pl.: (whence Ital. *pecchia*; Fr. *abeille*.)

āpis or **-ēs**, is, *f.* (*gen. plur.* apium and apum) *a bee*: Hor.

āpiscor, aptus, 3. *v. dep.* [rare, *adipiscor* more common], *to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with*, etc.: hereditatem, Pl.: maris apiscendi causa, Cic.: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. Poet.: *to perceive, understand*: Lucr. [Root AP, v. adipiscor.]

āpĭum, ii, n. umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, *parsley, celery*, etc. The leaves of one species were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance: this species is supposed by most to be the *wild celery*; by others *wild parsley*: floribus atque apio crines ornatus amaro, Virg.: neu desint epulis rosae, neu vivax apium, Hor. Also in allusion to its use as a prize in the Greek games; Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae, Juv. (Hence Ital. *appio*; Fr. *ache*.)

aplustre, is, n. (*nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr.: *dat.* aplustris, id.): *the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (v. Smith's Ant. 264): fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic.

apŏcletī, (or acc. to some **apoclēti**) = *ἀπόκλητοι, the supreme council of the Aetolians*: in consilio delectorum quos apoclētos vocant, Liv.

apŏdўtārium, ii, n. = *ἀποδυτήριον, the undressing-room in a bathing-house*, Cic.

apŏlŏgus, i, m. = *ἀπόλογος, a narrative*: apologum agere, Pl. ‖ *a fable, apologue*: narrationes apologorum, Cic.

apŏprŏegmĕnon, i, n. = *ἀποπροηγμένον*, in the lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be rejected*, opp. to *proegmenon*, Cic.

apŏthēca, ae, *f.* = *ἀποθήκη, any place where a thing is laid up, a shop, storehouse*, etc.: the apotheca in which the wine was kept was in the upper part of the house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 28): Cic.: neque illis aut apotheca procis intacta est, aut pecus, Hor. (Whence Ital. *bottega*; Fr. *boutique*.)

appărātē (adp.), *adv. with great preparation, sumptuously*: opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic.

appărātĭo (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [apparo] *a preparing, preparation* (rare) apparatio popularium munerum, Cic.

appărātus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [id.]. Of persons: *prepared, ready*: apparatus et meditatus ad caesam accedo, Cic. ‖ Of things: *well supplied*: domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, id. Hence *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous*: ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id.

appărātus (adp.), ūs, m. [id.] *a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing*: operum ac munitionum, Liv. ‖ *a preparation, provision, equipment, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines*, etc.): omnem commeatum, totiusque belli apparatum is eo contulisset, Caes. so *in the plural*, id.: apparatus et munitiones, *military engines*, Nep. Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. ‖‖ *splendour, pomp, magnificence, state*: magnifici apparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic.

ap-părĕo (adp.), ŭi, ĭtum, 2 *v. n. to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear*: ego apparebo domi.

Pl.: equus mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, Cic. With *Dat.*: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, id.: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, *shew yourself, appear*, Hor. Hence apparens, opp. *to latens visible, evident*: tympana non apparentia obstrepere, Ov. ‖ Of. Res apparet, and far more freq. *impers.* apparet with *acc. and inf.* or *relat. clause*: *the thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear, manifest, certain*, δῆλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv.: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. And by attraction with the *nom. and inf.* as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, Cic. Or without the inf.: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, *there was at hand a fierce struggle*, Liv. ‖‖. *to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity*, etc., *to attend, serve* (rare): cf. apparitor: quum appareret aedilibus, Liv.: quatuor et viginti lictores apparent consulibus, id.

ap-părio (adp.), *3. v. a. to gain, acquire*, Lucr.

apparĭtio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appareo *no.* 3] *service, attendance*: in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *domestics, servants*: ex necessariis apparitionibus, id.

apparĭtor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a servant*, esp. *a public servant* (*lictor, scriba, priest*, etc.): Cic. Fig. sit lictor non suus, sed tuae lenitatis apparitor, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 29).

ap-păro (adp.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to prepare* or *make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide*, etc.: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic.: nuptias, Ter.: bellum, Cic.: ludos magnificentissimos, id.: aggerem, Caes. With *ad*: ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. With *in*: in Sextium apparabantur crimina, *were got up against*, Cic. Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparo, Pl. With *inf.* as object: traficere ex Sicilia apparantem tempestates inhibuerunt, Suet. Absol.: dum apparatur, Ter. With *ut*: ut eriperes, apparabas, Pl. Se apparare, with *inf.*: qui sese parare apparent legibus, id.

appellātio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appello] *an addressing, accosting*: hanc nactus appellationis causam, *this opportunity of addressing*, Caes. ‖. Legal *t. t., an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank*: *provocatio* and *prouocare* of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 29): intercessit appellatio tribunorum, *i. e.* ad tribunos, Cic.: appellationem et tribunicium auxilium, Liv. ‖‖. *a naming, a calling by name*: neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. Hence, Meton.: *name, title*: volvit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. ‖V. In gram., *pronunciation*: suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum, Cic.

appellātor (adp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who appeals, an appellant*: Cic.

appellīto (adp.), 1. *v. freq. a.* [id.] *to name often, to be accustomed to call* or *name*: Montem Caelium appellitatum a Caele Vibenna, Tac.

ap-pello (adp.), pŭli, pulsum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to drive, move*, or *bring to*. With *ad* or *Dat.*: ad litora juvencos, Ov. Fig.: animum ad scribendum appulit, *applied his mind to writing*, Ter. ‖. Nautical *t. t., to bring to land, to make any coast, haven*, etc. (very freq.) Constr. with *acc.* or *abl. of* navis, classis, *etc.*, or in pass. with *nom.*: and *absol.*, both *act.* and *pass.* 1. With *acc.* or *nom.*: quum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic.: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. 2. In a similar sense with *acc.* of person: me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg. So *pass.*: allos milites ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. And fig.: timide, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, *you have directed your mind towards*, id. 3. With *abl.*: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. 4. Absol.: huc appelle, Hor. 5. Intrans.: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, *came ashore*, Tac.

appello (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* appellassis = appellaveris, Ter.), *to call upon, speak to, accost* or *address*: aggredior hominem, appellabo, Pl.: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Also, *to address by letter*: crebris nos literis appellato, id. ‖. *to entreat, implore*: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. 2. With *acc.* and *de*: *to incite to something* (*bad*): aliquem de proditione, Liv.: and without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Also, *to apply for payment, to dun*: Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. ‖‖. Legal *t. t.*: *to appeal to*, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. appellatio: procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, id.: so appellare auctores, *to quote the authorities*, Plin. 2. *to sue, accuse, summon*: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. ‖V. *to name* or *call, to entitle*: ne me appella falso nomine, Pl.: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. V. Appellare literas, *to pronounce*: id. [There are three verbs, appellare, compellare, interpellare, in which *pell* means *speak*.]

appendĕo, v. appendo.

appendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [appendix] *a small appendage*: Cic.

appendix, īcis, *f.* [appendo] *that which hangs to anything, an appendage*: hence ‖. *an addition, supplement*: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, Cic.: appendices Cicadum, Liv.

ap-pendo (adp.), endi, ensum, *3. v. a.* (kindred with appendeo, ēre), *to weigh to*: aurum aliud, Cic. Fig.: non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, *to have regard not to their number, but their weight*, Cic.

appensus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appendo].

appĕtens (adp.), entis, *Part.* [appeto] *striving passionately after, eager for*; with *Gen.*: appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. ‖. *grasping, avaricious*: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id.

appĕtenter (adp.), *adv. eagerly, greedily*: ne cupide quid agerent, ne appetenter, Cic.

appĕtentia (adp.), ae, *f.* [appetens] *a longing after, appetite*: cibi, Plin.: libido effrenatam (efficit) appetentiam, Cic.

appĕtītio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [appeto] *a grasping at*: solis, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *a passionate longing for, desire*: alieni, id.

appĕtītus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appeto.]

appĕtītus (adp.), ūs, *m. an onset, attack*: Amm. ‖. Fig.: *a passionate, eager longing or desire*: voluptatis, Cic. *Passion* or *desire*, as a faculty of the soul: id.

ap-pĕto (adp.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* (in poetry rare). A. *v. a. to go to, approach, arrive at*: Europam, Cic. And of things without life: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appetebat, *only snow and frost approached*, Tac. ‖. *to seek* or *grasp after*: solem manibus, Cic. ‖‖. *to attack as an enemy, to fall* or *seize upon, assail*: filii vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita, id. ‖V. Fig.: *to strive after eagerly, to long for*: amicitiam, Caes.: alienum, Phaedr. B. *v. n. to draw on* or *nigh, to approach* (only of time): dies appetebat, Caes.

ap-pingo (adp.), *3. v. a. to paint upon* (very rare): delphinum silvis appingit fluctibus aprum, Hor. Also, *to write, add by writing*: appinge aliquid novi, Cic.

ap-plaudo (adp.), si, sum, *3. v. a. to strike upon, to clap*: cavis applaudo corpore palmis, Ov. ‖. *to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud*: cui generi civium maxime applaudatur? Cic.

applausus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applaudo].

applĭcātio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [applico] Lit.: *a binding on, a joining to*: hence, fig.: applicatione animi, *a bending* or *inclination of the mind*, Cic.

applĭcātus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to*: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *inclined* or *adapted to, directed to*: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, *inclined to self-love*, Cic.

applĭcĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [applico] *lying upon* or *close to, attached to*: Plin.: Quint.

ap-plico (adp.), avi and ui, atum

and (later) ītum, 1. v. a. (the perf. applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., but he frequently uses applicavi) [plico]: *to join, fasten, or attach to: to place at or near*, etc. (very frequent, esp. in fig. signif. and in more elevated style). With *ad*, more rarely with *Dat.*: ratem (*sc.* rati) applicare, Liv.: se ad arbores applicant, *lean against*, Cæs.: flumini castra, Liv. II. Fig.: *to connect with, to add to*: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. 2. *to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to*: Sicilia se ad amicitiam hisemque populi Romani applicavit, id.: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. 3. Crimen alicui, *to charge one with a crime*: Plin. III. Nautical *t. t.*, Navem applicare, or absol. applicari, and as *v. n.*, *to steer a ship towards, to bring to land*: ad Hesperium naves applicuit, Liv.: Cese telluris ad oras applicor, Ov.: quas vis immanibus applicat oris, *bring you*, Virg.: Medea Cretæis regionibus applicat angues, Ov.

ap-plōro (adp.), avi, 1. *v. n. to deplore, weep at*: quorebar applorans tibi, Hor.

ap-pōno (adp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* apposivi, Pl.; cf. pono) *to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to*, etc.: appone his mensulam, Pl.: omnes columnæ machina apposita dejectæ, Cic.: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. Of the putting on of anything: cur tam apposita velatur janua lauro, Ov. II. *to serve up, put on the table*: apposita sit cœna, Pl.: apposuit patellam, Cic. III. With *acc.* and *dat.*: *to appoint to any service or duty, to join as an assistant*: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id.: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. IV. *to add to, superadd* (rare): ætas illi, quos tibi dempserit, apponet annos, Hor. V. With a *dat.* of the effect: *to put down as, reckon, or consider* (very rare): aliquid lucro, id.

apporrectus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [ad and porrectus] *stretched* or *extended near*: draco, Ov.

ap-porto (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry, bring, convey to*: divitias domum, Pl.: signa populo Romano, Cic.

ap-posco (adp.), *3. v. a. to demand in addition* (rare): Ter.: Hor.

appōsĭtē (adp.), *adv. pertinently, appropriately*: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic.

appōsĭtus (adp.), a, um, *Part. put* or *applied to*. Prop. of place: *adj.*: *situated at* or *near to, contiguous*. With *Dat.*: castellum flumini app., Tac. Fig.: audacia fidentiæ non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. II. *fit, suitable, appropriate*, etc. With *ad*: ager ad vitem appositus, Varr.: menses ad agendum maxime app., Cic.

ap-pōtus (adp.), a, um, *adj. drunk, intoxicated*, Pl.

ap-prĕcor (adp.), 1. *v. dep. to worship, pray to*: rite Deos, Hor.

ap-prĕhendo (post. apprendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a. to seize, take hold of*: aliquid manu, Pl. So of *embracing*, etc.: manum osculandi causa, Suet. 2. *to seize hostilely*: apprehendere Hispanias, Cic. II. Fig.: Of discourse: *to bring forward, allege*: quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

apprīmē (adp.), *adv. especially, very*: app. nobilis, Pl.

ap-primo (adp.), essi, essum, 3. *v. a. to press to* (rare): ad ossa carnes, Plin.: aliquid pectori, Tac.

ap-primus (adp.), a, um, *adj. by far the first*: flos apprimus tenax, Virg., but the best edits. have ad primus.

approbātio (adp.), ōnis, *f.* [approbo] *an approving, assenting to, approbation*: id vulgi assensus et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. II. *proof, confirmation*: approbatio assumptionis, *proof of the minor premise*, id.

approbātor (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who gives his assent* or *approval* (rare): Cic.

approbē (adp.), *adv. very well*: Pl.

ap-probo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve, assent to, favour*: id fama approbat, Ter.: legiones clamore donum approbantes, Liv.: orationem approbant, Cæs. II. *to prove, demonstrate, establish, justify*: innocentiam, Tac. III. *to do according to one's liking* or *satisfactorily*: opus approbavit, Phædr.

ap-prōmitto (adp.), 3. *v. a. to promise in addition*: Cic.

ap-propĕro (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* Act.: *to hasten, accelerate*: opus approperatum est, Liv. II. Neutr. *to hasten, hurry*; sum, ut appropere, adhorteris, Cic.

appropinquātio (adp.), ōnis, *f. an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare): mortis, Cic.

ap-propinquo (adp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to approach, come, or draw near to*. Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic. With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Cæs. Fig.: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquabant, *were near obtaining*, id. II. Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id.

ap-pugno (adp.), 1. *v. a. to fight against, attack, assault*: castra, Tac.

appulsus (adp.), a, um, *Part.* [appello].

appulsus (adp.), ūs, m. [1. appello] lit. *a driving to*: hence, II. *a landing, bringing to land*: ab littorum appulsu arcere, Liv. III. *an approaching, approach*, in gen.: pars terræ appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. IV. *an effect, influence caused by approach*: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire, id.

aprīcātio, ōnis, *f.* [apricor] *a basking in the sun* (very rare): Cic.

aprīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [apricus] *sunshine, sunshine*: regio apricitatis inclutæ, Plin.

aprīcor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to sun oneself, bask in the sun*: Alexander effecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic.

aprīcus, a, um, *adj. lying open, uncovered*: qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, *under the open sky*, Prop. II. *exposed to the sun, sunny*: loci opaci an aprici, Cic. Also subst. apricum, i, n. *a sunny spot*: buxus amat aprica, Plin. Fig. in apricum proferre, *to bring to light*: Hor. 2. Meton. of objects exposed to the sun: arbor Ov.: flores, Hor. [*Apricus* is opp. to *opacus*, and may possibly come from *aperio*: term. *-icus*, as in *ant-icus, post-icus*.]

aprĭlis, is [contr. of aperilis, from aperio] (orig. *adj.*; *sc.* mensis) m. *the month April* (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): mense Aprili atque Maio, Cic.

aprūnnus (also written aprŭnus), a, um, *adj.* [aper] *pertaining to the wild boar*: callum, Pl.

aptātus, a, um, *Part.* [apto] *adapted to, suitable, appropriate*: verbum aptatum ad aliquid, Cic.

aptē, *adv. closely, fitly, suitably*: mundi corpus apte cohæret, Cic.

apto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to fit, apply, put on, adjust*, etc. with *Dat.*: vincula collo, Ov. II. In gen.: *to prepare, get ready, furnish*, etc. With *dat., ad*, or absol.: aptare ilonea bello, Hor.: ad pugnam classem, Liv.: aptare classem velis (Abl.), *to furnish with sails*, Virg.: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had armed himself*, Liv. [Root AP: *v.* aptus.]

aptus, a, um, *Part.* and *adj.*: *fitted, attached to*: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Fig.: ex aliqua re = pendens ex aliqua re, *depending on, arising from*: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Also without ex: vita apta virtuti perfrui, id. Poet.: in aliquid: *changed into*: formas Deus aptus in omnes, Ov. II. *bound* or *tied together, connected*, etc.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Poet. with *Abl.*: *endowed* or *furnished with*: colum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg. III. *suitable, appropriate, adapted*: with *ad* or *dat.* (of persons always with *dat.*): castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Cæs.: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. With *in*: in quod (genus pugnæ) minime apti sunt, Liv. With *qui*: nulla videbatur aptior persona, quæ de ætate loqueretur, Cic. Poet. with *Inf.*: ætas mollis et apta regi, Ov. Absol.: lar aptus, *an adequate possession*, Hor.: aptus exercitus, *in fighting order*, Liv.: tempus aptum, *the right time*, id. [Aptus is a participle from root AP, "go to," and hence "obtain:" *v. apiscor, adipiscor.*]

apŭd, *prasp.* with *acc.* (also aput, Inscr.) *near, at, by, with*, always of rest, and principally of persons. I. Of persons: quum in lecto Crassus

esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. 2. Apud me, te, se, *etc.*, *at the house of*: apud me domi, Ter. So, *in the country of, among the people of a nation*: apud nostros justitia culta est, Cic. Hence, 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: *to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind* (only conversational): sumne ego apud me? Pl. 4. *before, in the presence of* = coram: apud judices reus est factus, Cic.: Caesar apud milites conciunatur, Caes. 5. *in the mind of a person*: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic. 6. *in the time of*: haec apud majores nostros facilitata, id. 7. *in authors*: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id.: apud Solonem, *i. e. in his laws*, id. 8. Instead of the Dat. (rare): sacrificasse apud deos, Tac. ‖. Of places (rarely): *at, near, in*: nos apud Alyxiam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic.: apud oppidum morati, Caes. ‖‖. For *ad* implying motion: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. Apud is sometimes placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac.

aqua, ae (aquil, Luer.), *f. water* in gen.: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. Particular phrases: 1. Praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. 2. Aquam aspergere alicui, *to animate, refresh*: Pl. 3. Aquam liberam, servam bibere, *to be in freedom, in slavery*, Ov. 4. In aqua scribere, applied to vain or resultless actions, Cat. 5. Aqua et ignis, to denote the necessaries of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to exclude from civil society, to banish*, id. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: v. Smith's Ant. 173. 6. Aquam et terram petere, from an enemy, *to demand submission*, Liv. ‖. *water*, in a more restricted sense. 1. *the sea*: coga, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast*, Cic. 2. *a lake*: Albanae aquae deductio, id. 3. *a stream, a river*: in Tusco gurgite mersus aquae, *i. e.* the Albula, Ov. 4. *rain*: cornix augur aquae, Hor. 5. In the plur.: *medicinal springs*: ad aquas venire, Cic. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, *etc.* 6. *the water in the water-clock*. Hence the phrases: aquam dare, *to give the advocate time for speaking*, Plin.: aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it*: Quint.: aqua haeret, *the water stops*, to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. 7. Aqua intercus, *the dropsy*: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. (Hence, Fr. *eau* from old Fr. *aigue, jouve.*)

aquaeductus, us, ūs, m., *super.* aquae ductus, *a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct*: Cic. Also, *the right of conducting water*: id.

aquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua] *pertaining to water*: nubes aquales, Varr. ‖. Aquale, is, *comm.* (*sc.* urceus *or* hama), *a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer*: Pl.

aquārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or relating to water*: rota, *a wheel for drawing water*, Cato: provincia, *superintendence of the supply of water*, Cic. ‖. Subst., Aquarius, ii, m. *a water-carrier*: venist conductus aquarius, Juv. 2. *an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes*: cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnare, Coel. in Cic. 3. *the water-bearer*, one of the signs of the Zodiac: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor.

aquātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *found in or by the water, aquatic*: aves, *water-fowl*, Plin. ‖. *watery, moist, humid*: Auster, Ov.

aquātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *found in or near water, aquatic*: vesci mur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. Subst., Aquatilia, *n. plu. aquatic animals*: Plin. ‖. *having a watery taste, waterish*: sunt aquatiles cucurbitae, id.

aquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor] *a fetching of water*: aquationis causa procedere, Caes. ‖. *a place whence water is brought, a watering-place*: hic aquatio, Cic.

aquātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a water-carrier*: Caes.

aquila, ae, *f. an eagle*: nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor.: in poetry, *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter*, Plin. *Prov.* aquilae senectus, *a vigorous old age*, Ter. ‖. *the eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (while signa are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 343: aquila argentea, Cic.: aquilifer aquilam intra vallum projecit, Caes. Hence meton.: *a legion*: Lucan. ‖‖. In architecture, aquilae, *the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called* aquilae *from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings*: sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. ‖‖. *the name of a constellation*: Cic. (Hence, Fr. *aigle.*)

aquĭlifer, ĕri, m. [aquila fero] *an eagle- or standard-bearer; the chief centurion of a legion*: Caes.

aquĭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila] *pertaining to the eagle, aquiline*: unguiae, Pl.

aquĭlo, ōnis, m. *the north wind*: Aeolis aquilonem claudit in antris, Ov. In plur. Cic. Meton. for *the North*. spelunca converas ad aquilonem, id.

aquilōnāris, e, *adj.* [aquilo] *northerly, northern*: regio tum aquilonaris tam australis, Cic.

aquĭlus, a, um, *adj. dark-coloured, dun, swarthy* (rare): colore aquilo, Pl.

aquor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [aqua] *to bring* or *fetch water* (a milit. *t. t.*): aquabantur aegre, Caes. Poet. of bees: Virg.

aquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in water, humid, rainy*: hiems, *rainy winter*, Virg.: nubes, *rain-clouds*, Ov.: languor, *the dropsy*, Hor.: mater, *i. e.* Thetis, Ov.: Aquosus Piscis, *a constellation*, id.

aquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little water, a small stream* (rare): non ecclesia aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen, Cic.

ar, an old form for ad, *q. v.*

ăra, ae, *f.* (old form aesa): orig. *any elevation* (*of wood, stone, earth*, etc.): ara sepulcri, Virg. ‖. *a tombstone*, Cic. ‖. *an elevation for sacrifices*, etc., *an altar*: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr.: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: hence, qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic.: arae et foci, *altars and hearths*, meton. for *home* (from the altars to the Penates, erected in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et focis pugnare, *to fight for one's dearest possessions*: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, Cic. Criminals and others fled to the altars for safety: Priamum quum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, id. Hence, ‖‖. Fig., *protection, refuge, shelter*: ad aram legum confugere, id. ‖V. *the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens*: flatu permaleet spiritus austri, id.

ărāněa, ae, *f.* [*ἀράχνη*] *a spider*: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. ‖. Meton.: *a spider's web, cobweb*: (aedes) oppletae aranea, Pl. (Hence, Ital. *aragna*; Fr. *araignée*; *cf.* also Ital. *ragnatela*, "cobweb.")

ărāněŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [aranea] *a small spider*: Cic.

ărāněōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum] *full of spiders' web*: situs, Cat.

ărāněum, i, n. *a spider's web*: Phaedr.

ărāněus, i, m. [*ἀράχνης*] *a spider*: Lucr. (Hence, Ital. *ragno.*)

ărāněus, a, um, *adj.* [araneus] *pertaining to the spider*: araneum genus, Plin.

ărātio, ōnis, *f.* [aro] *a ploughing*, and in gen. *the cultivation of the ground, agriculture*: ut quaestuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *arable land*: arationes, *the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce*, Cic.

ărātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aratio] *a small arable field, or a small estate*: Pl.

ărātor, ōris, m. [aro] *a ploughman, husbandman, farmer*: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, Hor. Also *adj.*: tauras arator, Ov. ‖. Aratores, *the cultivators of public lands* for a tenth of the produce: aratorum penuria, Suet.

ārātrum, i, n. [id.] *a plough* (of its construction, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. 31 seq.): uncus aratri, Lucr.

arbiter, tri, m. [ar (ad), and the root BIT, "to come," or "go"] *one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder*: ab arbitris remoto loco, *in a spot safe from all intruders*, Cic.: *a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness*: remotis arbitris, id. II. Legal *t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge* (one who decides acc. to equity, while the *judex* decides acc. to strict law): vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter.: Caesar constituit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, Caes. Fig.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic.: pugnae, *the judge, umpire of the contest*, Hor. III. *he who governs* or *manages, a lord, master*: arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov.: armorum (Mars), id.

arbiterium, v. arbitrium.

arbitra, ae, f. [arbiter] *a female witness*: arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor.

arbitrārio, *adv. with uncertainty*: Pl.

arbitrārius, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter] *uncertain, not fixed*: hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Pl.

arbitrātus, ūs, m. [arbitror] *an arbitrating, an arbitration*: si quid dominus emptori damni dederit, viri boni arbitratu resolvetur, Cato. II. *will, pleasure, choice, decision*: meo arbitratu loquar libere, Pl. III. *direction, superintendence*: considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic.

arbitrium (sometimes arbiterium), ii, n. [arbiter] *a being present, presence*. II. *the judgment* or *decision of an arbitrator*: aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium: judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. III. In gen.: *an arbitrating, a sentence, decision*: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. IV. *will, mastery, dominion, authority*: Bellovaci se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicerent, *on their own account and at their own pleasure*, id. V. Arbitria funeris, *the expenses of a funeral*, Cic.

arbitro, are, v. arbitror, *ad fin.*

arbitror, atus, ari, v. *dep.* [arbiter] I. Orig.: *to observe, perceive, hear*: dicta alicujus, Pl. II. Legal *t. t.* (*cf.* arbiter *no.* 2): *to make a decision, give judgment* or *sentence*: hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, *to put faith in*, id. III. Also legal *t. t. to give evidence, testify, declare one's opinion*: quaero de te, arbitrerisne C. Sempronium consulem in tempore pugnam inisse, Liv. IV. In gen.: *to be of opinion, to believe, think*: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. V. *Act. form*, arbitro, are: te si arbitrarem dignum, Pl. 2. Arbitror in pass. signif. (rare): quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic.

arbor, ŏris (older form arbos, like labos, colos, bonos, *etc.* Hence *acc.* ARBOSEM), *f. a tree*. Poet.: arbor Jovis, *the oak*, Ov.: arbor Phoebi, *the laurel*, id.: arbor Palladia, *the olive*, id. II. Meton. for *things made of wood*. 1. *a mast*, with or without mali: adversique infigitur arbore mali, Virg. 2. *an oar*: centenaque arbore fluctus verberat assurgens, id. 3. *a ship*: Phryxeam petiit Pelias arbore ovem, *the ship Argo*, Ov. 4. Arbor infelix, *a gallows, gibbet*: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic.

arbŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] *pertaining to trees*: arboraria falx, *a knife for pruning trees*, Cato.

arbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tree*: arboreae frondes, Ov.

arbos, v. arbor.

arbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arbor] *a small tree, shrub*: Varr.

arbustum, i, n. [contr. from arbosetum, from arbos = arbor, like virgultum from virgultetum, salictum from salicetum, *etc.*] *a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees* (while vines was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): expressa arbusto regerit convicia, *abusive language that smacked of the vineyard*, Hor.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor or arbos -tus] *planted with trees*: ager, Cic.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] *of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus*: foetus, Ov.: crates, Virg.

arbūtum, i, n. [id.] *the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus, the wild strawberry*: glandes atque arbuta, Lucr. II. Meton.: for arbutus, *the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus*: jubeo frondentia capris arbuta sufficere, *that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots*, Virg.

arbūtus, i, *f.* [perh. connected with arbor, since the arbutus abounds in Italy] *the wild strawberry-tree* or *arbutus*: viridi membra sub arbuto stratus, Hor.

arca, ae, *f. a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer*: ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, Cic. Hence meton. like our purse, *for the money in it*: arcae nostrae confidito, *rely upon my purse*, id. 2. *a coffin*: in altera (arca) Numam Pompilium sepultum esse, Liv. II. Meton. for any closed or confining place: *a close prison, a cell*: (Servi) in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum iis colloqui possit, Cic. [From the same root as arceo, "to enclose," v. arceo.]

arcāno, *adv. in secret, privately*: Domitius arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes.

arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [arca]. Lit.: *shut up, closed*: I. Of things: *secret, private, hidden, concealed*: consilia, Liv.: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: arcana quum fiunt sacra, Hor.: and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum volgarit arcanae, id. II. Of persons: *that keeps a secret, trusty*: dixisti arcano satis, Pl. Fig.: omnia arcana nocte petita, *in silent night*, Ov. III. Subst.: arcanum, i, n. *a secret, a mystery*: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor.

arcĕo, cui, 2. v. a. *to shut up, to inclose*. I. Alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. II. *to keep* or *hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent*. Constr.: the word representing what is kept off is put in the *acc.* (or *nom.* to the *pass.*): that which is guarded is represented by the *abl.* either with or without *ab*: poet., also by the *dat.*; and sometimes it is not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by the *abl.*, and that which is guarded by the *acc.* 1. With *acc.* only: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. With *Inf.* as obj.: *to hinder, prevent*: quae (dicta) clamor ad aures arcuit ire meas, id. 2. With *ab*: tu Juppiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. 3. With the simple *abl.* (not with persons): Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, Liv.: arcor aris, Ov.: aliquem funesto veterno, *i. e. to protect, guard*, Hor. 4. With *dat.*: ocstrum pecori, Virg. [The root ARC means "to keep, cover," and so, "ward off, defend."]

arcessītus, a, um, *Part.* [arcesso].

arcessītus, ūs, m. [id.] *a calling for, summons* (very rare; only in the *abl. sing.*): quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessitusque venissem, Cic.

arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. (*inf.* also arcessire and accessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi: we also find in some MSS. and edit. an erroneous form, accerso, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.) *to send for, fetch, call, summon*: quum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic.: ex continenti alios fabros arcessiri (or arcessi) jubet, Caes. II. Legal *t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice*: hence, in gen. *to accuse, inform against*: with *acc.* and *gen.* or *abl.*: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic.: capitis arcessere, id. III. Of mental objects: *to bring, seek, derive a thought*, etc.: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Hence arcessitus: *far-fetched, forced, unnatural*: cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, *that an expression may not be thought forced*, Cic. [The suffix *esc* appears to have been added to simple verbs, the roots of which end in a cons. or l: hence capessere, from cap or capi; facessere, from fac or faci, *etc.* There must, therefore, have been an old verb, ar-cio = ac-cio, seen in cieo: cf. ar-vena with ad-vena, ar being equivalent to ad.]

archimāgirus, i, m. = ἀρχιμάγειρος · *a chief cook*, Juv.

archipīrāta, æ, m. = ἀρχιπειρατής, *a leader of pirates, arch-pirate*: Cic.

architectōn, ōnis, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, *a master builder, architect*: Pl. Fig.: *a master in cunning*: id.

architector, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* [architectus] *to build, construct, fabricate* (very rare). ‖. Fig.: *to devise, invent*: voluptates, Cic.

architectūra, æ, *f.* [architectus] *the art of building, architecture*: Cic.

architectus, i, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων, *a master-builder, architect*: Philo architectus, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *an inventor, deviser, author*: principa atque architectus sceleris, id.

archōn, ontis, m. = ἄρχων (a ruler), *the highest magistrate in republican Athens, an archon*: Cic.

arcī-tĕnens (in MSS. also arquitenens, like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, etc.), entis, *adj.* [arcus teneo] *holding a bow, bow-bearing*. A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Ov. ‖. A constellation: *the archer*: Cic.

arctē, adv. v. arte.

arcto, v. arto.

arctophylax, ăcis, m. = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *the Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called Bootes: Cic.

arctos (nar. arctus; acc. arcton, Ov.: Virg. *nom. plur.* arctoe), ī, *f.* = ἄρκτος, *the Great and Little Bear* (urna major et minor), a double constellation. ‖. Meton.: *the north pole*: Ov. 2. *the north wind*: Hor.

arctūrus, i, m. = ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), *the brightest star in the constellation Bootes*: Cic. 2. *the whole constellation*: Virg. 3. *the rising of Arcturus*: id.

arctus, a, um, v. artus.

arctus, i, m. v. arctos.

arcŭātus, a, um, *Part.* (arcuo), *bent like a bow, curved*: arcuatus currus, Liv.

arcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [arca] *a small box, a casket for perfumes, ornaments*, etc.: arculae mulierbres, Cic. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: id.

arcus, ūs, m. (anciently arquus, like quur for cur, quojus for cujus, *etc.*), *a bow*: arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic.: incurvare arcum, Virg. ‖. *the rainbow*: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quodammodo coloratus, Cic. ‖‖. *anything arched or curved*. Of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. Of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, id. Of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, id. Of a harbour: portus curvanus in arcum, Virg. Of the boughs of trees: id. Hence of the zones: vix quinque per arcus, Ov. In architect.: *an arch, a vault, triumphal arch*, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, id.

ardĕa, æ, *f.* = ἐρωδιός, *a heron*: Virg.

ardĕlio, ōnis, m. [ardeo] *a busybody, a meddler*: Phaedr.

ardens, entis, *Part.* [id.] *blazing, burning*: oppidani cupas ardentes in opera provolvunt, Hirt.: hence, *glowing, fiery*: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, *hotter*, Ov. ‖. Fig.: ardentes oculi, *glowing eyes*, Virg.: ardentis Falerni pocula, *fiery*, Hor. 2. Of passions, diseases, *etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning*: volneris ardenti dolore, *from the burning pain of the wound*, Lucr.: avaritia, Cic.: ardentiore studio, id.

ardenter, *adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly*: quod cupias ardenter, Cic.

ardĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. v. n. [kindred with areo] *to be on fire, to burn, blaze*: multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, *the soil is on fire in many places*, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *to flash, glow, sparkle, shine*: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, *shone*, Virg. 2. Of passionate emotion, bodily disease, *etc.*: *to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed*, etc.: in fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, *their limbs burning with fever*, Lucr.: dolore et ira, Cic.: ardere Galliam, *Gaul was in a state of excitement*, Caes.: militibus studio pugnae ardentibus, id. Esp., *to burn with love*: ex sequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov.

ardesco, arsi, 3. v. *incep.* [ardeo] *to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed*: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. ‖. Fig.: *to gleam, glitter*: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, id. 2. Of the passions: *to be inflamed, become more intense*: ardescere dira cupidine, Lucr.

ardor, ōris, m. [id.] *a burning, a fire, heat, flame*: solis ardor, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *brightness, brilliancy, vivacity*: ille imperatorius ardor conlorum, Cic. 2. Of the passions or feelings: *heat, ardour, eagerness*: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. With *Gen. of the object*: at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdiderat, Ov. And meton.: *the beloved object*: tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, id.

ardŭus, a, um, *adj.* v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, *adj. steep, lofty, high*: oppidum erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic. 2. Subst.: arduum, i, n. *a steep place, a steep*: ardua terrarum, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *difficult, arduous, hard*: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic.: id arduum factu erat, Liv.: rebus in arduis, *in difficult circumstances, adversity*, Hor. Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac.

are, v. arefacio.

ārea (in inscriptions sometimes ARIA), æ, *f. a vacant piece of ground*, esp. in a town: pugnabatur ab illis ex area quae erat aliversus pontem, Hirt. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: 1. *a plot of ground for building, the site of a house*: si ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. 2. *an open space for games, a playground*: id. Hence, Fig.: area scelerum, *i. e. where vices have full scope*, Cic. Also, *a race-ground*: Ov. 3. *a threshing-floor*: neque in segetibus, neque in areis, neque in horreis, Cic. Respecting its construction, see Smith's Ant. 37.

āre-făcio (*per anastrophen*: facio are), fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [areo facio] *to make dry, to dry up*: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, Lucr.

ārēna (harena, Varr.), æ, *f.* [areo] orig. *adj.* sc. terra, *dry earth*: hence, 1. *sand*: ‖‖. incurvi bibulam pavit aequor arenam, *the thirsty sand*, Lucr. Arena nigra = limus, *slime, mud*, Virg. Poet.: in the plur.: summae canda verruntur arenae, Ov. Prov. arenae mandare semina, *to sow the sand*, i. e. *to begin a fruitless work*, id. ‖. *a sandy place, sandy land*: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Hence, 1. (in plur.) *a sandy desert*: super Libycas arenas, Ov. 2. *the sea-shore*: udae innitor arenae, id. 3. *the place of combat* (covered with sand) *in the amphitheatre, the arena*: missus in arenam aper, Suet. Hence, meton., *the combat in the amphitheatre*: operas arenae promittere, Tac. Hence, fig., 4. *the fighting ground, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention*: civilis belli arena, Flor. (Hence, Ital. *rena.*)

ārēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *pertaining to sand*: lapis, *sandstone*, Serv. Virg. ‖. Arenaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fodina), *a sand-pit*: Cic.

ārēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sand, sandy*: litus, Virg.

ārens, entis, *Part.* [areo] *dry, arid, parched*: arentia saxa, Ov.: *dried up, thirsty*: arente fauce trahere pocula, Hor.

ārĕo, 2. v. n. *to be dry*: tellus succis aret ademtis, Ov. 2. *to be dried up, to languish from thirst*: arentibus sitī faucibus, Liv.

ares, v. aries.

āresco, 3. v. *incep.* [areo] *to become dry, to dry up*: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic.

ārētālogus, i, m. = ἀρεταλόγος, *a babbler about virtue, a boaster*: in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet.: Juv.

argentārius, æ, *f.* (*sc.* taberna) *a banking-house, a bank*: Liv. ‖. (*sc.* ars) *the trade of a banker or money-changer*: argentariam Lepti facere, Cic. ‖‖. (*sc.* fodina) *a silver mine*: Liv.

argentārius, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *pertaining to silver*: metalla, *silver mines*, Plin. ‖. *pertaining to money*: cura, *care of money*, Ter.: taberna, *a bank*, Liv.

argentārius, ii, m. [id.] *a money-changer, banker*: Cic.

argentātus, a, um [id.] *plated* or *ornamented with silver*: milites, *whose shields are plated*, Liv. Fig.: semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, *come only with silvered complaints*, i. e. *bring money with your complaints*, Pl.

argentŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus] *of silver*: Pl.

argenteus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *of silver, made of silver*: argenteo

tuquila, Cic.: saltus argentea, *a silver salutation (a present)*, Pl. ||: Meton.: *adorned with silver* = argentatus: argentea scena, Cic. 2. *of a glittering white colour, silvery:* niveis argentea pennis alea, Ov. 3. *of the silver age:* subiit argentea proles, Id.

Argentiexterĕbrōnides [argentum exterebro] a name coined by Plautus, *an extortioner, a sponger.*

argentum, i, *n.* Lit.: *the white metal; silver:* vilius argentum est auro, Hor. ||. Meton.: *silver plate:* argentum expositum in aedibus, Cic. 2. *silver money;* also, *money* in gen.: argentum aere solutum est, Sall. [Root ARG seen in Gr. ἀργός, ἀργής, ἀργυρος.]

argilla, ae, *f. white clay, potter's earth:* homulus ex argilla et luto fictus, Cic. [Root ARG; same as in arg-entum.]

argumentātio, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (a rhetor. *t. t.* most freq. in Cic.), *an adducing of proof, an argumentation:* probabilis, Cic. ||. *the proof itself:* Id.

argumentor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [argumentum] *to adduce proof, to demonstrate:* nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari refert, Liv.: argumentari de voluntate alicujus, *to conclude from*, Cic. ||. *to adduce something as proof:* multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Liv.

argūmentum, i, *n.* [arguo] *an argument, proof, evidence, sign:* argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic.: animi laeti argumenta, *indications*, Ov. ||. *a logical conclusion:* concludi argumentum non potest, nisi fis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, probatis, Cic. |||. *the subject of any written composition, theme, argument, plot:* argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Id.: epistolae, Id.: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, *a play with a plot*, Liv. |V. *the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery*, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic.

argŭo, ŭi, ūtum 3. *v. a. to make clear, prove, assert, declare:* hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, Cic.: M. Valerius Laevinus speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. Pass. in a reflect. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *shows itself in*, Ov. ||. With *acc.* or *pass.*: *to accuse, censure, charge with, convict, refute:* servos ipsos neque accuso, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic.: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *is convicted*, Hor. The offence charged is expressed by a word in the *gen., abl.*, or dependent on *de*; by the *acc.* and *inf.*; or by the *acc.* with *ut*. 1. With *gen.*: viros inertiae summi sceleris, Cic. 2. With *abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, Id. 3. With *abl.* and *de*: de eo crimine, quo de agnatur, Id. 4. With the *acc.* and *inf.*: me arguit nunc domo ab se rubripulsae, Pl. 5. With *acc.* and *ut*: fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere, Suet. |||. Meton. of things: *to find fault with, complain of, censure:* ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv.

argūtē, *adv. subtly, acutely:* Cic. ||. *craftily:* Pl.

argūtiae, ārum, *f. plu.* [argutus] *that which affects the senses strongly, vigour of expression, liveliness, animation:* nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argutiae digitorum, *quick motion of the fingers*, Cic. ||. Of mental qualities: *genius, acuteness, wit, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning:* Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, Id.

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat subtle, acute, keen:* libri, Cic.

argūtus, a, um, *Part.* [arguo], but usually *adj.* Lit. *made clear:* hence of objects affecting the senses: *clear, lively, active, sharp, pungent*, etc.: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic.: argutum caput, *graceful in motion*, Virg.: hirundo, *the twittering swallow*, Id.: olores, Id.: ilex, *rustling*, Id.: Neaera, *melodious*, Hor.: forum, *noisy*, Ov.: serra, *creaking*, Virg. Of omens: *distinct, clear, conclusive:* sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. ||. *babbling, wordy* (in good as well as bad sense): sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, Pl. |||. Of mental qualities: 1. In a good sense: *sagacious, acute, witty:* poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: *cunning, sly, artful:* meretrix, Hor.

argȳraspis, idis, *adj.* = ἀργυρασπις, *having a silver shield:* Liv.

ārĭdus (contr. ardus), a, um, *adj.* [areo] *dry, withered, parched:* ligna, Lucr.: folia, Cic. Subst. aridum, i, *n. a dry place, dry land:* ex arido tela conjicere, Caes. ||. Fig.: arida febris, Virg.: aridus altis montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, *a dry cracking noise*, id.: in victu arido, *innutritious food*, Cic.: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *dry, jejune*, Id.: aridissimi libri, Tac.: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, *avaricious*, Ter.: arido argento 'st opus, *ready money*, Pl.

ārĭes (old form ares; poet. aries, sometimes dissyl., like abies; hence *a* long), ētis, *m. a ram:* Varr. ||. *the ram, a sign of the zodiac:* Ov. |||. *a battering-ram* (v. Smith's Ant. 40): arietibus aliquantum muri decussit, Liv. |V. *a beam, a prop:* quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes.

ārĭēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *neutr.* (aryetat, trisyl. Virg.) [aries] *to butt like a ram, to strike violently.* 1. *Act.:* quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes ariet*at*? *knocks so violently at*, Pl. 2. *Neutr.:* arietat in portas, Virg.

ārista, ae, *f. the awn* or *beard of an ear of grain:* munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. ||. Meton.: *the ear itself:* maturae aristae, Ov. Also, *spikenard:* Id.

ārithmēticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός, *pertaining to arithmetic.* Subst. arithmetica, ōrum, *n. plu. arithmetic:* in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, Cic.

ārĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [aridus] *dryness:* Pl.

arma, ōrum, *n. plu., tools, implements.* 1. *of agriculture:* duris agrestibus arma, Virg. 2. *of grinding and baking:* cerealia arma, Id. 3. *the tackle of a ship:* navos omni genere armorum ornatissimas, Caes. 4. *of the wings of Daedalus:* Ov. ||. usually *implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence:* but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from *tela*, used at a distance: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic.: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, *with vigour, with might and main*, Cic. 2. Specifically, *a shield:* coelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv.: se in sua colligit arma, *covers his whole person with his shield*, Virg. 3. Meton.: *soldiers, army:* nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv.: auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries*, Ov. b. *war:* silent leges inter arma, Cic. Also for *battle:* in arma feror, Virg. 4. Fig.: *means of protection, defence, weapons:* horriferum contra Boreae ovis arma ministret, Ov. [Prob. from root AR, "fit," "join," v. ars.]

armāmenta, ōrum, *n. plu.* [armo] *outfittings*, esp. *the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel:* aptari suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov.

armāmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [armamenta] *an arsenal, armoury:* ex armamentariis publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. 2. armamentarium navium, *a dock-yard*, Plin.

armārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [armarium] *a little chest or closet:* Pl.

armārĭum, ii, *n.* [arma] lit. *a place for tools;* hence, *a chest for clothing, money*, etc.: reclusit armarium, Pl.

armātūra, ae, *f.* [armo] *an outfit, equipment, armour:* Numidae levis armaturae, *the light-armed Numidians*, Caes. ||. Meton.: *armed soldiers:* nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, noster equitatus, Cic. Fig.: haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armatura, prima orationis excursio: nunc cominus agamus, Id.

armātus, a, um, *Part.* (armo) *equipped, armed:* armatum consilium indicit, *he summons an armed assembly*, i. e. *a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war*, Caes.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall.

in the *Sup.* armatissimi, Cic. Subst. armatus, i, *m. an armed man, a soldier:* omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspicerentur, Caes.

armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo] *the manner of arming:* (only in the *abl.*): haud dispari armatu, Liv. ‖ Meton.: *armed soldiers:* magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Bruttiis, et omni graviore armatu, id.

armenta, ae, *f.* v. armentum.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum] *pertaining to a herd:* equa, Virg.

armentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herd:* App. Subst. armentarius, ii, *m. a herdsman, neat-herd:* omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, Virg.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form armenta, ae, *f.*), [aro]: *cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught:* most freq. in the plur.: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic.: and collectively a *herd:* ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. In the sing.: armentum segrotat in agris, Hor. ‖ Meton.: Of other large animals: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Virg.

armifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma fero] *weapon-bearing, armed, warlike:* armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov.

armiger (armigerus, Inscrip.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma gero] *weapon-bearing, armed, warlike.* ‖ Subst.: *an armed person:* cum paucis armigeris, Curt.: *a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer* (the usual signif.): Pl.: Sergius armiger Catilinae, *an adherent*, Cic.: armiger Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Ov.

armilla, ae, *f.* [armus] *an arm-let, an arm-ring, a bracelet:* manipulum hastatorum armillis aureisque coronis donavit, Liv.

armillātus, a, um [armilla] *ornamented with a bracelet:* armillata et phalerata turba, Suet.

armi-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [arma potens] *powerful in arms, valiant, warlike:* Diva, Virg.

armi-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma sono] *resounding with arms* (post.): nomina Palladis armisonae, Virg.

armo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [arma] *to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip:* ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispania apportari jubet, Caes. ‖ *to furnish with weapons, to arm:* servos pastores armat, id. With *in, contra, adversus:* servi in dominos armabantur, Cic.: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id.: Hannibal regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. ‖‖ Fig.: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, Hor.: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv.

armus, i, *m. the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter:* gen. *of an animal*, while humerus designates that of men: ex humeris armi fiunt (of Hippomenes changed into a lion), Ov. Of men: latos huic hasta per armos acta, Virg. ‖ *the side of an animal:* equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. [Root AR, "fit," "join;" v. ars: cf. Gr. ἁρμός, "a joint;" Eng. *arm.*]

ăro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. = ἀρόω, *to plough, to till:* in fundo fodere aut arare, Ter.: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. Fig.: Of a ship: *to plough:* aequor, Ov. Of age: *to furrow, wrinkle:* jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, id. Proverb. arare litus, *to lose one's labour:* non profecturis litora bobus aras, id. ‖ Meton.: *to live by husbandry, to farm* or *cultivate:* cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic.

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus = arcus] *bowed, bent:* Iris arquato coelum curvamine signans, Ov.: arquatus morbus (lit., the disease in which the skin becomes of the yellow colour of the rainbow), *the jaundice*, Cels. Subst. arquatus, i, *m. he who has the jaundice:* Lucr.

arquitenens, entis, *adj.* v. arditenens.

arquus, us, *m.* v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhalis.

arrectus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrigo] *set upright; Adj.: steep, precipitous:* pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv.

ar-rēpo (adr.), pi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to creep towards, to steal softly to:* with *ad*, post-Aug. with *dat.*: mus aut lacerta arrepit ad columbaria, Varr. Fig.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam arrepere, Cic.: animis mulierum arrepta, Tac.

arreptus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arripio].

arrha or **arra**, ae, *f.* and arrhăbo, or arrabo, ōnis, *m. the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit* (v. Smith's Ant. 42): arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl.

arrhabo, onis, v. the preceding.

ar-rīdĕo (adr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. v. n. *to smile upon*, especially approvingly: used by Cic. in opposition to derideo: *absol.* or with *dat.*, more rarely with *acc.*: quum risi arrides, Ov.: ridentibus arridentque humani vultus, Hor.: video quid arriseris, Cic. Pass.: si arridebimur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, id. ‖ Fig.: *to be favourable, kindly disposed to:* quom tempestas arrideat, Lucr. Also, *to be pleasing to, to please:* inhibere illum tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic.

ar-rigo (adr.), rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] *to set upright, raise, erect:* leo comas arrexit, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to encourage, animate, rouse, excite:* eos non paulum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall.: arrigere animos, *to incite, rouse the courage:* arrexere animos Itali, Virg.

ar-ripio (adr.), ripŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] *to seize, snatch, lay hold of* (esp. with eagerness and force): nostri, repentina fortunae permoti, arma quae poasunt arripiunt, Caes. Poet.: arripere tellurem velis, *to sail towards*, Virg. ‖ *to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate:* cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit, Cic. ‖‖ *to take hold of, or grasp with the mind, to learn quickly* or *with avidity, to apprehend:* pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, id. ‖V. Judicial *t. t. to drag before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse:* tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. ‖V. Poet. *to attack with ridicule* or *reproach, to satirise:* primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim, Hor.

ar-rōdo (adr.), rōsi, rōsum, 3. v. a. *to gnaw* or *nibble at:* Plin. Fig.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, Cic.

arrŏgans (adr.), antis, *Part.* [arrogo] *appropriating something not one's own;* hence *assuming, arrogant, haughty:* Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic.: ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes.

arrŏganter (adr.), *adv. proudly, arrogantly:* Cic.

arrŏgantia (adr.), ae, *f.* [arrogans] *assumption*, i. e. *the claiming of what belongs to another:* licentiam arrogantiamque (militum) reprehendit, Caes. ‖. *the assumption of superiority.* 1. *of some specified kind.* With *gen.*: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. 2. *of superiority in general, haughtiness, arrogance, conceitedness.* Absol.: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, despiciebant suos, Caes. ‖‖. *a pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy:* Rhodii cessuros se potius arrogantiae Antipatri, quam causam turbandae pacis praebituros dixerunt, Liv.

ar-rōgo (adr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. ‖. *to ask* or *inquire, to question:* aliquem, Pl. ‖. With *dat.: to associate an officer with another, to place by the side of:* huic (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. ‖‖. *to claim what is not one's own, to assume, arrogate:* mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque arrogo, Cic. ‖V. Poet. With *dat.* and *acc.: to confer upon, claim for* (opp. to *abrogare*): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor.

arrōsus (adr.), a, um, *Part.* [arrodo].

ars, artis, *f. acquired skill*, whether *manual* or *mental*; artium aliud quidem genus est, ut tantummodo animo rem cernat, aliud, ut moliatur aliquid et faciat, Cic. Hence *art*, according to Roman notions, was both *theoretical* and *practical*, and *the arts* either liberal or illiberal. The end of art was to *produce*: Zeno censet artis proprium esse, creare et gignere, id. Hence *ars* denotes

the faculty of producing some material object, whether of mere handicraft, or of that higher kind included under the name of *the fine* arts. I. *the skill exercised in any trade* or *calling* (artes sordidae or illiberales): opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, id. 2. Meton.: *the object produced*: clipeum efferri jussit Didymaonis artes, Virg.: *the workmanship*: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. II. *skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice*: quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest, aut non mediocris utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt iis, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. So, ars gymnastica, Pl.: ars disserendi, *dialectics*, Cic.: artes urbanae, *jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv. 2. Meton.: *a work of art*: divite me sollicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. III. *the theory of any art* or *science, abstract knowledge*: res mihi videtur esse facultate (*in practice*) praeclara, arte (*in theory*) mediocris, Cic. 2. Hence, meton.: for *rhetorical*, and at a later period for *grammat. treatises* or *systems*: id. IV. Transferred to *moral qualities, conduct, character, way* or *manner of acting*: both in a good and in a bad sense: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, *thy former manner of life, conduct*, Pl.: multae sunt artes (*i. e.* virtutes) eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis (*sc.* imperatoris), Cic. Hence also absol.: *cunning, artifice, hypocrisy*: capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv. V. Artes (personified) *the Muses*: artium chorus, Phaedr.

Root probably AR, "fit," "join," seen in the Greek ἁρ-αρ-ε-ῖν: hence the etymological meaning of ars would be *adaptation* or *fitness*, and most of its secondary significations have a reference to and include this elementary one.]

arsus, a, um, *Part.* [ardeo].

artē (arcte), *adv. narrowly, closely, tightly, briefly, vehemently*, etc.: arte continentur trabes, Caes.

artēria, ae, *f.* (arterium, i, *n.* Lucr.) = ἀρτηρία, *the windpipe*: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. From its roughness also called arteria aspera: quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. II. *an artery*: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, id.

arthrīticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρθριτικός, *gouty, arthritic*: cocus, Cic.

articulātim, *adv.* [articulatus] *joint by joint, piecemeal*: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, old poet in Cic. II. Fig.: Of speech: *properly divided*; hence *clearly, distinctly*: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere Cic.

articulo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [articulus]. Lit.: *to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions*: but used only of discourse, *to utter distinctly, to articulate*: haec voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, *the nimble tongue articulates*, Lucr.

articulus, i, *m. dim.* [artus] *a little joint, a joint, a knuckle*: *a knot* in trees: crura sine nodis articulisque. Caes.: auxerat articulos macies, *had made the joints larger* (*apparently*), Ov.: articulorum dolores habere, *gouty pains*, Cic. Of plants: exsistit, tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, id. 2. *limbs, members* in gen. (cf. artus): Lucr. II. Fig.: of discourse: *a member, division*: Cic. 2. Of time: *a point of time, a moment*: in ipso articulo temporis, *at the most critical moment*, Cic. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, *at the very nick of time*, Ter. And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3. Of other abstract things: *part, division, point*: per eosdem articulos et gradus (honorum) producere, August. in Suet.

artifex, icis, *m.* [ars facio]. 1. Subst.: *one who exercises a liberal art* (while *opifex* is one engaged in the artes sordidae), *an artist, artificer*: gen. with some qualifying word: artifices scenici, Cic. Also absol. artifex: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. Of *a physician*, Liv. Of *an orator* or *writer*: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. 2. *a maker, originator, author, contriver*: si pulcer est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, id. II. Adj.: I. Act. *skilful, ingenious, dexterous*: with gen. or absol.: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. 2. Pass.: *skilfully made, artificial, ingenious*: artifex vultus, Pers. Poet. of a horse: *broken, trained*: Ov.

artificiōsē, *adv. artificially, according to art*: illa artificiose digesta, Cic.

artificiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium] *accomplished in art, skilful*: rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. II. Pass.: *made with art, ingenious*: utraeque (*sc.* venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, id. III. *artificial* (as opp. to *natural*): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, id.

artificium, ii, *n.* [artifex] *the occupation of an artifex, profession, trade, handicraft, art*: de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, Cic.: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, *i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting*, etc., id. II. *skill, ingenuity*: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, id. III. *theory, system*: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, id. IV. In gen.: *dexterity, skilfulness*: and in a bad sense, *artfulness, cunning*: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id.: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes.

arto (arcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus, *Part.*] *to press close, to compress, contract*: omnia conciliatio artari possunt, Lucr. II. Fig.: *to abridge, limit, curtail*, etc.: in praemiis, in honoribus, omnia artata, Liv.

artōlăgănus, i, *m.* = ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread* or *cake* (*made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*: Cic.

artopta, ae, *m.* = ἀρτοκόπτης, *a baker*: Juv. II. *a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan*: Pl.

artro, are, *v.* aratro.

artus, *v.* artus.

artus (in some edd. arctus), a, um, *Part.* [arceo] *pressed together*. Hence, *adj.*: *close, thick, narrow, confined, short*: hostes carros impedimentaque sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, Caes.: nexus, Ov.: arto stipata theatro, *crowded in a narrow theatre*, Hor.: nimis arta convivia, *too crowded*, id. II. Fig.: *strict, severe, scanty, brief*, etc.: sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *severe laws*, Lucr.: artior somnus, *a sounder sleep*, Cic.: artis in rebus, *in distressed circumstances*, Ov. III. Subst.: Artum, i, *n. a narrow space* (lit. and fig.): nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor.: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, Ov.: ne in arto res esset, *straitened*, Liv.

artus, uum, *m. plu.* (artus, *n.* Pl. *dat.* artibus, *better* artubus: *sing.* Lucan.) *joints*: molles commissuras et artus (digitorum), Cic.: per membra, per artus, *in every limb and joint*, Lucr. II Meton.: *the limbs*: tota mente atque omnibus artubus contremisco, Cic.: torpor gravis affigat artus, Ov.

ărŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ara] *a small altar*: ante hosce Deos erant arulae, Cic.

ărundĭfer (har.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arundo fero] *reed-bearing*: caput, Ov.

ărundĭnētus (harund.), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] *made of* or *abounding in reeds, reedy*: arundinea silva, Virg. Poet.: arundineum carmen, *a shepherd's song*, Ov.

ărundo (har.), inis, *f. a reed, cane* (slenderer and taller than canna), *the common reed*: erat summa inopia pabuli, adeo ut foliis ex arboribus strictis et teneris arundinum radicibus equos alerent, Caes. II. Meton. for anything made of reed: 1. *an angling rod*: haec laqueo volucres, haec captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2. *lime-twigs for catching birds*: Petr. Fig.: duae unum expetitis palumbem: parii, arundo alas verberat, Pl. 3. *the shaft of an arrow*: quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov.

Hence, *an arrow*: haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg. 4. *a pen*: Pers. 5. *a reed or Pan-pipe, σῦριγξ*: Junctisque canendo vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat, Ov. 6. *a flute*: id. 7. *a weaver's comb made of reed*: stamen secernit arundo, id. 8. *a reed for brushing down colours*: Pl. 9. *a plaything for children, a hobby-horse*: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. [In some MSS. and Inscr. *harundo* is found, which may be a dialectic variety; cf. *harena* for *arena*.]

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arvina, ae, *f.* *grease, fat*: pinguis, Virg.

arvum, i, n. (sc. solum) [aro] *an arable field, cultivated land*: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. II. Meton.: *a region, country*: aspicis en, praeses, quali jacessamus in arvo, Ov. Arva Neptunia, *the sea*, Virg.: *land, shore*: nec pisces (quesunt) vivere in arvis, Lucr.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [instead of aruus from aro] *that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, arable*: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, iati atque uberes, Cic.

arx, arcis, *f.*, *a keep, stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις*: minora castra, inclusa majoribus, castelli atque arces locum obtinebant, Caes. In Rome the *arx* was on the northern summit of the Capitoline hill, and the *Capitolium*, or temple of Jupiter, on the southern summit: arx et Capitolium, Cic. The auspices were taken on the arx at Rome, Liv. 2. As citadels were the usual abodes of tyrants, Meton.: *tyranny*: cupidi arcium, Sen. 3. Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. II. Fig.: *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, id. III. since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, *a summit or height, especially of a mountain*: celsa sedet Aeolus arce, Virg.: summa locum sibi legit in arce, *at the very top*, Ov. Of the citadel of heaven: sideream mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Of the heavens themselves: arces ignease, Hor. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, id. Fig.: (rare): ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv. [Arx is derived by the ancient gramm. from arceo: the root is the same as the Greek ἄρκος.]

as, assis, m. *a unit*. As a standard of weight, *a pound*, divided into 12 parts, *viz.*: uncia, *an ounce*; sextans, *one-sixth or 2 ounces*; quadrans, *3 ounces*; triens, *4 ounces*; quincunx, *5 ounces*; semis, *the half*, 6 *ounces*; septunx, 7 *ounces*; bes, 8 *ounces*; dodrans, 9 *ounces*; dextans or decunx, 10 *ounces*; deunx, 11 *ounces*. II. As a coin, the *as* was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally *a pound weight of uncoined copper* (asses librales or aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the *as* in general, v. Smith's Ant. 43 *seq.*) The small value of the *as* after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote anything worthless: quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.: viatica ad assem perdiderat, *to the last farthing*, id.

III. In divisions of money among heirs, *etc.*, the *as*, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, is *sole heir*; heres ex semisse, *he who receives half*; heres ex dodrante, *he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance*: and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, *etc.*: Cic. (Hence, Fr. and Eng. *ace*, in dice and cards.)

a-scendo (adsc.), ndi, nsum, 3. *v. n.* (in MSS. *escendo* is often found where edit. have *ascendo*) [scando] *to climb up, mount up, ascend*. Mostly with *in*: but also with *ad* and *acc.*, and *absol.* With *in*: ascendi in lembum, Pl.: in Amanum (urbem), Cic.: in equum, id. With *ad*: ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, Liv. With *acc.*: summum jugum montis, Caes. Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, id. Absol.: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv.

II. Fig.: with *in*: in summum locum civitatis, Cic. With *ad*: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. With *acc.*: ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. *Absol.*: gradatim ascendit vox, id. 2. Super, supra aliquem *or* aliquid ascendere, *to surpass, to stand higher* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac.

ascensio (adsc.), ōnis, *f.* [ascendo] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent*: ad hirundininum nidum ascensionem, Pl. Fig.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio, *a rising, a soaring*, Cic.

ascensus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascendo].

ascensus (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent*: primos prohibere ascensu coepernnt, Caes. Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. Fig.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. II. Meton.: *a place for ascending, an ascent, approach*: ascensus difficilis atque ardnus, id.: qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic.

ascia, ae, *f.* *an axe* or *hatchet*: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Cic. II. *a mason's trowel*: Vitr. The phrases sub ascia posuit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia *or* ad asciam dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀξίνη; O. H. G. *saha, sax*; Germ. *axt* Eng *axe*.]

a-scio (adsc.), 4. *v. a.* *to take to, or associate with oneself*: socios adscire, Virg. [This verb is only found in the infinitive, and was probably formed by the Romans on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *ascisco*.]

a-scisco (adsc.), ivi (in class. Lat. never ii), itum, 3. *v. a.* *to approve* or *adopt anything*: quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id asciviseent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. II. *to receive* or *admit a person in some capacity* (*as citizen, ally, son*, etc.): Numam Pompilium regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit cumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus accivit, id.: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios asciscunt, Caes.: aliquem successorem, Suet. In the histt. with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, *etc.*): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. With *inter*: inter patricios, Tac. III. In gen.: *to admit into one's society, associate*: also, of things, *to appropriate, adopt*: Velentes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciverunt, Liv. 2. Of things: sibi oppidum, Cic. IV. = arrogo, *to assume* or *arrogate something to oneself* (very rare): eos filius experies esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, id.

ascītus (adsc.), a, um, *Part.* [ascisco] *approved, adopted*, etc.: of speech: *assumed, affected*: in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep.

ascītus (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] *an acceptance, reception*: Cic.

ascŏpēra, ae, *f.* = ἀσκωμᾶς, *a leathern sack* or *wallet*: Suet.

a-scribo (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* *to add to* or *insert in a writing*: constr. absol., with *dat.*, *ad* or *in* with *acc.*, or with *in* and *abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Esp. of superscriptions and inscriptions: non credo ascripturum esse MAGNO, id. II. Fig.: *to ascribe; attribute, impute*, etc.: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, id. 2. *to place to one's credit, to fix, appoint*: eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. So ascribere sibi aliquid, *to apply something to oneself*, id. III. *to enrol, enter in a list* (*as citizen, soldier, colonist*, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as citizen*, Cic.: colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv. IV. Fig.: *to reckon* or *number in a class, include among*: Satyris poëtas, Hor.

ascriptītius (adscr.) (-cius), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo] *enrolled* or *received in any community* (*as citizen, soldier*, etc.): novi et ascriptitii cives, Cic.

ascriptio (adscr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an addition in writing*: Cic.

ascriptivus (adscr.), a, um, *adj.* [id. *no.* 3] *enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier* (cf. ascriptitius and accensus): Pl.

ascriptor (adscr.), ōris, *m.* [*id. no.* 1] *one who approves* or *subscribes to anything* (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic.

ascriptus (adscr.), a, um, *Part.* [ascribo]: civis, *a naturalized citizen*, Cic.: of colonists: veterani Tarentum et Antium ascripti, *enrolled for Tarentum*, Tac. Adj. *prescribed, fixed*: ascriptus dies, Phaed.

āsella, ae, *f. dim.* [asina] *a small she-ass*: Ov.

āsellus, i, *m. dim.* [asinus] *a little ass, an ass's colt*: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to the deaf*, Hor.

āsiāticus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀσιανικός, *Asiatic*: Asiaticum genus dicendi, *a florid, oriental style of speaking*, Cic.

āsilus, i, *m. a gad-fly, horse-fly*, for tabanus: Virg.

āsina, ae, *f.* [asinus] *a she-ass*: Varr.

āsinus, i, *m. an ass*: Cic. II. Meton.: *a dolt, blockhead*: neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi, Pl. [*-inus* is a suffix, as in *ac-inus, vīc-inus, dom-inus*: hence it appears that the root is AS; Germ. *esel*; Eng. *ass*.] (Hence, Fr. *âne*.)

āsōtus, i, *m.* = ἀσωτος, *a sensualist, a debauchee*: Cic.

aspărăgus, i, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ.), *asparagus*: velocius quam asparagi coquuntur, Suet.

aspargo, inis, *v.* aspergo.

aspectābilis (adsp.), e, *adj.* [aspecto] *that may be seen, visible* (rare): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic.

aspecto (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [aspicio] *to look at repeatedly* or *attentively, to gaze at*: quid me aspectas? Cic.: stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, *gazing upon*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to observe, pay attention to*: jussa principis aspectare, Tac. III. Of site: *to face, lie towards*: collis, qui adversus aspectat desuper arces, Virg.

aspectus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.* [aspicio].

aspectus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* (*dat. sing.* aspectu, like jussu, manu, *etc.*, Virg.) [id.] I. Act.: *a seeing, looking at, a glance, sight, view*: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. In plur.: sic orsus Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. 2. *the sense of sight*: aspectum omnino amittere, *to go blind*, Cic. 3. *the sensible horizon*: portus prope in aspectu urbis inclusi, *within sight*, id. II. Pass. (i. e. transferred to the object seen): *visibility, appearance*: siderum, Plin. 2. Meton.: *the look, aspect, mien, countenance*: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic.

as-pello (absp.), *v.* 3. *v. a. to drive away*: eos, qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Pl.

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspra = aspera, Enn.: aspris = asperis, Virg.)

1. Of touch: *rough, uneven* (opp. to *levis* or *lenis*): loca aspera et montuosa, Caes.: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, Cic.: aspera arteria, *the windpipe* (v. arteria), id. Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. τραχύς: aspera signis pocula, Virg. Fig.: of climate, *etc.*: aspera coelo Germania, *severe*, Tac.: hiems, Ov. Subst. asperum, i, *n. an uneven, rough place*: aspera maris, Tac. II. Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: *harsh, sour, bitter, pungent*: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2. Of sound: *harsh, grating*, etc.: pronunciationis genus lene, asperum, Cic. 3. Of smell: *sharp, pungent*: herba odoris asperi, Plin. III. Fig.: of moral qualities: *rude, harsh, violent, unkind, savage, wayward*: homo asper et durus, Cic.: homines asperi et montani, Caes.: cladibus asper, *exasperated*, Ov.: aspera Pholoe, *coy, skittish*, Hor. So of principles, tenets, *etc.*, *rigid, austere*: doctrina (*sc.* Stoicorum) non moderata, nec mitis, sed parlo asperior et durior, Cic. And of discourse: *harsh, biting*: asperioribus facetiis perstringere, id. 2. Of animals: *wild, savage, fierce*: (anguis) asper alti, Virg.: tigris aspera, Hor. IV. Of circumstances or situations: *critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous*, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio erat, Caes.: bellum, Sall. (Hence, Fr. *âpre*.)

aspĕrē, *adv. roughly.* Fig.: *harshly, severely, rudely*: Cic.

asperātus, a, um, *Part.* [aspero].

a-spergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo), ersi, ersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to scatter* or *strew upon*: or of liquids, *to sprinkle upon*: *to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter*. The constr. is twofold: 1. the thing scattered is expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *verb. pass.*), that *on which* it is scattered by the *dat.* 2. the former is expressed by the *abl.*; the latter by the acc. (or *nom.* with *verb pass.*). I. with *acc.* and *dat.*: guttam bulbo, Cic.: pecori virus, *to infect, poison*, Virg. Sometimes *in* with *acc.* instead of *dat.*: pigmenta in tabula aspergere, *to dash in*, Cic. 2. Fig.: *to cast upon, mingle with*: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudationem tua labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon*, id.: si illius (*sc.* Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, *mingled*, id. So of an inheritance: *to bequeath, set apart for*: Aebutic sextulam aspergit, id. II. with *abl.* and *acc.*: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, id.: vaccam semine, Liv. 2. Fig.: *to asperse, defile, sully, stain*: hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic.

aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes aspargo) inis, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling, besprinkling*: aquarum, Ov. II. Meton.: *that which is sprinkled, drops*: objectae salsa spumant aspargine cautes, *the spray*, Virg.

aspĕritas, ātis, *f.* [asper] *unevenness, roughness*, opposed to *lēvitas*: saxorum asperitates, Cic.: locorum, Sall.: ob asperitatem hiemis, *the severity*, Tac. 2. Of taste: *harshness, sharpness, tartness*: vini, Plin. 3. Of hearing: *shrillness, harshness of tone*: vocis, Lucr. 4. Of sight: *inequality, contrast*: Vitr. II. Fig.: of moral qualities: *roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness*: si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, Cic. 2. Of speech: verborum, Ov. 3. Of circumstances: *adversity, calamity, difficulty*, etc.: asperitas belli, Sall.

aspernātio, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor] *contempt, disdain* (rare): aspernatio rationis; Cic.

aspernor, atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [ab spernor, like aspello for abs-pello, asporto for abs-porto] *to kick away, spurn, reject, despise*: alicujus familiam, Ter.: gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic.: querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, id.: aspernari furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, *to avert* (a rare signif.), id. Fig.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *deny*, id. With Inf. as object: dare aspernabantur, Tac. Pass.: qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic.

aspĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [asper] *to make rough, uneven, harsh*: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, *become rough*, Varr.: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, *roughens*, Virg. II. *to sharpen, whet*: sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperant, *point*, Tac. III. Fig.: *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite*: hunc quoque asperavere carmina in saevitiam, id.

aspersio (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspergo] *a sprinkling*: aspersione aquae, Cic. *Of the laying on of colours*: aspersio fortuita, id.

aspersus (adsp.), a, um, *Part.* [aspergo].

a-spicio (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* (aspexit = aspexerit, Pl.), *to look at, to behold, see*: with *ad*, *acc.*, or *abeol.* 1. With *ad* (ante-class.): aspice ad me, Pl. 2. With *acc.*: aspicite ipsum, contuemini os, Cic.: odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, *I can hardly bear to live*, id. Fig.: lumen aspicere, *to be born*: ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, id. In Plaut. with *contra*: aspiciam aliquem contra ocalis. 3. Absol.: postquam aspexi, illico conpovi, Ter. II. Fig.: of locality: *to face, lie towards*: ea pars Britanniae quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac. III. *to consider, survey, inspect, contemplate*, etc.: hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov.: Bosotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. IV. *to look upon with respect, admiration*: erat in classe

Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praecrant, aspiciebant, Nep.

aspīrātio (adsp.), ōnis, *f.* [aspiro] *a breathing to* or *upon.* Fig.: animantes aspiratione aëris sustinentur, *by breathing the air,* Cic.: aspiratio coeli, *the skyey influences,* id. ‖ *evaporation, exhalation:* quae omnia fiunt et ex coeli varietate et ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, id. ‖‖ In gramm.: *a breathing, aspiration:* ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, id.

a-spīro (adsp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *act.* A. *v. n. to breathe* or *blow upon:* with *ad,* the *dat.* or *abscl.:* ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspiret, Varr.: pulmones tum se contrahunt aspiratos, tum respiratu dilatant, *exhaling,* Cic.: tibia aspirat choro, *accompanies,* Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to be favourable to, to assist, sustain:* aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg. ‖‖ Meton.: *to endeavour to reach* or *attain, to aspire to, approach:* with *ad,* in, a *local adv.,* or *abscl.:* quid enim quisquam ad meum pecuniam me invito aspirat? Cic.: aspirare in curiam, id.: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, *approach,* id. Poet.: with *dat.:* nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg. B. *v. act. to breathe* or *blow upon, to infuse,* lit. and fig.: Juno ventos aspirat eunti, id.

aspis, idis, *f.* (*acc. Gr.* aspida, Lucan.: *plur.* aspidas, Cic.) = ἀσπίς, *the asp, viper:* aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic.

asportātio, ōnis, *f.* [asporto] *a carrying away:* signorum, Cic.

as-porto (abs-porto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry away:* simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Of persons: *to transport:* aliquem trans mare, Pl.

asprētum, i, *n.* [asper] *a rough place:* ad haec saxa erant, et temere jacentia, ut fit, in aspretis, Liv.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

assĕcla or **assĕcŭla** (ads.), ae, *m.* [assequor] *an attendant, servant:* gen. in a contemptuous sense: *a hanger on, sycophant:* assentatores eorum atque assecIae, Cic.

assectātio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assector] *an (assiduous, respectful) attendance* (as that of clients, *etc.*): in petitionibus opera atque assectatio, Cic.

assectātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an attendant, follower* (in a good sense): quidam vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *a disciple:* sapientiae, *i. e.* philosophus, Plin.

as-sector (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep. act.* [assequor] *to accompany, follow, attend* (esp. of the friends of candidates): quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, cumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic.

assecŭla (ads.), ae, *m.* v. assecla.

as-sensio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentior] *assent, approbation, applause:* orationis genus exile, nec satis populari assensioni accommodatum, Cic. ‖ In philos. lang.: *a belief in the reality of sensible appearances:* id.

assensor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who assents to* or *agrees with:* Cic.

assensus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assentior].

assensus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation:* assensu omnium dicere, Cic. In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant: alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. ‖ In philos. lang. like assensio: *an admission of the reality of sensible appearances:* Cic. ‖‖ Poet.: *an echo:* et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Virg.

assentātio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assentor] *a flattering assent, adulation:* nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. *Plur.:* inflatus assentationibus, Liv. ‖ In a good sense (rare): *approbation, assent:* Vell.

assentātiuncŭla (ads.), ae, *f. dim.* [assentatio] *trivial flattery:* Cic.

assentātor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [assentor] *a flatterer:* Cic.

assentātōrĭē (ads.), *adv. in a flattering manner, fawningly:* dubitare te, non assentatorie sed fraterne veto, Cic.

assentātrix (ads.), īcis, *f.* [assentor] *a female flatterer:* scelesta, Pl.

assentio (ads.), si, sum, 4. *v. n.* (more rare than the deponent form): *to assent to, agree with, approve,* etc.: iis assensi, qui mihi lenissima sentire visi sunt, Cic.: assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis, Ov. *Pass. Impers.:* Fabio assensum est, Liv.

as-sentior (ads.), sensus, 4. *v. dep.* [sentio] (*i. q.* assentio), *to assent to, approve, agree:* with *dat.* or *abscl.:* quum tibi senatus sit assensus, Cic.: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. With a *neut. acc.:* non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic.

assentor (ads.), atus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [euphon. for assensor, from assentior] *to assent habitually* or *in a flattering manner, to flatter:* imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, Ter. Fig.: Of things: Baiae tibi assentantur, *flatters you* (*by changing its climate*), Cic.

as-sĕquor (ads.), sĕcūtus (or sĕquūtus; v. sequor), 3. *v. n. dep.* 1. *to follow on, to pursue:* assequere ac retine, Ter. ‖ *to overtake, come up with:* nec quidquam sequi, quod assequi nequeas, Cic. In the histt. also *abscl.:* ut si via recta vestigia sequentes iissent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. ‖‖ Fig.: *to gain, attain to:* eosdem honorum gradus assecuti, Cic. 2. *to equal, rival:* benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, meritis non assequar, id. IV. Of mental operations: *to comprehend, understand:* ratione et intelligentia utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura assequamur, id.

asser, ĕris, *m. a pole, stake, post:* Caes. ‖ *a pole on which a litter was borne:* Suet.

as-sĕro (ads.), sēvi, sītum, 3. *v. n. to sow, plant,* or *set near something* (rare): populus assita limitibus, Hor.

as-sero (ads.), ĕrŭi, ertum, 3. *v. a.* lit., *to put* or *join to.* Gen.: as *legal t. t.:* manum or aliquem manu, in libertatem or liberali causa or manu, also merely manu, and finally *absol., to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate* (*cf.* Smith's Ant. *s. v.* asserior, p. 45): si quisquam hanc liberali asseruisset manu, Pl.: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebatur cognatum, suum esse diceret, Cic.: asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. 2. Aliquem in servitutem, *to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave:* M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. ‖ Hence, in gen.: *to free from, to protect, defend:* dignitatem, Suet. 2. With *acc.* and *dat.:* *to appropriate, to claim:* nec laudes assere nostras, *claim not for yourself,* Ov.: and by inversion: me assere coelo, *claim me for the sky,* i. e. *assert my celestial origin,* id.

assertio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assero] *a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person:* perfuoriae assertiones, *unsupported declarations of freedom,* Suet.

assertor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who formally asserts that another is free* or *a slave:* 1. *a restorer of liberty:* populo detrectante dominationem atque assertores flagitante, Suet. Fig.: *a protector, deliverer, advocate:* publicus assertor damnis suppressa levabo pectora, Ov. ‖ *he who claims* or *declares one to be a slave:* quum instaret assertor puellae, Liv.

assertus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assero, ui].

as-servio (ads.), 4. *v. n. to serve, assist:* contentioni vocis asserviunt, Cic.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to keep, preserve, guard, watch, observe:* tabulae negligentius asservatae, Cic.: portas muroseque, Caes.

assessio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assideo] *a sitting by* (to console): Cic.

assessor (ads.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who sits by another, an assessor, assistant:* Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem assessorem dederunt, Cic.

assessus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assideo].

assĕvĕranter (ads.), *adv.* [asseverо] *with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically:* loqui valde asseveranter, Cic.

assĕvĕrātio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration:* omni tibi asseverationе affirmo, Cic. ‖ *firmness, rigour:* multa asseverationе coguntur patres, Tac.

as-sĕvĕro (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [severus] lit., *to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly:* quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, an

tentatur, *is it here conducted in earnest*, Cic. ‖. Of speech: *to assert strongly, firmly:* unum illud firmissime asseverabat in exilium se iturum, id. Also de aliqua re: quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret, id. Fig.: asseverant magni artus Germanicum originem, *proclaim, prove*, Tac.

as-sĭdĕo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit by* or *near*: apud carbones, Pl.: in Tiburti, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to sit at one's side, as attendant, protector, nurse*, etc.: with *dat.*: quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, id. ‖‖. legal *t. t., to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor*: Tac. ‖V. *to be assiduously engaged about*: literis, Plin. V. *to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade*: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: Gracchus assidens tantum Cassilino, Liv.: muros assidet hostis, Virg. VI. *to resemble*: parcus nimiumque severus assidet insano, Hor.

as-sĭdo, sēdi, *no perf. part.* 3. *v. n.* *to sit down, seat oneself*: assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. With *acc.*: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, *sat down on his right*, Sall.

assĭdŭē (ads.), *adv. continually, constantly*: voces quas audio assidue, Cic.: assidue veniebat, *kept coming constantly*, Virg.

assĭdŭĭtas (ads.), ātis, *f.* [assiduus] *a constant sitting by* or *near, attendance*: medici assiduitas, Cic. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. ‖. *constant presence*: Suet. ‖‖. *the continued duration of anything*: also, *recurrence, repetition*: bellorum, Cic.: epistolarum, *unbroken correspondence*, id. And without *gen.*: talis in remp. nostram labor assiduitas, *assiduity, constant care*, id.

assĭdŭō (ads.), *adv. continually, always*: Pl.

assĭdŭus, i, *m. the name of the citizens in the five classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii*: quum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Hence for *a rich person*: noctesque diesque assiduo satis superque est, Pl.

assĭdŭus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [from assideo, like continuus from contineo] *one sitting by* or *near, continually present, in constant attendance*: quum hic filius assiduus in praediis esset, Cic. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: and sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. ‖. *continual, unremitting, perpetual*: nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes.

assignātio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assigno] *a marking out, an assignment, allotment*: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. *Plur.* and *absol.*: novae assignationes, id.

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* *to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot*: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Esp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae assignaretur, id. Hence, agros assignant, *they found a colony*, Hor. ‖. Meton.: *to ascribe, to impute to* (gen. in a bad sense): nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic. In a good sense: nos omnis, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare, Liv. 2. *to commit to one's care, to consign*, and *s contr.*: *to appoint as guardian*, etc. (rare): quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, id. Fig.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, *to consign them to fame*, Pl. 3. *to make a mark upon, to seal*: tabellas, Pers.

as-sĭlĭo (ads.), sĭlŭi, sultum, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap, spring upon*, or *jump at*: moenibus urbis, Ov. Poet. of the dashing of water: assiliens aqua, id. Fig.: assilire ad aliud genus orationis, *to jump to*, Cic.

assimilanter (ads.), v. assimulanter.

assimilatio (ads.), v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (ads.), e, *adj. similar, like*: with *gen.* or *dat.* (rare): assimilis sui, Ov.: cadenti, Virg.

assĭmĭlĭter (ads.), *adv. in like manner*: Pl.

assimŭlātus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assimulo] *made similar, like*: montibus assimulata nubila, Lucr. ‖. *feigned, pretended, devised*: familiaritas, Cic.

as-sĭmŭlo (not assimilo) (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* *to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare*: linquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like*, Lucr.: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimulare, Tac.: convivia assimulare freto, *to compare*, Ov. ‖. *to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign*. With *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.*, or with *quasi*. With *acc.*: cilpeum jubasque, Virg. With simple *inf.*: amare, Pl. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego me assimulem insanire, id. With *quasi*: assimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Absol.: quid si assimulo? id. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS. read assimilo: cf. the variations between optumus and optimus with other adjs. in *-umus*: aestumo and aestimo, *etc.*]

assis, is, m. = as, *q. v.*

assis, is, *m.* and *f.* = axis, *q. v.*

as-sisto (ads.), astĭti, no *perf. part.* 3. *v. n.* *to stand at* or *by, to attend, be present at*: filium puerili aetate in publico, in conspectu patris assistere turpe ducunt, Caes.: consulum tribunalibus assistere, *to appear before*, Tac.: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect*, Cic.

assĭtus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assero].

as-sŏlĕo (ads.), 2. *v. n.* *to be accustomed* or *wont* (only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.* and *impers.*): senatus, quos adsolere, referendum censuit, Cic.: deinde quae assolent, *what is usual*, id. Hence the phrase, ut assolet, *as is usual, customary*: sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv.

as-sŏno (ads.), 1. *v. n.* *to sound* or *respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov.

assŭē-făcio (ads.), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [assuetus] *to habituate, accustom*. Constr. with *abl., dat.*, or *ad*. With *abl.*: nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti, Caes. With *dat.*: operi, Liv. With *ad*: ad supplicia patrum plebem, id. With *inf.*: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes.

as-sŭesco (ads.), ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. *Neutr.*: *to be accustomed to, to be wont*: with *abl., inf., ad, in*, or *dat.* With *abl.*: genus pugnae, quo assuerant, Liv. With *inf.*: ut fremitum assueseeret voce vincere, Cic. With *ad* or *in*: (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. With *dat.*: ex more, cui assuerunt, Quint. *Absol.*: sic assuevi, *I am accustomed*, Cic. ‖. *Active*: *to accustom to*: (gen. *pass.*) homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic.: ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, *render not such great wars familiar to your minds* Virg. With *gen.*: Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis, Liv.

assŭētūdo (ads.), inis, *f.* [assuetus] *custom, habit* (rare): longa assuetudo, Ov.

assŭētus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assuesco]. ‖. *Adj.*: *accustomed, customary, usual*: tempus et assueta ponere in arte juvat, Ov.: Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus, Liv.

as-sūgo (ads.), ctum, 3. *v. a.* *to suck*: assuctis labris, Lucr.

assŭla (in many MSS. astula), ae, *f.* *a splinter of wood, stone*, etc., *shaving, chip*: foribus facere assulas, Pl.

assŭlātim, *adv. in shivers* or *splinters*: pultando assulatim foribus exitium afferre, Pl.

assulto (ads.), avi, atum, 1. *v freq.* [assilio] *to jump* or *leap at*: constr. *absol.* with *dat.* or *acc.*: canis assultans, Plin.: feminae assultabant ut insanientes Bacchae, Tac. ‖. *to attack, assault*: tertia vigilia assultatum est castris, id.

assultus (ads.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leaping upon, an attack, assault* (rare): locum variis assultibus urget, Virg.

assum, i, *n. anything roasted*: assum vitulinum, *roast-veal*, Cic. ‖. In *plur.* assa, orum, *a sweating bath, sudatory*: id.

as-sum (ads. and anciently arsum), affui, adesse. (*Pres. imperf. subj.* older form, assiem, assies, assiet, *etc.*: *past imperf. subj.* sometimes afforem, es, et, *etc.*: *inf. fut.* affore: *imperf. part.* not used), v. *n.* *to be at* or *near, to be present*: omnes qui aderant sarcillum petere coeperunt, Caes. With *dat.*: senatui, Tac. 2. *to stand by, to help,*

protect, support: fbo ad forum, atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient, Ter.: origini Romanae et deos affuisse, et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. Hence in invocations, *etc.:* assis, o Tegeaee, favens, Virg.: ades Dea muneris auctor, Ov. **3.** *to be present as a witness, to be witness:* promissis testis adesto, id. Hence the *t. t.* scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), *to be present as a witness to any legal document:* Cic. **4.** Adesse animo *or* animis, *to be present in mind,* i. e. *to attend to, observe:* adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Also, *to be of good courage:* quamobrem adeste animis, Judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, id. **5.** Of abstract and inanimate things: *to be at hand, wait* or *attend upon:* aderat judicio dies, Liv. omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Pl. Poet.: *to be present* or *associated with:* tu ducibus Latiis aderis quum laeta triumphum vox canet (of the laurel), Ov. ‖. With the idea of motion: *to come, to appear:* hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic.: ecce Arcas adest, *appears, has arrived,* Ov. quum hostes adessent, Liv. **2.** Legal *t. t. to appear before a tribunal:* augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell.

as-sūmo (ads.), mpsi, mptum, 3. *v. a. to take to, to take up* or *in, adopt:* nunquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic.: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, id.: socius et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall.: cautus dignos assumere, *to choose worthy friends,* Hor. Fig.: libero tempore, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. ‖. Without the idea of action: *to receive, obtain* (passively): a ventis alimenta assumere, Ov. ‖‖. *to take in addition to, to add to:* ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, Liv. ‖V. *to usurp, assume, arrogate:* neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, neque hodie assumo, Cic. V. In logic, *t. t. to state the minor premiss of a syllogism:* id.

VI. In gram., assumpta verba, *epithets,* id. **2.** *figurative expressions,* Quint.

assumptio (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [assumo] *a taking, receiving, adoption:* Cic. ‖. In logic: *the minor premiss of a syllogism:* Quint.

assumptīvus (ads.), a, um, *adj.* [assumptus]. In Rhetoric: assumptiva constitutio *or* causa, *which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance,* Cic.

assumptus (ads.), a, um, *Part.* [assumo].

as-sŭo (ads.), 3. *v. a. to sew on, patch on:* purpureus assuitur pannus, Hor.

as-surgo (ads.), surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v n. to rise up, stand up:* quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic.: assurgere ex morbo, Liv. Hence, *to rise up out of respect:* with *dat.* or *absol.:* an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. In *pass. impers.:* ut majoribus natu assurgatur, id. Hence, Fig.: *to yield the preference:* sunt et Aminaeae vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, Virg.

2. Of inanimate things: colles assurgunt, Liv. ‖, *to mount* or *tower up, to rise, to swell:* quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Virg.

‖‖. Of mental objects: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, *break out in complaints,* id. Of poetry, *etc.:* to *soar, rise:* raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint.

assus, a, um, *adj. roasted:* elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Pl. ‖. Meton.: *dry, simple:* assa sudato, *a sweating bath,* Cels.: assus sol, *a basking in the sun without previous anointing,* Cic.: femina *or* nutrix assa, *a dry-nurse:* hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv.

ast, *conj.,* v. at.

a-sterno (adst.), *v. a. to strew upon, stretch out:* asternuntur sepulcro, Ov.

astĭpŭlātor (adst.), ōris, m. [astipulor] *one who joins another in a stipulatio or contract:* testes tot cum astipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Fig. *one who assents or agrees:* illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id.

a-stĭpŭlor (adst.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* Lit. *to join another in a stipulation or contract.* ‖. Fig. *to agree with* = assentiri (rare): astipulari irato consuli, Liv.

a-stĭtĭo (adst.), ītum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to place at or near* (very rare): juben' astitui aulas (ollas), Pl.

a-sto (adst.), stĭti, *no perf. part.* 1. *v. n. to stand at or near, to stand by, stand still:* followed by various prep., or with *dat., acc.* or *abl.:* quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic.: astat in conspectu meo, id.: supra caput, Virg. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, *awaits mortals,* Lucr. ‖. *to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist:* Pl.

‖‖. Poet.: of things; *to be in existence:* astante ope barbarica, Enn.

IV. *to stand up, to stand upright:* squamis astantibus, Virg.

a-strĕpo (adstr.), 3. *v. n.* and *a. to make a noise at or to:* astrepebat vulgus diversis incitamentis, Tac. ‖. With *dat.* like acclamo, *to applaud, huzza:* haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, id.

‖‖. As *v. act.:* eadem, id.

astrictē (adstr.), *adv. concisely, briefly* (only of discourse): orationem non astricte sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic.

astrictus (adstr.), a, um, *Part.* [astringo] *drawn together.* Hence *adj.: tight, narrow, close:* limen astrictum, *shut,* Ov. ‖. Fig.: Of speech: *concise, short* (opp. to *remissus*): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. **2.** *parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted:* pater, Prop.

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract,* etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl.: artus atque hedera procera astringitur ilex, *is twined around,* Hor. Fig.: aspice quam non astricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose,* for *an inaccurate style of writing,* id. Of the contraction occasioned by cold: ventis glaciae astricta pependit, Ov. ‖. Fig.: *to draw closer, circumscribe: to bind, put under obligation, necessitate:* pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, Cic.: astringi sacris, *to be bound to maintain them,* id. **2.** *to commit oneself to, become guilty of:* et ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, Pl. **3.** Of reasoning or discourse: *to compress, abridge:* Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, Cic.

astrŏlŏgia, ae, *f.* = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars* (class. for the later astronomia): Cic.

astrŏlŏgus, i, m. = ἀστρολόγος, *an astronomer* (class. for the later astronomus): Cic. ‖. *a star-interpreter, astrologer:* Suet.

astrum, i, *n.* = ἄστρον, *a star, a constellation:* orbem per duodena regit mundi sol aureus astra, Virg. ‖. Meton.: *heaven, immortality:* sic itur ad astra, id.: educere in astra, Hor. Poet.: *height:* turrim sub astra eductam, Virg.

a-strŭo (adstr.), uxi, uctum, 3. *v. a. to build near* or *in addition:* utrique (villae) quae desunt astruere, Plin.

‖. Fig.: *to pile up, heap on, add to:* with *acc.* and *dat.:* nobilitatem ea decus, Tac. ‖‖. *to furnish with:* contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes.

astu, *n. indecl.* = ἄστυ, *a city,* esp. *Athens* (as urbs for Rome): Cic.

astula, v. assula.

a-stŭpĕo (adst.), 2. *v. n. to be stunned at, be astonished:* astupet ipse sibi, Ov.

astus, ūs, *m. cleverness, craft, cunning* (shewn in a single act, while astutia designates cunning as a trait of character): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Pl.: consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu incipit haec, Virg.

astūtē, *adv. craftily, cunningly:* Cic.

astūtia, ae, *f.* [astutus]. Orig. *dexterity, adroitness:* (quibus feris) abest ad praecavendum intelligendi astutia, Pac. in Cic. Later in a bad sense: *cunning, slyness, craft:* inest spes nobis in hac astutia, Pl. In *plur.:* aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [lengthened form of astus] *clever, expert:* moro freq. in a bad sense: *sly, cunning, artful,* etc.: malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Pl.: ratio, Cic.

asty, v. astu.

ăsȳlum, i, *n.* = ἄσυλον, *a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum:* Romulus asylum aperit, Liv.

ăsymbŏlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος, *contributing nothing, scot-free* (pure Lat. immunis, Hor.): Ter.

at or **ast**, *conj.* (the latter ancient form is retained by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, and *at* one of addition: *at* is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. **I.** Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet:* continua gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. Hence *at* frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, *e. g.:* talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, taraque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras (the last two lines of Ov. M. 3): at non Alcithoë Minyeias orgia censet accipienda dei (the commencement of the next book). **2.** Esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit. At perfidus ensis frangitur in medio, *but, lo!* Virg. Hence in appeals and passionate exclamations: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, Hor. And in ironical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa jacent, Virg. **II.** In adding something different from what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand:* nefarius Hippias Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo jure fortasse, Cic.: Cingetorix simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est ad eum venit. At Indutiomarus bellum parare instituit, Caes. Strengthened with *pol, edepol, hercle*, etc. *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi. Pl. With *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero*, etc.: (Cornutus) medio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quatere vincula, Tac.: at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are even people who say*, Cic. **3.** In anticipating an objection or introducing an answer, *at* may frequently be translated, *but it may be said, but it may be objected:* quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. **3.** With *enim*, to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly, but consider, at indeed*, etc.: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, Pl. And in questions: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? Cic. **4.** After a condition or concession expressed by *si, etiamsi, etsi*, etc.: *yet, still, at least:* liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. **5.** Sometimes equivalent to *sed:* non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focis, Cic.

ătăt or **atatat** [at repeated] also several times repeated atatatae, attatatatae, *or* atatte, atattate, *etc., interj.* An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, *etc.: oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Pl.: Ter.

ătăvus, i, *m.* [avus] *the father of the great-great-grandfather* (abavi), (or *great-great-grandmother*), opp. to the adnepos. **II.** Meton. like avus, abavus, *etc.: ancestor, forefather:* Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg.

ătellānĭcus, a, um, *adj. belonging to the Atellan farce:* exodium, Suet.

ătellānĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the Atellan farce:* versus, Cic.

ătellānus, a, um, *adj. of* or *belonging to Atella, an ancient town of the Osci:* Atellana fabula, fabella, or *absol.* Atellana, ae, *f. a popular kind of farce*, respecting which v. Smith's Ant. 46.

ătellānus, i, *m. an actor in an Atellan farce:* Cic.

āter, tra, trum, *adj. black* (*dead black*, diff. from *niger*, glossy black): album an atrum vinum potas? Pl.: mare, *dark, stormy:* Hor. Poet. = atratus: *clothed in black:* lictores atri, id. **II.** Fig. *dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: timor, Virg.: mors, Hor.: Esquiliae, as a burying-place, id. Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days:* si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. **III.** Poet.: *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (rare): versus, Hor.

āthĕos (us), i, *m.* = ἄθεος, *one who does not believe in a God, an atheist:* Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic.

āthlēta, ae, *m.* and **athlētes** = ἀθλητής, *a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete:* Cic.

āthlētĭcē, *adv. athletically:* Pl.

ātŏmus, a, um, *adj.* = ἄτομος, *undivided, indivisible:* tus, Plin. Far more freq. *Subst.* atomus, i, *f.* = ἡ ἄτομος, *an indivisible element, an atom:* of these atomi, all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. prose in gen. only before consonants), *conj.* [from adque, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions]: a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by single words or entire clauses than is implied by *et: and also, and besides, and even, and.*

A. In joining single words: ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter.: copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. With simul: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, *at once to make a show and to inspire terror*, Tac. **2.** It is employed to join two subst., which together represent a single complex idea: isto animo atque virtute, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. **3.** In adding a more important word: *and indeed, and even:* magna dis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, id. With *adeo:* non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. With *etiam:* id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, Cic. With the *pron* hic, is: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praeacutis, Caes. **II.** In comparisons: **1.** With par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, *etc., as:* neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic.: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. **2.** With alius, dissimilis, contra, contrarius, secus, *etc., than, to, from:* illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Pl.: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic. **3.** Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with *et* or *si:* quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, id. Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *as much as if*, id. **4.** More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, *etc.:* nimis hic bellus, atque ut esse maxume optabam, locus est, Pl. **5.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, *etc.*) is to be supplied from the connection (very rare in class. prose): quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. **6.** With comparatives for *quam, than:* haud minus ac jussi facturi, Virg. **7.** With adverbs of time, espec. *simul* (v. examples under simul). Also with *principio, statim:* principio atque animus ephebis aetate exiit, Pl.

B. To connect whole clauses: *and, and so, and even, and too;* hence sometimes with *sic* or *similiter:* Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, Cic. **2.** To annex something emphatic or important: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. **3.** In expressing a wish, usu. atque utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! id. **4.** To connect an adversative clause: often with tamen: *yet, nevertheless:* ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, Ter. **5.** To connect a minor affirmative premiss: *now, but:* Cic. **6.** In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, id. **7.** In comparisons: atque ut (Poet.: atque velut): id.: ac

velut magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg.

C. In particular phrases: 1. Alius atque alius: *one and another; now this, now that*: Liv. 2. Atque eccum or atque eccum video: *see now, behold*: Ter. 3. With other conjunctions: a. After *et*: equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. b. After *que*, submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. c. After *neque*: naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. 4. *Atque* repeated: atque ut C. Flaminium atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Esp. freq. in the poets: haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat.

at-qui *conj.* [qui=quo]. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet. Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *and yet do you suppose that she is jesting?* Ter.: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself*, Cic. 2. Sometimes merely to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, certainly, by all means*: et Philus, praeclaram vero causam ad me defertis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *certainly* (ironic.), id. With *pol* or *sic*: atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, *yet so we have certainly heard*, id. 3. In conditional sentences: atqui si: *if now, now indeed, if; well now, if*: or adversative: *but if now*: sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digito attigerit, oculi filii illico effodientur, Ter.: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, tradamus etiam, *well now, if*, Cic. 4. To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense, *no, but*) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: *yet, still, nevertheless, instead*: *Nī.* Nunquam auferes hinc surum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis: *No—but you will give it to me*, Pl.: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Cic. 5. To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while atque only connects an affirm. proposition): *now, but, but now*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit. Atqui in quam cadit aegritudo, in eumdem timor, id.

ātrāmentum, i, *n.* [ater] *any black liquid*: sepiae, Cic.: *writing-ink*: caelamo et atramento temperato, id.: *shoe-blacking*, blue sulphate of copper, id.

ātrātus, a, um [id.] *darkened*: quid quod fluvius atratus sanguine fluxit? Cic. II. *clothed in black* or *mourning*: cedo, quis unquam coenarit atratus? id.

ātriēnsis, is, *m.* [atrium] *the overseer of the hall* or *court* (atrium), and in gen. *of the house, a steward, majordomo*: Pl.: Cic.

ātriŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small hall, an ante-chamber*: Cic.

ātrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ater] *blackness*: Pl.

ātrium, ii, *n. the hall* or *principal room in a Roman house* (v. Smith's Ant. 142): Cic. Poet. in the plur. of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. Meton.: *the whole house*: nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. So of *the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods*: dextra laevaque Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. II. *a particular sort of temple, or part of a temple*: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 48). So atrium auctionarium, *an auction room*, id.

ātrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox] *ferceness, harshness, hatefulness*: sceleris, Sall.: temporum, Suet. II. Of the mind or manners: *rage, savageness, cruelty, roughness*: ego quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, Cic. 2. In philosophy and law: *severity, rigour*: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas*, Quint.

ātrōcĭter, *adv. violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly*: nimis atrociter minitans alicui, Cic.

ātrox, ōcis, *adj. savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe*, etc. (both of things and persons; *saevus*, only of persons): res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic.: Agrippina semper atrox, *always gloomy*, Tac.: hora Caniculi flagrantis, Hor.: atrocissimae literae, Cic.: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. Poet.: *firm, inflexible*: et cuncta terrarum subacta praeter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor.

attactus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attingo].

attactus (adt.), ūs, *m.* [attingo] *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Virg.

attălĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus*: urbes, *i. e. Pergamean*, Hor.: vestes, *woven with gold*, Prop. Absol.: Attalica, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. vestimenta), *garments of woven gold*, Plin. Meton.: *splendid, brilliant, rich*: Attalicis conditionibus, Hor.

attămen, *adv.* (also, as two words, at tamen), *but yet, but however, nevertheless*: attamen quod fuit roboris duobus praeliis interiit, Caes.

attat and **attate**, v. stat.

attĕgĭa, ae, *f. a cottage, hut*: Maurorum attegiae, Juv.

attemperātē (adt.), *adv. opportunely, in the nick of time*: Ter.

at-tendo (adt.), endi, entum, *3. v. a.* Orig., *to stretch* or *bend* (*e. g.* the bow) *in some direction*: arcum, App. Hence, in gen., *to direct* or *turn towards*: attendere signa ad aliquid, *to attach*, Quint. II. Fig.: animum or animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also: animo attendere, *to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider* (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere). 1. Animum or animos: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. With a *relative clause*: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. 2. Absol.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. With *acc. of the thing or person* to which the attention is directed: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Pass.: versus aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. With *inf.* or *acc.* with *inf.*: non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, id. With *relat. clauses*: quum attendo, qua prudentia sit Hortensius, id. With *de*: quum de necessitate attendemus, id. Post-Aug. with *dat.*: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, *applied to, studied*, Suet.

attentē (adt.), *adv. attentively, carefully, diligently*: attente audire, Cic.

attentĭo (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attendo] *a bending of the mind, attention*: Cic.

at-tento (adtento or adtempto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [attendo] *to reach after*: hence, *to try, attempt, assail, attack*: attentata delectio, *the attempted revolt*, Liv.: Capuam attentari suspicabamur, *i. e. to be seduced to revolt*, Cic. mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas, *attack*, Hor. Of a warlike attack: vi attentantem repellere, Tac.

attentus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attendo] *directed towards, attentive*: animus, Ter.: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *a very acute and close manner of thinking*, Cic. II. *bent on* or *striving after, careful, frugal, industrious*: unum hoc vitium senectus affert hominibus, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter.

attentus (adt.), a, -um, *Part.* [attineo].

attĕnŭātē (adt.), *adv. without rhetorical ornament, simply*: Cic.

attĕnŭātus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attenuo] *thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak*: attenuatas amore, Ov. Of discourse: *shortened, brief*: ipsa filia pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. 2. *polished, too refined, affected*: oratio nimis religione attenuata, id.

at-tĕnŭo (adt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thin, to make thin, weak*, or *lean; to lessen, diminish*: bellum (servile) exspectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic.: legio proeliis attenuata, Caes. Fig.: insignem attenuat Deus, Hor.

at-tĕro (adt.), trīvi, trītum (perf attrui, Tib.) *3. v. a. to rub at, towards,*

or *against* (in Cic. used only once as a part.): Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, *brushing his tail towards you*, Hor. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. ‖. *to rub nearly through* (v. ad, G. 5): hence fig. *to destroy, waste, weaken, impair*: postquam alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall.: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), *exhausts, drains*, Tac.

at-testor (adt.), atus, 1. *v. dep. to bear witness to, attest, confirm* (rare): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr.

at-texo (adt.), exui, extum, 3. *v. a. to weave or plait on* or *to* (rare): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. ‖. In gen.: *to add*: partem attexitote mortalem, Cic.

attĭcē, *adv. in the Attic* or *Athenian manner*: Cic.

atticisso, 1. *v. n.* = *ἀττικίζω*, *to imitate the Athenian manner*: Pl.

attĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀττικός, *of* or *pertaining to Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian*: Attica fides, i. e. *sincere, firm*, proverb.: Vell.

attĭgo (adt.), ĕre, old form for attingo, *to touch, strike*, etc.: Pl.

at-tĭnĕo, tinui, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. ‖. *v. a. to hold on, hold fast, delay, keep*, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl.: sed ego comperior Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, *detained, amused*, Sall. ‖. *v. n. to stretch to, to reach to*, senex nunc jam cultros attinet, i. e. ad cultros attinet, *holds himself to the knife*, Pl. 2. *to pertain to* or *concern*: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. With the subject hoc, haec, or haec res, followed by *ad*, rarely by the *acc.*, or *absol.*: *to belong to, refer to*, and with the subject quod, *as regards*. 1. With *ad*: vobis alio loco, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, *in respect to*, Cic. 2. With the *acc.*: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, id. 3. Absol.: espec. with an Inf. as subject (*act.* and *pass.*): *it matters, is of importance*: nec patitur Scythas Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor.: quid attinuit eum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare, *what did it avail*, Cic.

at-tingo (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* [tango] *to touch, handle, come in contact with*. Constr. with the *acc.*, and in the poets with *ad*: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. 2. *to strike, assault, attack*: quos (populos), si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes, *should be attacked*, Liv. 3. *to reach, arrive at*: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic.: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. 4. *to lie near, border upon, touch*: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to touch, affect*: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 2. *to touch upon (in speaking), to mention slightly*: ut planiloqua est! paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, *how she has hit the very thing in a few words*, Pl.: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. 3. *to undertake, to apply oneself to, to take in hand, manage*: ut primum forum attigi, *applied myself to public affairs*, id. 4. *to come near to* or *resemble in qualities, to appertain* or *relate to*: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id.

at-tollo (adt.), no *perf.* or *perf. part.* 3. *v. a. to lift* or *raise up, elevate*: parvum attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov.: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, *is drawn up* or *raised*, Quint.: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae, Virg.: se in femur, *to rise*, id. Of buildings: *to erect, build*: immensam molem, id. ‖. Fig.: *to raise, exalt, sustain*; also, *to aggrandize, to extol*: attollere vocem, Quint.: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *were extolled*, Vell.

at-tondĕo (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a. to shave, shear, clip, prune* (rare): vitem attondens, Virg. Poet.: *to eat* or *nibble at*: tenera attondent virgulta capellae, id. ‖. Fig.: consilia nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn*, i. e. *diminished*, poet. in Cic.: attondere aliquem, *to cheat, fleece*, Pl.

attŏnĭtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attono] *thunder-struck*: hence fig. *stunned, awe-struck, stupified, astonished, amazed, confounded*: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg.: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. Absol.: mater attonitae diu similis fuit, id. Trans. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscent attonitae magna ora domus, Virg. ‖. *infuriated, inspired, frantic*: vates, Hor.

at-tŏno (adt.) ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to thunder at*: hence, *to stun, stupify* (poet.: most freq. as *Part.*): quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov.

attonsus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attondeo].

at-torqueo (adt.), 2. *v. a. to hurl at* or *up*: jaculum attorquens, Virg.

at-trăho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw to* or *towards, to attract, to drag on*: adducitur a Venerlis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, Cic.: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, *to be dragged before him*, Liv. ‖. Fig.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic.

at-tracto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *to touch, handle*, esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl.: signum Junonis, Liv. 2. *to appropriate to oneself*: fasces securesque, id. ‖. Fig.: ilia occursatio et blanditia popularis aspicitur, non attractatur, *is apparent, not palpable*, Cic.

at-trĕpido (adt.), 1. *v. n. to hobble along*: Pl.

at-tribŭo (adt.), ŭi, ūtum 3. *v. a. to associate, add*, or *join to, to assign, bestow, give*: video, cui Appulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province*, Cic.: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. Of money paid from the public treasury: pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic. ‖. Fig.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, id. 2. *to attribute* or *impute to, to ascribe to*: aliis causam calamitatis, id.

attrĭbūtio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo] *the assignment of a debt*: de attributione confiches, Cic. ‖. In gram.: *a predicate, attribute* = attributum, id.

attrĭbūtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, i, *n. money assigned from the public treasury*: Varr. ‖. In gramm.: *a predicate, attribute*: Cic.

attritus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attero] *rubbed off, worn away, wasted*: ansa, Virg.: vomer, *scoured bright*, id. Poet.: attrita frons, *a shameless, impudent face*, Juv.

au, *interj.*, v. hau.

auceps, cĭpis, *m.* [contr. for avicaps, from avis capio] *a bird-catcher, fowler*: veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps in puteum, Hor.: *a bird-seller*: id. Fig.: circumspice dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, *spy, eavesdropper*, Pl.: auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, Cic.

auctārĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo] *an addition, an overweight*: Pl.

auctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [auctus facio] *increasing, enlarging*: Lucr.

auctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [augeo] *an increasing, increase*: dierum, Macr. ‖. *a public sale, auction* (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 48): auctionem facere, Pl.: auctionem praedicare, *to proclaim*, id.: proscribere, *to proclaim*, Cic.: proferre, *to defer, adjourn*, id.

auctĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [auctio] *pertaining to an auction*: atria auctionaria, *auction rooms*, Cic.: tabulae, *auction catalogues*, id.

auctĭōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to hold an auction, put up to public sale*: Cic.: Caes.

auctĭto, 1. *v. freq.* [aucto] *to increase much* (rare): Tac.

aucto, 1. *v. freq.* [augeo] *to increase* or *enlarge much* (rare): lucro, Pl.

auctor (incorrectly written autor or author), ōris, *com.* (v. *fin.*) [id.] *one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form*: hence it signifies *one who originates or proposes anything*: but with various meanings acc. to the context: *creator, maker, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, leader*, etc. ‖. *the originator, cause, doer*: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. Hence in gen.: *one from whom anything proceeds*: munera, *the giver*, Ov. ‖. *a father, ancestor*: L. Brutus, praclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder of thy nobility*, Cic. ‖. *founder,*

builder: Trojae Cynthius auctor, Virg. **IV.** *an author of scientific or literary productions.* **1.** *an investigator:* non sordidus auctor naturae verique, Hor. Also, *a teacher:* quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Crantore auctore versaris, Cic. **2.** *a writer:* ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id. Meton. *the work itself:* in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, Suet. Esp. *an historian,* with and without rerum: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, *a good authority,* Cic. **V.** Hence in gen.: *a narrator, reporter, informant:* haec se certis nuntiis, certis auctoribus, comperisse, Caes. Hence auctorem esse, with an *acc.* and *inf.*: *to relate, recount:* Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. **VI.** *one who takes the lead:* hence, *an instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter,* etc. Constr. with *gen., abesl., ut* and *subj.,* or *acc.* and *inf.*: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, Caes.: profectionis auctor, *the proposer,* id.: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, *at the suggestion of,* id.: auctor fieri, *to take the initiative, to give consent:* ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem posse admittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, Cic. Freq. in the *abl. abesl.*: non me quidem faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, *by my advice,* Pl. **VII.** In political affairs: auctor legis, *the proposer of a law* (rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. **2.** *the promoter* or *seconder of a law* (nearly equivalent to *suasor,* but somewhat stronger): isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, Cic. **3.** Poet. in gen.: *a leapiver:* animum ad civilia vertet jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. **4.** Patres (patricii) auctores fiunt or facti, and auctoritas patrum, in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv.: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 49. Auctor is also applied to the senate: senatores populi Romani,.legum et judiciorum et jurium auctores, Cic. **5.** Auctor consilii publici, *he who has the chief voice in the Senate, a leader:* hunc reipublicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, id. **VIII.** *a model* or *pattern:* Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, id.: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, *who has done a similar thing,* id. **IX.** *a voucher, bail, surety, witness:* hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, atque alius alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, Caes. Also with the *acc.* and *inf.*: auctores sumus, tutam fibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. **X.** Legal *t. t.*: *a seller* (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emimsset, *from a man who had no right to sell,* Cic. **2.** *a guardian,* of women and minors, many of whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. **3.** *the witnesses to a marriage contract:* nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. **XI.** *an agent, spokesman, intercessor, champion:* praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, id.

auctōrāmentum, i, *n.* [auctoro] *a consideration* (in the legal sense): *wages, pay, hire, reward:* est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic.: Sen.

auctōrĭtas (not autor. *nor* author.), ātis, *f.* [auctor] an abstract subs. formed from the concrete, auctor: its various meanings correspond, therefore, to those of that word. **I.** *production* or *invention, cause* (very rare): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (*sc.* rumoris), *origin,* Pl. **II.** *a view, opinion, judgment:* reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esse videatur, Cic. **III.** *counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement:* auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes. **IV.** *will, decision, command, precept, decree:* nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, *under his command, guidance,* Cic. So of the *responsibility* attached to any line of conduct: attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, *hear how I get rid of the responsibility of my consular acts,* id. **V.** In political affairs: Senatus auctoritas, *any measure to which a majority of the Senate has assented* (but only by an abuse of words, for a complete Senatus consultum). Hence, **1.** *a S. C. proposed but not carried,* owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis intercedat S.to, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. **2.** Auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision:* citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet. **3.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. **VI.** *power or authority to act:* qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, Cic. **VII.** *power, reputation, dignity, influence,* etc.: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque siet, Ter.: facere, *to procure,* Cic. Transf. to things: *importance, worth, value, estimation:* sunt certa legum verba quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, *more weight,* id. **VIII.** *a pattern, model:* valuit auctoritas, id. **IX.** *a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion,* etc., *credibility:* quum justitia sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, id. Meton.: *records, documents:* nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id.

2. *the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority:* quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, id. **X.** In law, *legal ownership* (*cf.* auctor X.) usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id.

auctōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [auctor] lit., *to be an auctor,* i. e. *to produce, cause:* alibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. **II.** *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for:* Ulp. **2.** With a reflect. pron. or pass.: *to bind oneself, to hire oneself out:* esp. of gladiators: quid refert, uri virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas, Hor. **3.** In gen. *to bind:* eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv.

auctumnālis (aut.), e, *adj.* [auctumnus] *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal:* lumen, Cic.: corna, Ov.

auctumnus (sometimes more correctly written autumnus), i, *m.* [auctus] *the season of abundance, the fruit time, harvest-time, the autumn:* non tere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes.: pomifer auctumnus, Hor.: gravis auctumnus, *unhealthy,* Caes.: auctumno adulto, *about the middle of autumn,* Tac.: vergente, *drawing to a close,* id.

auctumnus (aut.), a, um, *adj. autumnal:* frigus, Ov.

auctus, a, um, *Part.* [augeo] *increased: adj. great, plentiful, abundant* (found only in *Comp.* and *Sup.*): auctior et amplior majestas, Liv.

auctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance:* corporis, Lucr.

aucŭpium, ii, *n.* [auceps] *bird-catching, fowling:* piscatu, aucupio, venatione, Cic. Fig.: *a catching at, lying in wait for:* facere aucupium auribus, Pl.: hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining a living,* Ter.: aucupia verborum, *a catching at words, quibbling,* Cic.

aucŭpo, are, for aucupor, *to lie in wait for, to watch:* num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl.

aucŭpor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auceps] *to go bird-catching or fowling:* Varr. **II.** Fig.: *to chase, strive for, lie in wait for,* etc.: viden' scelestus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Pl.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucuparl eramus, Cic.

audācĭa, ae, *f.* [audax] *boldness,* in a good and (most freq.) in a bad sense. In a good sense: *courage, intrepidity, valour, daring:* audacia in bello, Sall.: summae hominem audaciae mittit, Caes. **II.** In a bad sense: *audacity, presumption, insolence, shamelessness:* O hominis impudentem audaciam, Pl. **2.** In a milder signif.: *freedom, boldness:* licentia vel potius audacia, Cic.

audācĭter, *adv. boldly, courageously, audaciously:* Liv.

audacter, *adv. boldly*, etc. : Cic.

audax, ācis, *adj.* [audeo, like ferax from fero, capax from capio] *daring*, in a good, and (oftener) in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited; audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy* : o scelestum atque audacem hominem ! Ter. : Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. : poeta, *a poet who remains unmoved by praise or blame*, Hor. With *ad* : ad facinus audacior, Cic. Poet. : with *abl.* : viribus audax, Virg. With *inf.* : audax omnia perpeti, Hor. 2. Transf. to things : audax facinus, Ter. : animus, Sall. II. Poet. : *violent, fierce, proud* : ambitiosus et audax, Hor.

audens, entis, *Part.* [audeo] *daring, bold* (mostly in a good sense) : tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg.

audenter, *adv. boldly, courageously, rashly* : Tac.

audentia, æ, *f.* [audens] *boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense (rare) : nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico, Tac.

audĕo, ausus, 2. *v. a.* (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato. Whence *subj.* ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), *to venture, to venture to do, to dare*. Constr. with *acc., inf.*, and *absol.* With *acc.* : quid domini faciant, audent cuum talia fures ! Virg. : plebs per se nihil audet, Cass. Hence also pass. : agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 2. With *inf.* : (the usual constr.) : ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Cæs. : audeo dicere, *I dare say, I venture to assert*, Cic. 3. *Absol.* : hos vero novos magistros nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent, id. 4. In a few instances with *quin* : ut non audeam quin promam omnia, Pl.

audiens, entis, *Part.* [audio] *hearing*. As *adj.* : *obedient* : with *gen.* : tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Pl. II. Subst. : *a hearer, auditor* : ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic.

audientia, æ, *f.* [audiens] *a hearing, a listening* : *audience, attention* : facit ipsa sibi audientiam mitis oratio, *gains a hearing*, Cic.

audĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*imperf.* audībat, Ov. : *fut.* audibo, Pl. : andin' = audiane, as ain' = aiane : *inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint.) *to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn*. Constr. what is heard is expressed by the *acc., acc.* and *inf.*, or *acc.* and *imperf. part.* : the sources of the information are denoted by the *abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de* : both constructions are often united : quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter. : audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Hor. · audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic. : saepe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, id. : equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, *from his mouth*, id. : neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, Nep. Hence also pass. with the *nom.* and *inf.* : Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is audire de aliquo (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense : *to hear (any thing) concerning any one* : de psaltria hac audivit, Ter. With *in* and *acc.* : *to hear something bad of any one* : Cic. Audito as *abl. absol.* : *at the tidings, when news came*, etc. : audito, Q. Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. II. *to listen, to hearken, attend to* : etsi a vobis sic audior, ut nunquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Hence, 1. Of pupils : *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures* : Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, id. 2. With *de* or *acc.* : Of judges, *etc.* : *to listen* or *hearken to, to examine* : de pace, Liv. : dolos, Virg. 3. Of prayer or entreaty : *to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant* : in quo dii immortales meas reces audiverunt, Cic. Also of persons : puellas ter vocata audis, Hor. 4. Of arguments, narrations, *etc.* : *to approve, agree with, allow* : nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a Diis raptum ait, Cic. So, non audio, *that I do not grant*, id. III. *to hear, heed, obey*. With *acc.* : te audi, tibi obtempera, id. Transf. to things : neque audit currus habenas, Virg. With *dat.* : esp. in the phrase, dicto audientem esse, *to listen to, to obey* : non fore dicto audientes milites, Cæs. And with a second *dat.* of the person : si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic. IV. *to hear something of oneself* : and with *bene* or *male, to be in good or bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed* : tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. : velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, Cic. [The root AUD or AUS, the *s* being represented by *r*.] (Hence Ital. *udire*; Fr. *ouïr*.)

auditio, ōnis, *f.* [audio] *a hearing, a listening to* : (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic *Pass.* : hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, quum id ipse non vidisset ? *by the mere hearing*, id. II. Meton. : *a report, hearsay, news* : si acceptissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id.

auditor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hearer, an auditor* : semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic. II. *A pupil scholar, disciple* : Demetrius Phalereus, Theophrasti auditor, id.

auditōrium, ĭi, *n.* [audio, auditor] *a lecture-room, hall of justice* : Quint. Fig. of the forum : Tac.

auditus, a, um, *Part.* [audio].

auditus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a hearing, listening* : brevi auditu, Tac. Also *the sense of hearing* : auditus semper patet, Cic. II. Meton. *a rumour, report* : occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac.

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, v. *a.* [ab-fero] *to bear away, to carry off, withdraw* : vos istaec intro auferte, Ter. : multa domum suam auferebat, Cic. Auferre, with *pron. reflect.* : *to take oneself off, go away* : te obscuro, hercle, aufer te modo, Pl. 2. *to carry along, to sweep away* : auferor in scopulos, Ov. Fig. : *to carry away, mislead* : te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. II. *to take or snatch away* ; mostly in a bad sense : *to take with violence, rob, steal*, etc. : with *acc.* and *dat.* : aliquid heris, Pl. : pecuniam de aerario, Cic. : curas, Hor. 2. Of death, pestilence, *etc.* : *to sweep off, to destroy* : abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, id. III. *to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking*, etc.) : jurgium hinc auferas, Pl. With *inf.* as object : aufer me vultu terrere, Hor. IV. *to carry off, obtain, acquire* ; id inultum nunquam auferet, Ter. Also with *ut* : ut in foro statueret (statuas), abstulisti, Cic. Fig. : *to carry away knowledge, to learn* : quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse ? id.

aufugio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* [ab-fugio] *to flee away* or *from* (rare) : quum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic. : aspectum parentis, id. (The use of *acc.* is dub.)

augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* auxitis = auxeritis, Liv.) I. Act. *to make to grow, to make large, increase, augment*. cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. : augebantur illis copiae, Cæs. : bellum augetur, *the war extends*, id. : nostris animus augetur, *their courage rises*, id. Fig. : *to exalt, to praise, extol* : homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. 2. With *acc.* and *abl.* : *to furnish abundantly with, to heap upon, enrich*, etc. : divitiis, id. : senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. Without *abl.* : aliquem augere atque ornare, *to advance*, id. 3. In relig. language, *to honour, consecrate* : si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, *if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chace*, Virg. II. Neut. *to grow, increase, become greater* (rare) : usque adeo pereunt fetus augentque labore, Lucr.

augesco, 3. *v. incep.* [augeo] *to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing* : semina dicuntur temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, Cic. : quum hostium res tantis augescere incrementis cerneret, Liv.

augmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an increase, enlargement* : corporis, Lucr.

augur, ūris (earlier also AUGER, Prisc.), *comm., an augur*, i. e. *a member of a particular college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight* or *notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences.*

Cic. The augur is said to have been orig. called auspex: auspex was supplanted by augur, but the scientific term for observation continued to be auspicium and not augurium (v. Smith's Ant. 49 *seqq.*) **II.** *any soothsayer, diviner, seer*, in gen.: augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy*, Hor.: veri providus augur Theatorides, Ov.: nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions* id. [Etym. dub. From the analogy of *au-spex* and *au-ceps* we incline to believe that the first part of the word is *avis*.]

augura, v. augurium.

augūrālis, e, *adj.* [augur] *pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy*: libri, Cic.: coena, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, id. **II.** *Subst.*: augurale, is, *n the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices* (cf. Smith's Ant. 50): Tac. Hence, meton. *the general's tent*: Quint. **III.** *the augur's wand or staff*, lituus: Sen.

augūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [auguror] *a divining, a soothsaying*: Cic.

augūrāto, *adv. after taking the auguries*: sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est, Liv.

augūrātus, fla, m. [auguror] *the office of augur*: lituus clarissimum insigne auguratus, Cic.

auguralis, v. auguralis.

augūrium, ii, *n.* [augur] *the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds, etc., augury* (v. augur): augurium agere, Cic.: accipere, *to understand* or *receive as an omen*, Liv.: augurium salutis, *an augury instituted in time of peace, to ascertain whether the Deity might be supplicated for the prosperity of the state* (de salute), Cic. **II.** *every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying*: cui laetus Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Virg.: conjugis augurio, *by the interpretation*, Ov.: and of the mind, *presentiment, foreboding of things to come*: inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic.

augūrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the augur, augural* (very rare): augurium jus, Cic.

augŭro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (rarer than auguror) orig. *to consult by means of augurs*. Fig.: oculis investigans astute augura, *examining as sharply as an augur*, Pl. **II.** *to consecrate by auguries*: augurato templo ac loco, Cic. **III.** In gen.: *to presage, forebode* = si quid veri mens augurat, Virg.

augŭror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur*: Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. **II.** In gen. *to foretell, to forebode*; or of the inward sense, *to surmise, conjecture*: Thessalus Crito, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, id.: quantum ego optione auguror, id.

augusta, ae, *f.* in the time of the emperors, *a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor*; like *imperial majesty, imperial highness*: Tac.

augustālis, e, *adj. relating to the Emperor Augustus*: ludi (or AUGUSTALIA), *games in honour of Augustus*: Tac. **II.** Augustales sodales, *a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus*: id.

augustānus (angustianus, Suet.) a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *of* or *pertaining to Augustus*. **II.** *pertaining to an emperor, imperial*: augustani, *Roman knights appointed by Nero*, Tac.

augustē, *adv. reverentially, sacredly*: auguste venerari deos, Cic.

augustianus, v. augustanus.

augustīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus] *pertaining to Augustus*: currus, *the chariot of Augustus*, Suet.

augustus, a, um, *adj. consecrated, sacred, venerable*: sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov.: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. **II.** In gen.: *majestic, august*: tectum augustum, ingens, Virg.

augustus, i, m. *a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given*; equivalent to *majesty* or *imperial majesty*: Hor. Hence, **II.** augustus, a, um, *adj. of* or *relating to Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, imperial*: caput = Augustus, Ov. But esp. mensis Augustus, *the month August*, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis, Juv. (Hence Ital. *agosto*, Fr. *août*.)

aula, ae, *f.* (gen. aulai, Virg.) = αὐλή, *the front court of a Grecian house*: janitor aulae, i. e. *Cerberus*, Hor. Also *an inner court of a house, a hall* = atrium: Virg. **II.** *a palace, castle, the royal court*: illa se jactat in aula, id.: caret invidenda sobrius aula, Hor. Poet. *of the cell of the queen-bee*: aulas et cerea regna relinquunt, Virg. **III.** Meton.: *princely power, dignity*: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, *possessed the greatest influence at court*, Tac. **2.** *the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers*: id.

aula = olla, q. v. *init.*

aulaeum, i, n. = αὐλαία, more freq. used in plur., *a curtain, canopy*: suspensa aulaea, Hor. **II.** Esp. *the curtain of a theatre* = siparium; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 344.) Hence the expressions, aulaea premuntur, Hor.: or aulaeum mittitur, Phaedr. to denote the opening of the scene; and aulaeum tollitur, Cic. to signify the conclusion. **III.** *a covering for beds and sofas, tapestry*: Virg. **IV.** *an embroidered upper garment*: Juv.

aulicus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλή] *pertaining to a princely court, princely*: aulicus apparatus, Suet. Hence *Subst.*: aulici, orum, m. *plu. courtiers*: Nep.

auloedus, i, m. = αὐλῳδός, *one whose singing is accompanied with the flute*; Cic.

aura, ae (*gen. sing.* aurāi, Virg.), *f.* = αὔρα, *the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air*: nocturna aura, Caes.: et me nunc omnes terrent auras, *every little breeze terrifies*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: dum flavit vells aura secunda meis, Ov.: aura spei, Liv.: tua ne retardet aura maritos, *the breeze* (*of love*) *which carries them towards you*, Hor. Hence aura popularis, *the shifting breeze of popular favour*, Cic. Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg.: and aura *absol.*: Liv. **3.** *the breath*: clamnas exsuscitat aura, Ov. **II.** *wind, a gale*: omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Virg. **III.** *the region of the air* (mostly poet. and *plur.*): dum se laetus ad auras palmes agit, id.: stat ferrea turris ad auras, *rises, stands up high*, id. Hence, **2.** *the upper world*, as opp. to the lower: Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, id. In gen. *for publicity, daylight*: ferre sub auras, i. e. *to make known*, id. **3.** Esp. *the vital air*: vivit et aetherias vitales suscipit auras, *breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr. Fig.: libertatis auram captare, *to catch at the breath of freedom*, i. e. *to seize upon any hope of liberty*, Liv. **IV.** Meton.: of atmospherical phenomena, as: *light, heat, sound, vapour*, etc. **1.** *a gleam, glittering*: discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Virg. **2.** *vapour, odour, exhalation*: at illi dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odour*, id.

aurārius, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *pertaining to gold, golden*: metalla, *gold mines*, Plin. **II.** Subst.: aurarius, ae, *f.* (sc. fodina) *a gold mine*: Tac.

aurātus, a, um, *Part.* [auro] *ornamented with gold, gilt*: aurata metalla, *metals rich in gold*, Lucr.: tecta, Cic.: tempora, *covered with a golden helmet*, Virg.: milites, *with golden shields*, Liv. **II.** *made of gold, golden*: monilia, Ov.

aurēa, ae, *f. a bridle*: Fest. [Probably another form of *orea*, from *os, oris*.]

aurĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aureus] *of gold, golden*: aureolus anellus, Pl. **II.** Fig.: *golden, magnificent, splendid*: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic.

aurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *of gold, golden*: corona (a reward of valour), Liv.: numus, and *absol.* aureus, i. m. *a gold coin*, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii, equal to about 1*l.* 1*s.* 1½*d.* present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 17*s.* 4*d.* (v. Smith's Ant. 53): Cic. Poet.: aureus vis, *the power of changing every thing to gold*, Ov.

II. *wrought* or *ornamented with gold, gilded*: aurea sella, Cic.: Pactolus, *whose sands were gold*, Ov. III. *of the colour of gold, glittering with gold*: lumina solis, Lucr.: sidus, Virg. IV. Fig. of physical and mental excellence: *beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent*: aurea Venus, *beautiful, with golden hair*, id.: mediocritas, *the golden mean*, Hor.: aetas, *the golden age*, Ov.

auricŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum coma] *golden-haired*. Poet.: *with golden foliage*: fetus (arboris), Virg.

auricŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [auris] *the external ear, the ear-lap*: sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Pl. Proverb.: auricula infima mollior, *softer than the ear-lap*, Cic. II. In gen., *the ear*: ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *have too itching ears*, Lucr. (Hence Ital. *orecchio*; Fr. *oreille*.)

aurĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum fero] *gold-bearing, gold-bringing*: aurifer amnis, i. e. *Pactolus*, Tib.

aurĭfex, ĭcis, m. [aurum facio] *a worker in gold, a goldsmith*: Cic.

aurīga, ae, *comm.* [aures ago, v. aurea] *a driver, a charioteer*, Cnes.: Virg. Also, *a groom, hostler*, id. In *fem.*: nec currus usquam videt auriga mque sororem, id. Poet.: *a pilot, helmsman*: aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. II. Esp. *a charioteer in the games of the circus*: auriga indoctus, Cic. III. a constellation: *the waggoner*, id.

aurīgārius, ii, m. [auriga] *a charioteer in the races of the circus*: Suet.

aurīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo] *a driving of a chariot in the course* (very rare): Suet.

aurīgĕna, ae, *comm.* [aurum and GEN the root of gigno] *gold-born, sprung from gold*: Ov.

aurīgĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum gero] *gold-bearing*: tauri, i. e. *with gilded horns*, Cic.

aurīgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [auriga] *to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-races*: Suet.

auris, is, *f.* [v. audio] *the ear* (usually in *plur.*): aures, *a pair of ears*: aures quum sonum percipere debent, qui natura sublime fertur, recte in altis corporum partibus collocatae sunt, Cic.: aures adhibere, *to be attentive, to listen*, Pl.: auribus accipere, *to hear*, id. Particular phrases: in *or* ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, *etc., to whisper in the ear*: in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, Hor.: ad aurem admonere, Cic.: in aure, Juv.: Cynthius aurem vellit et admonuit, *pulled my ear*, by way of admonition, Virg.: in utramvis *or* in dextram aurem dormire, *to sleep soundly*, i. e. *to be unconcerned*, Ter. II. Meton.: *the hearing*, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, Cic. 2. *hearers, auditors*: Hor. III. *the ear of a plough, the mould* or *earth board*; cf. Smith's Ant. 32: Virg.

auritŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [auritus] *the long-eared animal, the ass*: Phaedr.

auritus, a, um, *adj.* [auris] *furnished with ears, having long* or *large ears*: lepores, Virg.: asellus, Ov. Fig.: *attentive, listening*: face jam nunc tu praeco omnem auritum populum, Pl.: testis auritus, *a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something*, id.

aurōra, ae, *f. the dawn, daybreak* (mostly poet.): Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus, Liv. II. Meton.: *the East*: Ov. [*Aus-ora*, from root US, "to burn;" v. aurum].

aurum (rustici *orum* dicebant, Fest.) i, n. *the bright metal, gold*: aurum et argentum in urbibus et privatim et in fanis invidiosa res est, Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter. II. Meton.: *things made of gold, gold plate*: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr.: *a golden goblet*: Virg.: *a gold chain*: Ter.: *a gold ring*: Juv.: *a golden bit*: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Virg.: *the golden fleece*: auro heros Aeonius potitur, Ov.: *a golden hairband*: Virg. 2. Esp. *coined gold, money*: vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. III. *the colour* or *lustre of gold*: anguis cristis praesignis et auro, Ov. IV. Poet.: *the Golden Age*: redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor.: proles, auro deterior, Ov. [Root AUR = UR, "to burn;" Lat. uro, us-tus.] (Hence Ital. *oro*; Fr. *or*.)

auscultātio, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto] *a listening, attending to*: Sen. II. *an obeying*: Pl.

auscultātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a hearer, listener*: Cic.

ausculto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. to hear with attention, to listen to*: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Pl. 2. *to give credit to*: crimina, id. 3. *to listen in secret, to overhear*: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. 4. Of servants: *to attend* or *wait at the door*, jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus pauca, reformido, Hor. II. With *dat.* or *absol.*: *to hear obediently, to obey*: mihi auscultata: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. [The etym. dub.: perhaps from an obsolete verb, *ausi-culare* or *aus-culare*, which would come from *ausi-cula*, an old form of *auri-cula*.]

ausim, v. audeo.

auspex, ĭcis, *comm.* [a contr. of avispex, from avis and root SPEC, "see"]. Lit.: *a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing*, or *feeding of birds, and from them predicts future events*: *an augur, soothsayer*: latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. 2. *the birds observed for such purposes*: (galli gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 3. *the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony*: nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 49 *seqq.*) II. *an author, founder, director, leader, etc.*: divis auspicibus coeptorum operum, Virg.

auspĭcāto, *adv. after taking the auspices*: Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic.

auspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [auspicor] *consecrated by auguries*: auspicato in loco, Cic. 2. *fortunate, favourable, auspicious*: Vell.

auspĭcium, ii, n. [auspex]. Lit.: *a bird-seeing, a bird-watching*; *divination from birds, auspices*: pullarium in auspicium mittit, Liv. The *auspicia* were divided into the *auspicia maxima* or *majora*, and the *auspicia minora*: the former were possessed by the dictators, consuls, censors, and praetors: the latter by the curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia*, to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down (v. Smith's Ant. 51 *seq.*): cum a populo auspicia accepta habemus, Cic In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: ut gesserit rempublicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, Pl. Hence, meton. for *the chief command*: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. And in gen. *right, power, will*: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, Virg. II. In gen.: *a sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token*: fulmen optimum auspicium habemus, si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, *if a morbid inclination encouraged him*, Hor.

auspĭco, 1. *v. a.* (for auspicor): *to take the auspices*: auspicare mustelam, *to accept as an augury*, Pl.

auspĭcor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auspex] *to take the auspices*: Gracchus quum pomoerium transiret, auspicari est ob litus, Cic. II. With *acc., inf.*, or *absol.*: *to take the auspices at the beginning of any undertaking, to make a beginning*: auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. 2. In gen.: *to begin, enter upon a thing*: auspicari militiam, Suet.

auster, tri, m. *the south wind* (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): validus, Hor.: vehemens, Cic.: humidus, *bringing* or *producing rain*, Virg. Proverb.: floribus austrum, et liquidis immittere fontibus apros, id., said of those who bring evil upon themselves. II. Meton.: *the south country, the south*: in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic.

auster = austerus, q. v.

austērē, *adv. rigidly, severely*: Cic.

austērus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐστηρός, *dry, harsh, sour, tart*: vinum nigrum austerum, Cels. 2. Of smell: pus-

gent: Plin. 3. Of colour: *deep, dark*: id. ‖ Fig.: *severe, rigid, stern*: illo austero more ac modo, Cic. 2. Of discourse: *severe, grave*: austera poemata, Hor. ‖‖ Of circumstances, treatment, *etc.*: *gloomy, sad, hard, irksome*: labor, Hor.

australis, e, *adj.* [auster] *southern*: regio, Cic.: cingulus, *the torrid zone*, id.

austrinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *southern*: calores, Virg.

ausum, i, *n.* *a daring attempt, enterprise*: fortia ausa, Virg.

ausus, a, um, *Part.* [audeo].

aut, *conj.* from alterum (*one* of two, *not both*) *or*: introduces an alternative regarded *objectively* as a fact: vel, from volo, also implies an alternative, but viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is considered *subjectively*. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: *e. g.* satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. Here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts: petit ut vel ipse de eo statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, ib. In this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (or aut . . . aut, for there is no essential distinction between the two cases, since aut may always be understood at the beginning of the former clause) introduces an alternative the acceptance or admission of which implies the rejection or denial of the connected alternative; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees, or* (if they were not to be had) *very stout branches*, Caes. ‖ In logical arguments, however, aut introduces an alternative inconsistent with another alternative, so that both propositions cannot be true: its most frequent employment in this way is in those arguments called *dilemmas*: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. 2. In two disjunctive phrases: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. 3. In negative clauses for neque . . . . neque: ne aut ille alserit, aut ispiam cecideril aut perfregerit aliquid, Ter. 4. In interrogations: quassivit num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. ‖‖ In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important: *or at least*: submersas obruae puppes, aut age diversas, Virg.: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least unfairly*, Cic. IV. Only in the poets, neque . . . aut sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni, Virg. V. The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. VI. In connection with other particles: 1. Aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, Cic. 2. Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, id. 3. Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: *or indeed, or truly*: quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? id. 4. Aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. 5. Aut quidem: Suet. VII. Aut . . . aut = partim . . . partim: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. (Hence Ital. *o*; Fr. *ou*.)

autem, *conj.* [v. aut] (never used at the beginning of a clause): *again, moreover*: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. 2. It frequently marks a transition with a more or less emphatic contrast: *again, on the other hand, but*: lego autem libentissime, Cic. ‖ When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. ‖‖ = sed, vero, igitur, *etc.*, in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant — (prudentia enim, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, aliam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia), illa autem sapientia, quam principem dixi, *etc.*, id. IV. In connecting a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant καταρθώματα) omnes numeros virtutis continent, id. V. In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. VI. In putting an emphatic question: *indeed, forsooth*. TA. Ego non tangam meam? CH. Tuam autem, furcifer? *thine, forsooth*, Ter. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? *witness did I say?* Cic. VII. In the poets, sed autem are connected in interrogations: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. VIII. With interjections: heia autem inimicos! Pl.: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic.

authepsa, ae, *f.* = αὐθέψης [αὐτός ἕψω, a self-cooker], *a utensil for cooking*: Cic.

author, authoritas, *etc.* v. auctor, auctoritas, *etc.*

autŏgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐτόγραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph*: epistola, Suet.

autor, autoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, *etc.*

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, *etc.*

autumo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (opt. to *nego*, to say nay): *to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name*: factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde factoram autumat, Ter.: quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, Pl. [Comparing *autumo* with *aes-timo*, the root seems to be AU, probably another form for aio: cf. negumo from nego.]

auxiliāris, e, *adj.* [auxilium] *suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping*: undae, Ov.: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason*, id. ‖ Milit. *t. t.*: auxiliares milites, cohortes, *etc.*, or absol. auxiliares, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (freq. opp. to legiones): cohortes, Caes.: equites, Tac. Absol. auxiliares, Caes. Hence, 2. *of* or *pertaining to auxiliaries*: stipendia, Tac.

auxiliārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bringing aid, helping, auxiliary*: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl. ‖ Milit. *t. t.* = auxiliaris: cohors, Cic.: equites, Sall.

auxiliātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a helper, assistant* (rare): haud ingloriua, Tac.

auxiliātus, ūs, *m.* [auxilior] *a helping, aid*: Lucr.

auxilior, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [auxilium] *to give aid, to assist, succour, help* (rare in class. prose). With *dat.*: ei poteris auxiliarier, Pl.: sin mihi neque magistratum, neque senatum, neque populum auxiliari licuerit, Cic.

auxilium, i, *n.* [augeo, prob. through an obsolete adj. auxilis] *help, aid, assistance*: auxilium argentarium, Pl. In the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one*, id.: and more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Ter.: so with mittere, Caes. In plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, *his tackle*, Ov.: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid*, Liv. ‖ Polit. *t. t. the help rendered by the tribunes of the plebs against a patrician magistrate, at first only to plebeians, afterwards to patricians also*: auxilii, non poenae jus datum illi potestati, Liv. ‖‖ Milit. *t. t.* gen. in plur. auxilia, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries*: mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called *Socii*): hence opp. to the legions: (v. Smith's Ant. 346): accersere ab sociis et nomine Latino, Sall. Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. In sing.: Tac. 2. Fig.: mihi nunc auxilio adjutores sunt, et mecum militant, Pl. 3. In gen.:

military force, power: Caesar confisus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis profidsci non dubitaverat, Caes.

auxim, is, it, *etc.*, v. augeo, *init.*

āvārē, *adv. covetously, greedily:* nihil avare, nihil injuste facere, Cic.

āvāriter, *adv. covetously, greedily:* Pl.

āvāritia, ae, *f.* [avarus] *greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness:* est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expetenda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. In plur.: omnes avaritiae, *every kind of selfishness,* id. ‖ Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl.

āvāritĭes, ei, *f.* = avaritia, *avarice:* Lucr.

āvārus, a, um [aveo] *eagerly desirous of, greedy* (esp. *of wealth*), *avaricious, covetous:* avarus et furax homo, Cic.: semper avarus eget, Hor. With *gen.*, publicae pecuniae, Tac. Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Virg. ‖ In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Graiis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory,* Hor.

ā-vĕho (in MSS. sometimes abveho), vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry off* or *away:* a patria, Pl.: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, Caes. With *acc.* of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Pass. or reflect.: *to ride, be carried away, to depart:* avectus (*sc.* equo) ab suis, Liv.

ā-vello, velli *or* vulsi, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pull* or *pluck away, to tear off* or *away:* avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr.: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. ‖ *to separate by force:* aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Fig.: aliquem a tanto errore, id.

āvēna, ae, *f. oats:* Virg. 2. *wild oats,* a weed: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, id. ‖ In gen.: *any stem* or *stalk, a straw,* etc.: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. ‖‖ Meton.: *a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe:* silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. (Hence Fr. *avoine.*)

āvĕo or **hāvĕo,** 2. *v. n.* lit. *to be joyful, lively.* ‖ *to be joyful, happy, in good health:* (gen. used only in the *imper.*, ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and *inf.*, avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at separating, like salve: *hail! be of good cheer, farewell:* Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, Coel. in Cic. So Haveto at the end of a letter: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. As a farewell to the dead = vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. ‖ *to be eager to do something, to long for, crave for, desire earnestly.* With *inf.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* 1. with *inf.*: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. 2. with *acc.*: aveo genus legationis, id. 3. *absol.*: et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *the eager rivers,* Lucr. [The root HAV or AV is perh. the same as GAV in gaudeo, gavisus: cf. audeo.]

āverrunco, 1. *v. n.* an ancient religious term: *to avert:* quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. [Etym. dub.: perh. *a-verr-unco,* from the root VERR (sweep) or VERT (turn).]

āversābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aversor] *abominable:* Lucr.

āversor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [averto] *to turn oneself away:* aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. ‖ with *acc.*: *to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse:* filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. *not permitting his presence,* Liv.

āversor, ōris, m. [id.] *an embezzler:* aversor pecuniae publicae, Cic.

āversus, a, um, *Part.* [averto] *turned off* or *away:* hence *adj.* of place: *turned round, back-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part* (opposed to *adversus*): et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic.: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, *he dragged the oxen backforemost,* Liv.: milites aversi a proelio, *withdrawn from the battle,* Caes. Subst. aversum, i, *n. the hinder* or *back part, the back* (in gen. only in the plur.): per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *disinclined, alienated, opposed, hostile:* with *ab, dat.*, or *absol.* 1. with *ab*: aversus a Musis, Cic. 2. with *dat.*: aversus mercaturis, Hor. 3. *absol.*: aversa Deae mens, Virg.

ā-verto (vorto) (in MSS. sometimes abverto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert,* etc. (opp. to *adverto*). With *acc.* and *ab* or *abl.*: the new direction designated by *in* (more rar. by *ad*): iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned their march from,* Caes.: Italia Teucrorum regem, Virg. And post. with *acc.* (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. With *in*: in fugam classem, Liv. *Absol.*: mille acies avertit, avertetque, *sc.* in fugam, *put to flight,* id. 2. Pass. in reflective signif. with the Acc.: equus fontes avertitur, Virg. 3. As *v. n.* avertere = se avertere, *to turn oneself away, to retire:* ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Pl. ‖ *to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself:* pecuniam publicam, Cic.: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. ‖‖ Fig.: *to divert a person from a course of action, purpose,* etc.: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. 2. *to divert, alienate, estrange in feeling:* ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (*sc.* Caesaris) amicitia averterat, *had alienated himself,* Caes.

āvĭa, ae, *f.* [avus] *a grandmother:* Pl.

āvĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [aviarius] *a resort of wild birds:* Virg.

āvidē, *adv. eagerly, greedily:* avide arripere literas Graecas, Cic.

āvidĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus] *eagerness, longing, vehement desire* (in both a good and a bad sense). habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. ‖ Esp. *eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice:* (justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, id.

āvidus, a, um, *adj.* [aveo] *longing eagerly for* (in either a good or a bad sense), *desirous, eager, greedy:* with *gen.*, *in, dat.*, or *absol.* 1. with *gen.*: cibi, Ter.: videndi, Ov. Poet., with *inf.* instead of *gen. gerund.*: avidi committere pugnam, id. 2. with *in* and *acc.*: avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 3. with *dat.*: servorum manus subitis avidae, Tac. 4. *absol.*, and transf. to things: sunt avidae (aures meae), Cic. ‖ *avaricious, covetous* = avarus: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter.: avidae manus heredis, Hor. ‖‖ *hungry, greedy, gluttonous:* convivae, id. Poet. of things: *insatiable:* mare, Lucr. ‖‖ Fig.: in Lucret.: *large, vast:* inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum possedere, id.

āvis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* both avi and ave, but the former more usual) *a bird,* or collect. *the winged tribe, fowls:* ista enim avi (*sc.* aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Prov. avis alba, for *something rare, unusual:* id. ‖ Esp. *a bird of omen* (v. augurium and auspicium): and meton. *a sign, omen, portent:* liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl.

āvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus] *pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral:* paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *very old* or *ancient:* merum, Ov.

ā-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *out of the way, lonesome:* also, *untracked, trackless, pathless:* avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante trita solo, Lucr.: avia itineribus, *through by-ways,* Sall. Also, Subst. avium, ii, *n. a pathless place, a wilderness:* usu. in plur.: avia cursu dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum, Virg. With *gen.*: nemorum, Ov. Poet. of persons: *wandering, straying:* continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *erroneous:* avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, Lucr.

āvocātio, ōnis, *f.* [avoco] *a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (very rare): avocatio a cogitanda molestia, Cic.

ā-vŏco, avi atum, 1. *v. a. to call off* or *away:* partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. ‖ Fig. in gen.: *to withdraw, divert, remove:* aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocat, Cic. ‖‖ *to divert* or *distract the mind* (in both a good and a bad sense): quae simul et avocant animum et commuuunt, Plin.

ā-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly*

away: per aetherias umbras, Cat. ||. Meton. of persons: *to hasten away, flee away:* experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic.

avulsus, a, um, *Part.* [avello].

āvunculus, i, *m. dim.* [avus] *a mother's brother, maternal uncle:* Cic.: avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviae frater), *great-uncle*, id.: avunculus major, *a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviae frater), Gai. Sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, *brother of the grandmother*, Suet.: and avunculus abavi. = avunculus major, Tac. (Hence Fr. *oncle.*)

āvus, i, *m. a grandfather;* pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. ||. Meton.: *ancestor, forefather:* Hor. (Hence Fr. *aïeul.*)

axicula, ae, *f. a pair of scissors*, Pl.

axilla, ae, *f.* [ala] *the arm-pit:* Cic. [Cic. supposes ala to be a contraction of axilla: but axilla is a diminutive of ala: cf. mala, maxilla, velum, vexillum; talus, taxillus; paulus, paucillus.] (Hence Fr. *aisselle;* Germ. *achsel.*)

axim, axit = egerim, it, v. ago *init.*

axis (also assis), is, *m.* = ἄξων, *an axis:* fagineus axis, Virg.: and meton.: *a chariot, waggon*, Ov. ||. *the axis of the earth:* mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. Hence meton.: 1. *the north pole:* Lucr. 2. *the whole sky:* maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. 3. *a region, climate:* boreus, *the north*, Ov. |||. *a board, plank:* Caes. [Perh. from ago.]

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.*, denotes the soft labial sound between *v* and *p*: as a labial it is connected with *v*, *p*, *f*, and *m*: while as a medial it is the correlative of *g* and *d*. It is used in words formed to express certain natural sounds, as in balare, barrire, boare, bombitare, *etc.* The Romans probably gave the sound *p* in many cases where they wrote *b*, especially when the *b* was final, as in ab, ob, sub, or when these preps. were used in comp., as before *c*, *p*, and *f*, when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says "quum dico *obtinuit* secundam *b* literam ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt *p*:" so sometimes *scribtus* is found instead of *scriptus*. Hence we find variations between *bs* and *ps*: *b* seems to have been retained when it belonged to the root of the word, as *plebs, urbs*; except in the verbal forms *nupsi, scripsi*, where *p* was gen. preferred. Still there are var. *cf. Absyrtus* and *Apsyrtus, opsonium* and *obsonium*: gen., however, the Gr. ψ was rendered by *ps.*

I. *B* is interchanged with other labials. 1. With *v*: *ferbui* and *fervi; sebum* and *sevum*: thus the Latin *b* is often changed into *v* in Ital., Fr., and Sp., as *habere, avere, avoir*, etc. So also the MSS. often vary between *bixit* and *vixit, vene* for *bene*, and so on. Allied to this is the interchange of *b* with *du, dv* or *duo*, as *bonus* for *duonus, bellum* for *duellum, bis* for *duis*; Sans. *dvis.* 2. With *p*: *κάρβανος, carbanus*; *πύξος, buxus*; *πύργος, burgus*; Germ. *burg*; *populicus* was afterwards *publicus*, and Ennius wrote *Burrus* for *Pyrrhus.* 3. With *f*: *ἄμφω, ambo*; *ὀφ-ανός* (later *ὀφός*) *orbus*: so *rubeo* and *rufus.* 4. With *m*: *βροτος, mortalis*: still more freq *b* is inserted between *m* and a liquid, as *cumulare*; Fr. *combler*: *numerus*; Fr. *nombre*, etc. ||. *B* is interchanged, though rarely, with gutturals: with *g*, *ch*, *c*; Sans. *gô*, Lat. *bos*: χολή, Eng. *gall*, Lat. *bilis*: *Sucusra* was an older form of *Saburra*, and *cujo* is found for *bujo.* |||. In Inscr. B gen. denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus B. D. = *Bona Dea*; B. M. = *Bene Merenti.* Sometimes it stands for *Beneficiarius*, and B B. for *Beneficiarii.*

bābae or **papae**, *interj.* = βαβαί or παπαί, an exclamation of wonder and joy: *wonderful! strange!* Ter.

bābȳlo, ōnis, *m.* [prob. from Babylon, whence, Babylonian, foreigner], *a money-changer, banker:* Ter.

bābȳlōnĭca, orum (more rare in sing. babylonicum, i), *n. plu. Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry:* Lucr.

baca, v. bacca.

bacca (in MSS. sometimes baca), ae, *f. a berry:* lauri, Virg. Esp. of *the olive:* agricola quum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Absol. for the olive: quot Sicyon baccas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. ||. In gen.: *any fruit of a tree:* arbores sere diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam, Cic. |||. Meton. of things like a berry: 1. *a pearl* or *bead:* aceto diluit insignem baccam, Hor.: circum cava tempora baccae, Ov. [Cf. Goth. *basi*; Germ. *beere*; Eng. *berry.*] (Hence Fr. *baie.*)

baccar (bacchar), āris, *n.* = βάκχάρις, *a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed:* also called nardum rusticum: errantes hederas passim cum baccare, Virg.

baccātus, a, um [bacca, *no.* 3] *set* or *adorned with pearls* (very rare): monile, Virg.

bacchānal (old orthogr. BACANAL), ālis, *n. a place devoted to Bacchus:* ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal, Pl. ||. In gen., in the plur., Bacchanalia, ium: *a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus:* v. Smith's Ant. 136: Liv.: Cic. In sing.: Bacchanal facere, Pl. Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously*, Juv.

bacchātio, ōnis, *f.* [bacchor] *a reveling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchae* (very rare): Cic.

bacchor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [Bacchus] *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus:* Cat. Hence bacchantes = Bacchae, *the Bacchantes:* sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov. ||. Meton.: *to revel, rave*, or *rant, like the Bacchae:* quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quanta in voluptate bacchabere? Cic.: saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur, *goes about raving*, Virg. |||. Fig.: of inanimate things. Of winds: Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor. Of a rumour: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly*, Virg. Of enthusiastic, flighty discourse: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic. Pass. of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Virg.

Bacchus, Meton. for *the vine:* apertos Bacchus amat colles, Virg. ||. Far more freq. for *wine:* et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, id.

baccĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bacca fero] *bearing berries:* taxus, Plin. ||. Esp. *bearing olives:* Pallas, Ov.

bācillum, i, *n. dim.* [baculus] *a small staff, a wand:* Cic. In particular, *the wand or staff of the lictor:* id.

bācŭlum, i, *n.* (also, baculus, i, *m.*) [βάκτρον] *a stick, a walking stick:* incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat, Ov. Also *the augural staff* or *lituus:* Liv.

bājŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [bajulus] *to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy,* = βαστάζω (very rare): asinus bajulans sarcinas, Phaedr.

bājŭlus, i, *m. a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer:* utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic.

bālaena, ae, *f.* = φάλαινα, *a whale:* Pl.: Ov. (Hence Fr. *baleine.*)

bālănus, i, *f.* and *m.* = βάλανος = glans, *an acorn*, Plin. ||. Meton.: *any fruit of similar form.* Esp. *a nut yielding a balsam, the Arabian bennut:* pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor.

bālātro, ōnis, *m.* [blatero] lit. *a babbler;* hence, *a jester, a buffoon:* mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor.

bālātus, ūs, *m.* [balo] *the bleating of sheep:* agni balatum exercent, Virg.

balbē, *adv. stammeringly, stutteringly:* Lucr.

balbus, a, um, *adj. stammering, stuttering:* os pueri balbum, Hor.

balbūtio, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [balbus] I. *v. n. to stammer, stutter:* Cels. Fig.: *to speak obscurely, not correctly:* desinant balbutire (Academici) aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. ||. *v. a. to stutter, stammer*, or *lisp out something:* Stoicus perpauca balbutiens, id.

balineae = balneae, v. balneum.

balineum, v. balneum.

ballista (also batista, and ballistra), æ, *f.* [βάλλω] *a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista* (v. Smith's Ant. 381): ballistæ lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a missile*: Pl. 2. Fig.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, id.

ballistārium, ii, *n.* = ballista, *the ballista*: Pl.

balneæ, v. balneum.

balneārius, v. balnearius.

balnĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [balneum] *pertaining to the bath*: balnearii fures, *lurking about baths*, Cat. Subst. balnearia, orum, *n. plu. a bathing-room, bath*: nihil ei restabat præter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic.

balnĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the keeper of a bath*: Cic.

balnĕum, i, *n.* in plur. usu. heterocl. balneæ, arum, *f.*: later, balnea, orum, *n.* [contr. from bălĭneum, also in use, esp. in post-Aug. prose, *plur.* bălĭneæ = βαλανεῖον] *a bath, a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur. v. Smith's Ant. 54 *seq.*): Cæsar ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, Cic. 2. *neut. plur.* balnea, orum: Hor. [Hence It. *bagno*; Fr. *bain.*]

bālo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to bleat*: oves ætate credo esse mutas: ne balant quidem, cum a pecu cetero absunt, Pl. Poet.: pecus balans, Juv.: and absol. balantum grex, Virg. (Hence Fr. *bêler, bêlier.*)

balsămum, i, *n.* = βάλσαμον, *a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead*: Virg.

baltĕus, i, *m.* (and baltea, *n. plur.*) *a girdle, belt*: esp. *a shoulder-belt or sword-belt* (v. Smith's Ant. 57): verutum in balteo defigitur, Cæs. 2. Poet.: *a woman's girdle*: cæstus balteus auro, Ov.

bărăthrum, i, *n.* = βάραθρον, *a deep pit, a gulf, abyss* (mostly poet.): o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens, Pl. Fig.: quid enim differt, barathrone dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? *thou throwest into the abyss*, i. e. *squanderest*, Hor. Poet. of a *whirlpool*: imo barathri ter gurgite vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *the maw, stomach* (from its insatiableness): Pl. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, *an abyss of the market*, Hor.

bărăthrus, i, *m.* = βάραθρος, *a man worthy of the infernal regions, a worthless fellow*: Lucr.

barba, æ, *f. the beard*, of men and animals: alba, Pl.: barbam promittere, *to let grow*, Liv.: barbam submittere as a sign of mourning), Suet.: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (a great insult), Hor.: barbam pascere sapientem, *to study the Stoic philosophy*, d. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard v. Smith's Ant. 57.) 2. Of animals: luporum, Hor.

barbărē, *adv. in the manner of foreigners, barbarously, rudely*, etc.: si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Of *Latin* (as opp. to Greek) Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, i. e. *into Latin*, Pl.

barbari, orum, v. barbarus.

barbăria, æ (rarely **barbaries**, *acc.* -em.), *f.* [barbarus] *an outlandish* or *foreign country*, i. e. one out of Greece or Italy: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Thus (with the Greeks) even of *Italy*, as opp. to Greece: Pl. ‖ Meton.: *mental* or *moral barbarousness*: barbaria forensis, Cic. Of *barbarism in language*: id. 2. *savageness, uncivilized manners*: inveteratam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Caesar), id.

barbaricum, *Subst.* v. barbaricus.

barbărĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = βαρβαρικός [barbarus], *outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous*, in opp. to Grecian or Roman: vestes, Lucr.: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) for *Italian, Roman*: urbes, Pl. Hence *Subst.* barbaricum, i, *n. a foreign land*: Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop.

barbaries, v. barbaria.

barbărus, a, um, *adj.* = βάρβαρος, *foreign, strange, barbarous*: and *Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian*; in opp. to Greek or Roman: barbarus hospes, Pl.: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Also of *Latin* as opp. to *Greek*: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris heternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. In barbarum, *adv. in the manner of barbarians* or *foreigners*, Tac. ‖ Meton.: Of manners: *uncultivated, rude, unpolished*: qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. 2. Of character: *wild, savage, cruel, barbarous*: barbari quidam et immanes, id.

barbātŭlus, a, um, *dim.* [barbatus] *having a small beard*: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba] *having a beard, bearded*: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. Meton. *an adult*: equitare in arundine longa, si quem delectet barbatum, Hor.: 2. *an ancient Roman*: aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula, Cic. ‖ Of animals: absol. *a goat*: Phaedr.: barbati mulli, Cic.

barbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba gero] *wearing a beard, bearded*: capellae, Lucr.

barbĭtŏn, *n.* and **barbĭtos**, *m.* and *f.* (only in *nom., acc.*, and *voc.*; *plur.* barbita, *n.*) = βάρβιτον (-ος), *a lyre, a lute*: age, dic Latinum, barbite, carmen, Hor. Meton.: *the tune played upon the lute*: non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas, Ov.

barbŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [barba] *a little beard*: non hac barbula, qua ista mulier) delectatur, sed illa horrida, Cic.

bardus, a, um, *adj.* = βαρδύς, *stupid, dull of apprehension* (very rare): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic.

bāro, ōnis, *m. a simpleton, blockhead*: nos barones stupemus, Cic.

basilica, v. basilicus.

bāsĭlĭcē, *adv. royally, splendidly, magnificently*: Pl.

bāsĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = βασιλικός, *kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent*: basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. ‖ Subst.: basilica, æ, *f.* = βασιλική (*sc.* οἰκία or στοά), *a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange*; *a basilica, portico*. Subsequently there were many such buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 57): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic.

bāsis, is, *f.* = βάσις (a stepping, going). Lit.: *a foot track* (of cattle, *etc.*). ‖ *a pedestal, foot, base*: in basi statuarum, Cic.: basis villae, *the foundation-wall*, id. ‖‖ In mathematics: basis trianguli, *the base of a triangle*, id.

bāsĭum, ii, *n.* [for sāvium, suavium] *a kiss, a kissing of the hand* (rare): jactat basia tibicen, *throws a kiss of the hand*, Phaedr.

bātillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, *n. a shovel, fire-shovel*, etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. ‖ *a fire-pan, chafing-dish*: prunae batillum, Hor.

bātĭŏla, æ, *f. a small drinking-cup*: Pl.

battuo, v. batuo.

batŭo (also written battuo), ui, ‡ *v. a.* and *n. to strike, beat, hit* (very rare): Pl. Of fencing, as *v. n.*: batuebat pugnatoriis armis, *he fenced with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. (Hence Ital. *battere*; Fr. *battre.*)

baubor, 1. *v. dep.* Of dogs: *to bark gently*: Lucr.

bĕātē, *adv. happily*: bene beateque vivere, Cic.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus] *happiness, blessedness*: Cic.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *happiness, blessedness*: Cic.

bĕātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Adj.* [beo] *happy, prosperous, blessed*: qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, Cic.: opto ut beatus sis, *I wish you all happiness*, id. ‖‖ *wealthy, in good circumstances*: Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimus et beatissimus civitatis, id. Poet. of inanimate things: *rich, abundant, excellent, splendid*: arces, Hor.: rus, id.

bellāria, ōrum, *n. plur.*: *dessert-fruits, nuts, confectionary, sweet wine*, etc.: Pl.

bellātor, ōris (ancient form duellator), *m.* [bello] *a warrior, soldier:* domi bellique duellatores optimi, Pl.: primus bellator duxque, Liv. ‖ Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, *etc.*): *warlike, valorous* (poet.): bellator Turnus, Virg.

bellātrix, īcis, *f.* [bellator] *a female warrior;* or *adj. warlike* (mostly poet.): Penthesilea, Virg.: diva, *i. e. Pallas*, Ov. Fig.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage*, Cic.

bellātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] humorously for bellulus, *pretty, neat:* bella bellatula, Pl.

bellē, *adv. finely, prettily, neatly, elegantly, well*, etc.: belle habere, *to be in good health*, Cic.: caetera belle, *the rest are right*, id.

bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellicus] *fond of war, warlike, martial, valorous:* gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic.: provincia, Caes. Fig.: bellicosior annus, *a more warlike year*, Liv.

bellĭcus (old form, duellicus), a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *pertaining to war, military:* ara duellica, Pl.: laus, Caes.: gloria, Tac. ‖ Subst.: bellicum, i, *n. a signal for march* or *for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, Liv. Fig.: iidem me bellicum cecinisse dicunt, *aroused, incited*, Cic. And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds the alarm*, id. ‖ Meton.: = bellicosus: *warlike:* Pallas, Ov.

belliger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum gero] *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.): gentes, Ov. Of inanimate things: ensis, id.

belligĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to wage* or *carry on war, to fight* (rare): cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv. Fig.: cum fortuna, Cic.

belli-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum potens] *powerful* or *valiant in war* (poet., and rare). *Subst.* Bellipotens, *i. e. Mars*, Virg.

bello, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* (bellor, 1. *v. dep.* Virg.) [bellum] *to wage* or *carry on war, to war:* quum ilia civitas cum Poenis bellaret, Cic.: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes.: quoad bellatum esset, *until the war should be ended* = debellatum esset, Liv. ‖ In gen.: *to fight, contend* (poet.): Ov.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

bellua, belluālis, -ilis, -inus, v. belua, *etc.*

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *pretty, elegant, lovely:* Pl.

bellum, i, *n.* (old form duellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.): [from duo: hence prop., *a contest between two, a duel*]: *war:* jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic.: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id. Phrases: apparare, *to arm, equip for war*, Nep.: parare alicui, *against any one*, id.: denunciare et indicere, *to declare*, Cic.: inferre alicui, *to make war upon*, id.: facere, id.: Caes.: agere, *to carry on, wage*, id.: administrare cum aliquo = contra aliquem, *to conduct as general*, Cic.: gerere cum aliquo, *to carry on, sustain* = sustinere, id.: deferre bellum ad aliquem, or dare alicui bellum, *to entrust any one with the management of a war*, id.: trahere, *to protract*, id.: ducere, *to protract*, Caes.: conficere, *to bring to a close*, id. The abl. bello sometimes = in bello, *in war, in time of war*; esp. in connection with adj.: apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. Contrasted with proelium, though the distinction is not always observed, and sometimes the terms are interchanged: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. ‖ Belli, *adverbially: in war, abroad*, gen. with domi: *in war and in peace*: belli domique, Sall. In Livy sometimes belli domoque. ‖‖ Fig.: cum improbis bellum suscipere, Cic.: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv. ‖ V. Meton.: for proelium, *a combat, fight*: hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg.

belluōsus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from benulus, from benus = bonus] *goodly, handsome, charming, lovely, neat, agreeable, polite*, etc.: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl.: Piliae et puellae Caecilae bellissimae salutem dicea, Cic. Of things: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpam, Ter.: recordor, quam bella paullisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the state was*, Cic.: quam sit bellum cavere malum, *how delightful it is*, id. (Hence old Fr. *bel, beol, biaul*; mod.: *beau, bel, belle.*)

bēlŭa (bellua), ae, *f. a beast*, esp. of large size, *a monster*: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic.: belua vasta lupus, Ov.: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus, veniens immenso belua ponto, id. Esp. *the elephant*: Ter. Fig.: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. ‖ Meton.: as a term of reproach: *beast, brute*: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. [Perh. connected with *bal-aena*, a whale.] (Hence Ital. *belva.*)

bēlŭātus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [belua] *ornamented with figures of animals:* tapetia, Pl.

bēlŭōsus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in beasts* or *monsters:* Oceanus, Hor.

bĕnĕ, *adv.* (*Comp.* melius: *Sup.* optime) [benus *for* bonus] *well, rightly, ably, beautifully, pleasantly, prosperously*, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic. ‖ Particular phrases: bene dicere, *to speak well, sensibly*: bene et sapienter dixti dudum, Ter. 2. Bene facere, in gen., *to do* or *act well*: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, Cic.: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, *etc., very well, well done, I am obliged*, etc., Plaut. and Ter. passim: bene facere alicui, *to do any one a kindness*: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere abstam, Liv. 3. Bene esse alicui, *to be well with any one, be fortunate for*: jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. So bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, *it is well, I am satisfied*, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, bene est: bene habent tibi principia, *are prosperous*, Ter. 4. Bene emere, *to buy cheap*: bene vendere, *to sell dear*: quo melius emptum sciatis, Cic. ‖‖ With *adj.* and *adv.: very, right, exceedingly*: bene magna caterva, id.: pectus bene fidum, Hor. 2. Non bene, vix bene, *hardly*: vix bene desieram, Ov. 3. As an exclamation: *good, excellent*, etc.: Cic.: and with *acc.* or *dat.: health to you!* etc.: bene vos, Pl.: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. (Hence Fr. *bien.*)

bĕnĕdĭcē, *adv.* [bene-dico] *affably, kindly*: Pl.

bĕnĕ-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to speak well of any one, to commend, praise*: with *dat.* (in this signif. usu. written apart): cui bene dixit unquam bono? bene dixit? imo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petulantissime est insectatus? Cic. *Absol.*: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor. ‖ *to say words of good omen*: heja bene dicite, Pl.

bĕnĕdictum, i, *n. a speaking in praise of, praise, commendation* (very rare): Pl.

bĕnĕ-făcio (more correctly as two words: v. bene), fēci, factum, 3. *v. n.* With *dat.: to do good to one, to benefit, show favour* (rare): tibi Di bene faciant omnes, Pl. Also erga aliquem. id. Pass.: quod bonis benefit beneficium, id.

bĕnĕfactum, i, *n.* = beneficium, *a benefit, kindness* (rare and poet.): pro benefactis pretium reddere, Pl. Used in the plural in the sense of *good actions*, where many edd. read bene facta: benefactorum recordatio, Cic.

bĕnĕficentĭa, ae, *f. kindness, beneficence:* quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentia? Cic.

bĕnĕficiārius, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] *pertaining to a favour* (as *adj.* rare): Sen. ‖ Subst.: Beneficiarii, orum, *m. plu. soldiers who had received some honour* or *special exemption from service:* duo cohortes, quae ex beneficiariis superiorum exercituum ad eum convenerant, Caes.

bĕnĕficium, ii, *n.* [beneficus] *a well-doing, good conduct*: Cato. But gen. used in the sense of *doing good, kindness, favour, benefit*: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. With *in* and *acc.*: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes. In *able,*

by the help, support: beneficio tuo salvus, Cic.: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. ‖. Trans. to public life: a *distinction, a favour, grant:* especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ed populi beneficium transferebatur, Cic. Esp. of *military promotions:* quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. Meton.: *the persons promoted:* magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes.

bĕnĕ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [bene and facio]. Lit.: *well-doing; generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging* (rare): ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic.

benefĭo, v. benefacio.

bĕnĕvŏlē, *adv. benevolently, kindly:* amice et benevolenter aliquid facere, Cic.

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (in MSS. also benivolens), entis, *adj.* for benevolus [bene volo] *well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging:* amicus multum benevolens, Pl.: benevolentior quam semper fui esse non possum, Cic. ‖. Subst.: *a well-wisher friend:* alicui amicus et benevolens, Pl.

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa (in MSS. also benivolentia), ae, *f.* [bene and volens] *good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship:* nihil est quod studic et benevolentia, vel amore potius, effici non possit, Cic.: felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliat, Caes. With *in* and *acc.:* huic Caesar pro ejus virtute atque in se benevolentia majorum locum restituerat, id.

bĕnĕ-vŏlus (in MSS. also benivolus), a, um, *adj.* [volo] *well-wishing, kind, friendly:* erga aliquem benevolus, Pl. Of servants: *devoted, willing:* servus domino benevolus, Cic.

bĕnignē, *adv.* Of feeling: *kindly, benevolently, courteously, favourably:* benigne et amice facere, Pl.: salutare benigne, Cic.: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, Liv. 2. benigne dicis, or *absol.* benigne, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: *I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you*, etc.: benigne dicis, Pl.: dic ad coenam veniat . . . Benigne respondet, Hor. ‖. Of action: *abundantly, liberally, generously:* benigne pecuniam praebere, Pl. Of things: si benigne corua vepres et pruna ferant, Hor.

bĕnignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [benignus] 1. Of feeling or behaviour: *good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness, courtesy, mildness:* etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, Cic. ‖. Of action: *beneficence, liberality, bounty, favour:* satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Pl.

bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.* 1. Of feeling or behaviour: *kind-hearted, kindly, friendly, pleasing, mild, affable:* benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Of things: oratio benigna, Cic. Poet. = *faustus, propitious, favourable:* quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit, Hor. ‖. Of action: *beneficent, liberal, bounteous*, etc. (opp. to malignus, *scanty, niggardly*): erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea haec tibi sunt servata, Pl. Poet. with *gen.:* vini somnique benignus, *a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor. Opp. to frugi bonae = prodigus, *prodigal, lavish:* Pl. 2. Of things: *abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich:* ager, Ov.: vepres, Hor.: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, id. [BEN root of *bonus*, and GEN root of *gigno*: cf. *malignus* and *privignus*.]

bĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make happy, to bless, gladden* (rare, and mostly poet.): hoc me beat, Pl.: ecquid beo te? *does that rejoice thee?* Ter. Hence, beas *or* beasti, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at that*, Pl. ‖. With *acc.* and *abl.: to make happy, reward with, enrich:* coelo Musa beat, Hor. [Root BH, which appears in bene, bonus.]

berbex, v. vervex.

bēs, bessis, *m.* [be-is = binae partes assis] *two-thirds of a unit* (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, *etc.*): fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, *i. e.* instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{4}$ *p. cent.*, $\frac{2}{3}$ was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 *p. cent.* ($12 \times \frac{1}{3}$) to 8 ($12 \times \frac{2}{3}$), Cic.

bestĭa, ae, *f. a beast* (an irrational creature; opp. to man: while *animal* includes man): quod si hoc apparet in bestiis, quanto id magis in homine, Cic. As a term of reproach: mala tu es bestia, Pl. ‖. Esp. *a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles:* hence, ad bestias mittere, id. (Hence Fr. *bête.*)

bestiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bestia] *pertaining to beasts:* bestiarius ludus, *a fight with beasts*, Sen. ‖. Subst. bestiarius, ii, *m. one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles*, praeclara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic.

bestiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little beast, or animal:* Cic.

bēta, ae, *f. a vegetable, the beet:* Cic. (Hence Fr. *bette.*)

bēta, *n. indecl.* = βῆτα, *the second letter of the Greek alphabet* (pure Lat. *be*, B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, Juv.

bi-, *two*, found in composition only [like Sans. *dvi-*: Gr. δι-]: the older form was *dui*, as dui-dens for bi-dens.

biber, *for* bibere, v. bibo.

bibĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [bibo].

bibliŏthēca, ae, *f.* = βιβλιοθήκη, *a library*, both *a library-room and a collection of books:* Cic.: (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 99.)

bĭbo, bibi, 3. *v. a. to drink:* Darius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius, : nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic.: lac, *to suck*, Ov. ‖. Particular phrases: bibere pro summo, *to drink the last cup, to drink very eagerly*, Pl.: Graeco more, *i. e.* propinando, *to drink to one*, Cic.: aut bibat aut abeat *let him quaff or quit!* id.: bibere flumen, poet.: *to dwell near a river:* qui Thybrim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. ‖. Transf. to things: *to imbibe, drink in, absorb:* cinnite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt, id.: amphora fumum bibere instituta, Hor. ‖‖. Fig.: longum amorem, Virg.: bibere aure or auribus, of eager listening, *to drink in:* pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. [*bi-bo* is a redupl. of the root BH or BO: cf. Gr. πί-νω, πέ-πω-κα; Lat. *po* in *po-tus, po-culum.*] (Hence Ital. *bevere*; Fr. *boire.*)

bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bibo] *drinking readily, freely:* bibulus Falerni, Hor. ‖. Transf. to things: *that sucks in or absorbs:* arena, Lucr.: lanae, *absorbing or taking colour*, Ov.

bĭceps, cipĭtis, *adj.* [bi caput]. *having two heads, two-headed* (rare): puella nata biceps, Cic.: Parnassus, *having two summits*, Ov.

bĭclīnĭum, ii, *n. a dining-couch for two persons:* Pl. [Bi and root CLIN, *to lean.* The root *clin* is seen in molino, clivus, *etc.*]

bi-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. two-coloured:* bicolor equus, Virg.: bacca, *green and black*, Ov.

bĭcorniger, ĕri, *m.* [bi corniger] *two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

bĭcornis, e [bi cornu] *adj. two-horned:* caper, Ov. ‖. Meton.: of a *two-pronged* fork, Virg. Of the new moon: Hor. Of rivers having two mouths: Rhenus, Virg.

bĭcorpor, ōris, *adj.* [bi corpus] *having two bodies* (rare): manes, poet. Cic.

bi-dens, entis, *adj. with two teeth, two-pronged:* ancora, Plin. ‖. Subst. *m. a pitch-fork, a two-pronged fork:* Virg. Hence, poet.: *agriculture:* bidentis amans, Juv. 2. *f.* (old form DUIDENS), *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete;* mactant lectas de more bidentes legifera Cereri, Virg. Meton.: *a sheep:* Phaedr.

bĭdental, ālis, *n. a place where any one had been struck by lightning*, or *killed by lightning and buried.* (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidens]; whence the name of the place, and of the officiating priest: v. Smith's Ant. 59): Hor.

bīduum, ii, *n.* [biduus] *a period of two days:* eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, Cic.: biduo post, Caes.

bīdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [bi- and dies] *continuing two days:* Liv.

bienn̄ĭum, ii, *n.* [bi annus] *a period of two years:* a publicanis debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, Caes.

bifāriam, *adv.* [bifarius] (*acc. fem. sc.* partem), *in two parts, in two places, twice*, etc.: bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic.: victoria duobus bifariam proeliis parta, Liv.: castra bifariam facta, id.: bifariam laudatus est, Suet.

bifārius, a, um, *adj. two-fold, double.* [Bi and FA, root of *fari*, "to speak;" cf. *ambifarius, multifarius, trifarius.*]

bifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bi fero] *bearing fruit twice a year:* biferique rosaria Paesti, Virg.

bifĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [bi- and FID root of findo] *cleft* or *divided into two parts:* bifidos relinquit rima pedes, Ov.

bifŏris, e, *adj.* [bi foris] *having folding doors:* valvae, Ov. ‖ *having two openings, double:* via (narium), App. Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg.

biformātus, a, um, *adj. double-formed, two-shaped:* poet. in Cic.

biformis, e, *adj.* [bi forma] *double* or *two-formed, two-shaped:* biformis Janus, Ov. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor.

bi-frons, ontis, *adj. with two foreheads* or *faces:* bifrons Janus, Vlg.

bifurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bi furca] *having two prongs, two-forked:* ramus, Ov.

bīgae, arum, *f. plu.* (also post-Aug. in *sing.* **biga**, ae) [contr. from bijugae] *a pair of horses* (rarely *of other animals*), *a two-horsed chariot:* Hector raptatus bigis, Virg.

bĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [bi jugum] *yoked two together:* equi, Virg.

bĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr.: certamen = bigarum, *the contest with the bigae*, Virg. ‖ Subst. **bijŭgi**, orum, m. *plu. sc.* (equi) *two horses yoked abreast:* desiluit Turnus bijugis, *from his two-horsed chariot*, id.

bi-lībra, ae, *f. two pounds:* bilibrae farris, Liv.

bilĭbris, e, *adj.* [bilibra] *weighing two pounds:* offae, Plin. 2. *containing two pounds:* cornu, Hor.

bilĭnguis, e, *adj.* [bi lingua] *two-tongued.* Meton.: *speaking two languages:* Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *double-tongued, hypocritical, treacherous:* domum timet ama bigamam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg.

bīlis, is (*abl.* bili, Plaut., Cic.; later, bile) *f. gall, bile:* rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. ‖ Meton.: *wrath, anger, displeasure:* bilem id commovet, *stirs the bile, makes one angry*, Cic.: bilem effundere, *to vent*, Juv. 2. Atra (or nigra) bilis, *black bile*, for *melancholy, sadness:* Cic. 3. *rage, madness:* Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atra bili percita est, Pl. [The same as *fel*; in Gr. and Eng. the labial becomes a guttural, χολή, *gall*; v. bos.]

bĭlix, icis, *adj.* [bi and LIC, root of licium] *with a double thread, two-threaded:* lorica, Virg.

bĭlustris, e, *adj.* [bi lustrum] *lasting two lustra*, i. e. *ten years* (very rare): bilustre bellum, Ov.

bimāris, e, *adj.* [bi mare] *situated between two seas* (poet.): bimaris Corinthi moenia, Hor.

bimātris, e, *adj.* [bi mater] *having two mothers* (poet.): Ov.

bimembris, e, *adj.* [bi membrum] *having limbs of two kinds:* bimembris puer, *half man, half beast*, Juv. Subst. bimembres = Centauri, *the Centaurs:* nubigenae, Virg.

bimestris, e (*abl.* bimestri; by poet. license, bimestre, Ov.), *adj.* [bi mensis] *of two months' duration* (rare): stipendium, Liv.: porcus, *two months old*, Hor.

bīmus, a, um, *adj. two years old, lasting two years:* merum, Hor.: nix, Ov.: bima sententia, *the vote concerning the continuance of a government for two years*, Cic.

bīni, ae, a (in the sing. Lucr. *Gen. plur.* freq. binum) [bi, with the distributive term. -nus; so ter-ni, quaterni] *two by two, two a-piece:* and sometimes as a cardinal number *two:* describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, *two censors for each state*, Cic.: nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, *two from each farm*, Ter. 2. As *card.* with *subst.* of plur. form but *sing.* meaning: binae (literae), *two epistles*, Cic. ‖. Hence of things that match: *a pair:* boves bini, *a yoke of oxen*, Pl.: binos (scyphos) habebam, *a pair, two of like form*, Cic. ‖. Absol.: nec findi in bina secando, Lucr.

binoctium, ii, *n.* [bi nox] *a space of two nights* (very rare): ut plus quam binoctium abesset, Tac.

binōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [bi nomen] *having two names* (poet.): binominis Ascanius (also called Julus), Ov.

binus, a, um, v. bini.

bipalmis, e, *adj.* [bi palmus] *two spans long* or *broad* (very rare): spiculum, Liv.

bi-partio (in MSS. also bipertio), no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to divide into two parts, to bisect:* genus bipartitum, Cic.

bi-partito (bipert.), *adv. in two parts, in two ways:* bipartito classem distribuere, Cic.: bipartito signa inferre, *to charge in two directions*, Caes. With esse or fieri: ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons intercesset, Cic.

bi-pătens, entis, *adj. opening in two ways, double:* portis alii bipatentibus assunt, Virg.

bi-pēdālis, e, *adj.* [bi pes] *two feet long, broad*, or *thick:* trabes, Caes.

bipennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bipennis fero] *bearing a two-edged axe:* Lycurgus, Ov.

bipennis, e [bi pinna]. ‖. Adj.: *having two edges, two-edged:* ferrum, Virg. Far more freq. ‖. Subst.: bipennis, is, *f.* (*sc.* securis) *an axe with two edges, battle-axe:* duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor.

bipertio, etc., v. bipartio, etc.

bi-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [bi pes] *two-footed:* equi, Virg.

bipinna, v. pipinna.

birēmis, e, *adj.* [bi remus] *two-oared* (rare): biremes lembi, Liv. ‖. Subst. 1. biremis, is, *f.*, *a small two-oared boat*, Lucan. 2. *a galley with two banks of oars* (v. Smith's Ant. 260): quatuor biremes impulsas vectibus transduxit, Caes.

bis, *adv. num.* [for duis, as bellum for duellum] *twice, in two ways, in a twofold manner:* bis perit amator, ah re atque animo simul, Pl.: in una civitate bis improbus fuisti, Cic.: bis consul, *who has been twice consul* (diff. from iterum consul, *whose second consulship is still unfinished*), Cic. With *in*, or simple *abl.*: bis in die, id.: bis die, Tib. With numerals and distributives: bis quinos dies, Virg. With cardinal numbers (poet.), *twice:* bis quinque viri, Hor. Bis tanto or tantum, *twice as great* or *as much:* bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Pl.

bisulcilingua, ae, *adj.* [bisulcus lingua] *with a cloven tongue.* Fig.: *of a hypocrite* or *deceitful person:* Pl.

bi-sulcus, a, um, *adj.*: 1 lit. *two-furrowed:* hence, in gen., *divided into two parts, cloven:* bisulca lingua, *forked*, Ov.

bito, *3. v. n. to go:* si filia ad me bitet, Pl. [Root ar, "go," seen also in compounds, *adbito, perbito, praeterbito*, etc.: the form *bĕto* also occurs: perh. the same root as in *vād-o.*]

bĭtūmen, ĭnis, *n. bitumen*, of which there are several kinds: Tac.

bĭtūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen] *consisting of bitumen, bituminous:* vires, a poet. circumlocution for *bitumen*, Ov.

bivĭum, i, *n.* [bi via] *a place with two ways*, or *where two ways meet:* in bivio portae, Virg. Fig.: Ov.

bivius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having two ways* or *passages* (rare): fauces, Virg.

blaesus, a, um, *adj. lisping, speaking indistinctly:* Ov. [Perh. akin to *blatire, blaterare.*]

blandē, *adv. flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* blande compellare hominem, Pl.: blande rogare, Cic.

blandĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus dico] *smooth-speaking, fair-spoken:* Pl.

blandĭlŏquentia, ae, *f.* [blandiloquens] *coaxing language, softness of expression:* old poet. in Cic.

blandĭlŏquentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *speaking caressingly, fair-spoken:* Pl.

blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus loquor] *smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fair-spoken:* Pl.

blandīmentum, i, *n.* [blandior] *a soothing, softening, blandishment, flattery* (gen. in *plu.*): nec virtutem minis

aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. In sing.: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. ‖ *anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic.: sine apparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, *without sauces, condiments*, Tac.

blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* [blandus] *to flatter, soothe, caress, coax*: with *dat.*: durae supplex blandire puellae, Ov. With *pron. reflect.*: *to flatter oneself*: cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? Ov. ‖ Meton. of things: *to please, be agreeable* or *favourable to; to allure, entice*: video, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic.

blandĭter, *adv. soothingly, flatteringly, courteously*: Pl.

blandĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [blandus] *a caressing, flattering*. In *sing.*: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. In *plur.*: *flatteries, blandishments, allurements* = blandimenta: hereditates mallitiosis blanditiis quaesitae, id. ‖ Meton. of things: *pleasure, charm, allurement*: blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, id.

blandĭtim, *adv.* [blanditus] *in a flattering, caressing manner*: Lucr.

blandus, a, um, *adj. smooth, smooth-tongued, flattering, caressing*: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, Cic. Poet.: with *inf.*: blandum et auritas fidibus canoris ducere quercus, Hor. ‖ In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming*: illecebris blandae voluptatis, Cic.

blătĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to talk idly* or *foolishly, to babble, prate*: cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, Hor.

blătĭo, 4. *v. a.* [akin to blatero, balbus, balbutio, *etc.*] *to talk foolishly, prate*: nugas blatit, Pl.

blatta, ae, *f. an insect; the cockroach, chafer, moth*. In Pliny probably a *beetle*. In Virgil it is doubtful whether a beetle or cock-chafer is meant: lucifugа, Virg.: vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor.

blennus, i, m. = βλεννός, *a blockhead, dolt*: Pl.

blītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum] *tasteless, insipid, silly, useless*: Pl.

blītum, i, *n.* = βλίτον, *a pot herb, a kind of orache*: Pl.

bŏārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *relating to neat cattle*: forum boarium, *the cattle market at Rome*: area quae posito de bove nomen habet, Ov.

bocchus, i, m. *a plant named after the king of Mauretania*: Virg.

bŏĭae, arum, *f. plu. a collar*: pedicae bojae, Pl.

bōlētus, i, m. = βωλίτης, *the mushroom*: boletum condire, Juv.

bōlus, i, m. = βόλος, *a throw* or *cast*. ‖ *of dice in gaming* (ante- and post-class. for *jactus*): Pl. ‖ *a cast of a fish-net*; and meton. *the draught of fishes*: bolum emere, Suet.

‖‖ Fig.: *a bait, an allurement*: is primus bolu'st, Pl. 2. *gain, profit* (vernac. *a haul*): crucior, bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam subito a fauci bus, Ter

bombax, *interj.* = βομβάξ, an exclamation of surprise: *strange! indeed!* Pl.

bombus, i, m. βόμβος [onomatop.] *a hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing*: tuba reboat raucum bombum, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *bombe*.)

bombўcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx] *of silk, silken*: panniculus, Juv.

bombyx, ўcis, m. = βόμβυξ, *the silk-worm*: Plin. It would seem from Plin. that silk was obtained from some other caterpillars in the island of Cos before the introduction of the true silkworm into Europe. ‖ Meton.: *a silken garment, silk*: Arabius, *Arabian*, Prop.

bŏnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bonus] *goodness*, both material and moral. Of things: bonitas praediorum, Cic. ‖ Of moral objects: ingenii, id. 2. Of character: *goodness, integrity, kindness, benevolence*, etc.: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. (Hence Ital. *bontà*; Fr. *bonté*.)

bŏnum, i, *n. a good*, whether material or moral. In the first signif. gen. plur.: *gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods*: bona multa bene parta, Pl.: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, Cic.: facere sibi bona multa, *to enjoy oneself*, Pl. ‖ *a* (moral) *good* or *blessing, prosperity, happiness*, etc.: tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, Cic.

‖‖ = commodum, *utility, profit, good*: bonum publicum, *the public weal*, Sall. So bono esse alicui: *to be of service to one, to profit him*: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. Hence: cui bono fuerit, *for whose advantage*, an expression of L. Cassius Pedianus, Cic.

bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form duonus, like duellum, Duellona, duis = bellum, Bellona, bis: cf. the letter B. *Comp.* melior. *Sup.* optimus), *good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right, etc.* ‖ Material: bona sedes, Pl.: bona saetas, i. e. *youth*, Cic.: forma, *beautiful*, Ter. 2. *large, considerable*, bona pars sermonis, Cic. 3. *wealthy, rich*: est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invideant bonis, *the rich*, Pl. Hence: 4. Res bonae, *prosperous circumstances, good fortune*: quod me in forum vocas, eo vocas, unde etiam bonis meis rebus fugiebam, Cic. ‖ Mental and moral: *good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright*, etc.: auctor, id.: animus, *calm, clear*, Pl.: bono animo es, ne formida, *be of good courage*, id.: dicta = facete dicta, *witticisms, bons mots*, Cic. Bonus vir, corresponding to the Gr. καλὸς κἀγαθός: quid dicam bonos, perspicuum est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, id. Also absol.: boni, *the good, the virtuous*, etc.: ut bonos boni diligant asciscantque sibi, id. So, bona mulier, *modest, virtuous*, Pl. 2. Opp. to ignavus, *brave, gallant, active*: boni atque ignavi, Sall. 3. *of high rank, honourable birth*: bono genere nata, Pl. Hence optimi sometimes = optimates: mihi nihil unquam populare placuit, eamque optimam rempublicam esse duco quae sit in potestate optimorum, Cic. 4. Bona venia *or* cum bona venia, a form of speech = pace tua, vestra, *with your good leave* or *permission*: abs te hoc bona venia expetо. Ter.: cum bona venia audiatis id quod invitus dicam, Liv. 5. Of behaviour towards others: bonus alicui, in aliquem *or* Absol.: *favourable, propitious, kind*: eo velim uti possem tam bono in me, quam Curione, Cic.: nondum bono animo in populum R. videremur, Caes. So, bona verba, *words of good omen*: dicamus bona verba, Tib. And transf. to common life: bona verba quaeso, Ter. Hence, *an appellation of Jupiter*: Juppiter optimus maximus; and the common formula: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit; for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Pl. 6. Bonus ad aliquid *or* alicui, *good for something*, i. e. *fit, proper, serviceable*: campi militi Romano ad proelium boni, Tac.: (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 7. Bone, in addresses: in a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor.: O bone, *my good fellow*, id.

bŏo, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *to cry aloud, roar*: boat coelum fremitu, Pl. Ov.

bŏrĕas, ae, m. [Βορέας or Βοῤῥᾶς] *the north wind*: (pure Lat. aquilo): Virg. *Acc.* Boream, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *north*: Boreae finitimum latus, Hor.

bŏrĭus (bŏrĭus) or **bŏrĕus** (bŏrĕus) = βόρειος, *pertaining to the north wind, northern*: sub axe boreo, Ov.

bōs, bŏvis (*gen. plur.* bŏvĕrum: Cato: regul. gen. boum: *dat. plur. contr.* bōbus, Hor.: more freq. būbus): *comm., an ox, a bull, a cow*: actae boves, Liv. Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to put a pack-saddle upon an ox*, i. e. *to impose upon a person a duty for which he is not qualified*, old poet. in Cic.: optat ephippia bos, like our "*a saddle to a cow*," Hor. Meton.: *a whip cut from neat's leather*: Pl. (Root. βοϝ; cf. Gr. βοF in βοῦς.) (Hence Ital. *bove*; Fr. *boeuf*.)

bŏvīle, v. bubile.

bŏvīllus, a, um, *adj.* old form for bubulus [bos] *pertaining to oxen* or *kine*: bovilla grex, in an old religious formula, Liv.

bŏvis, v. bos.

brăcae (braccae), arum, *f. plu.* (once in *sing.* **braca**, ae, Ov.), *trousers, breeches*, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: versicolore

sagulo, bracas tegmen barbarum indutus, togatos adloquebatur, Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 62).

brācātus (bracc.), a, um, *adj.* [braca] *wearing trowsers or breeches, breeched:* hence, *foreign, barbarian, effeminate:* sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari, Cic. ‖ Meton. for trans-alpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Plin. Hence sarcastically: O bracatae cognationis dedecus (of Piso, kindred with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius), Cic.

brāchiālis, e, *adj.* [brachium] *of or belonging to the arm:* nervus brachialis, Pl.

brāchĭum, ii, *n.* = ὁ βραχίων, *the arm;* particularly *the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow* (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): brachia et lacerti, Ov. ‖ In gen.: *the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers:* diu jactato brachio, Caes.: collo dare brachia circum, *to throw the arms around the neck,* Virg.: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis (of the movement of the arms in speaking), Cic.: brachia in numerum jactare, *according to the time of the music,* Lucr. Prov.: levi *or* molli brachio agere, *to act without energy,* Cic.: praebere brachia sceleri, *to lend aid,* Ov. ‖‖ Meton.: *the limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men. Of the claws of crawfish,* etc., id.: hence also *of the sign Cancer,* id.: and of *Scorpio,* Virg. ‖‖‖ Fig.: *objects resembling arms: the branches of trees:* (arcus) tam fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, Virg.: *an arm of the sea:* nec brachia longo margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov.: *the collateral ridges of a mountain:* Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. Of ships = antenna, *the sail-yards:* jubet intendi brachia velis, Virg. In milit. lang. a (*natural* or *artificial*) *out-work* (more usu. called lingua, *q. v.*): alia parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat, Liv. So of *the side-works, moles, in the fortification of a harbour:* id.

bractĕa, ae, *f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf:* leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg.

bractĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [bractea] *a thin leaf of gold:* Juv.

brassĭca, ae, *f. a cabbage:* Cato.

brĕvĭārĭum, ii, *n. a summary, abridgment, abstract:* rationum, Suet.: imperii, *statistical view,* id.: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official reports,* id.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [brevis] *somewhat short or small* (rare): homo, Pl.

brĕvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [brevis loquor] *one who speaks briefly:* Cic.

brĕvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [breviloquens] *brevity of speech:* Cic.

brĕvis, e, *adj. short, little, small,* of linear space and of time; (opp. to *longus, latus,* and *profundus* or *altus*). ‖ Of length and breadth: *short, narrow:* cursus brevissimus, Virg.: in Euboico scopulus brevis exsurgit alte gurgite, *a narrow rock,* Ov. Of height: *short, low:* ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, *lower,* Liv. Of depth: *shallow:* vada, Virg. Hence, subst. brevia, ium, *n. plu.*: *shallow places, shoals:* tres Eurus ab alto in brevia et syrtes urget, id. ‖ *little, small* (= parvus, exiguus): breve pondus, *short weight,* Hor.: mus, Ov. ‖‖ Of time: *short, brief, little:* brevior dies, Pl.: brevis hora, Lucr.: flores rosae, *soon fading,* Hor. 2. Adv. expressions: in brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and absol. brevi *or* in brevi, *in a short time, shortly, soon:* brevi tempore, *soon,* Caes.: in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere, *in a short time,* i. e. *with great rapidity,* id. Ad breve and brevi, *during a short time:* cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. ‖‖‖ Transf. to other things, esp. discourse: *brief, short, concise:* brevis narratio, Cic. Meton. of the speaker himself: brevior in scribendo, id.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. Hence brevi, *adv.: briefly, in few words:* id percurram brevi, Cic. Breve facere or dicere, *to be short or brief:* quid scribam? breve faciam, id. In breve cogere, *to comprise in few words:* in breve coactae causae, Liv. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor.

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis] *shortness.* Of space (rare): brevitas angusti freti, *the narrowness of the strait,* Gell.: hominibus Gallis, prae magnitudine corporum suorum, brevitas nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature,* Caes. ‖ = exiguitas, parvitas, *littleness, smallness:* corporis, Lucr. ‖‖ Of time: *shortness, brevity:* ita diei brevitas conviviis, longitudo noctis stupris conterebatur, Cic. ‖‖‖ Of discourse: *brevity, conciseness:* est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor. ‖‖‖‖ In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: fluit numerus tum incitatius brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic.

brĕvĭter, *adv. shortly, briefly, concisely.* Of space (extremely rare): seu libeat curvo brevius compellere gyro, *shorter,* i. e. *in a smaller circle,* Tib. ‖ Of discourse: *briefly, in brief, concisely, summarily:* multa breviter et commode dicta, memoriae mandabam, Cic. 2. Of syllables: quibus in verbis producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter, id.

brūma, ae, *f.* [contr. from brevima, brevissima]: *the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice:* solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic.: dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem, Caes. ‖ *the winter time, winter:* mox bruma recurrit iners, Hor.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma] *pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day:* dies, Cic.: signum, *Capricorn,* id.: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn,* Lucr. ‖ *wintery, of winter:* tempus, Cic.: horae, *the short winter hours,* Ov.

brūtus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. βαρύς, βρῦτος] *heavy, unwieldy, immovable* (rare): brutum pondus, Lucr.: bruta tellus, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *dull, stupid, insensible, irrational:* T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen.

būbīle (also bovile), is, n. [bos] *a stall for oxen:* Cato. Plautus uses the masc. form bubilis: ut possim rejicere in bubilem, ne vagentur, Pl.

būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* Virg.) [βύας, βύα] *an owl, the long-horned owl:* ignavus bubo, Ov.: Virg.

būbulcus, i, m. [bubulus, with term. -cus] *one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman* = arator: Cic.

būbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] *of oxen:* cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide,* Pl.

būcaeda, ae, *m.* [bos caedo] *one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide:* Pl.

bucca, ae, *f. the cheek* (puffed out in speaking, eating, etc., diff. from *genae*): sufflare buccas, Pl.: quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, Hor.: pictus Gallus distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic.: dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, (a colloquial phrase), *to speak (write) whatever comes uppermost,* Cic. Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, id. ‖ Meton.: *a declaimer, bawler:* Juv. [Connected with Germ. backs.] (Hence Ital. bocca, *bocconi.* Fr. *bouche, bouchée.*)

būccĭna (also bucina), ae, *f. a crooked horn or trumpet* (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet). ‖ *a war-trumpet:* bello dat signum rauca cruentum buccina, Virg.: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. 62): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, *at the third watch,* Liv. 2. Poet.: *Triton's shell,* used for blowing: Ov. [Perh. from *bucca.*]

būccĭnātor (buc.), ōris, m. [buccino] *one who blew the buccina, a trumpeter:* Caes. ‖ Fig.: *one who trumpets forth, publishes:* buccinator existimationis meae, Cic.

bucco, ōnis, m. [bucca] lit.: *one who has distended cheeks;* hence, *a babbler, blockhead* (very rare): stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl.

būccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a cheek, a mouth:* Suet. ‖ *the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth*

and cheeks: bucculas tergere, Liv. [Hence It. *bocchetta.*]

buccŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [buccula] *having full cheeks or a large mouth:* Pl.

bucerius, a, um, v. the follg.

būcĕrus (būcĕrius, Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* = *βούκερως, having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned:* bucera secla, *the race of horned cattle,* Lucr.: bucera armenta, Ov.

būcŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *βουκολικός, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic:* bucolicon poema, *Virgil's pastoral poems, Bucolics,* Col.: and Subst. Bucolica, orum, *n. plu.* = *τὰ Βουκολικά, Bucolics:* Ov.

būcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bos] *a heifer:* Virg.: Cic.

būfo, ōnis, *m. a toad:* Virg.

būleutērĭum (-on), ii, *n.* = *βουλευτήριον, the place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house:* in curia Syracusia, quem locum illi buleuterium vocant, Cic.

bulla, ae, *f. a bubble:* perlucida, Ov. **II.** *a boss, knob, stud* (upon a door, girdle, *etc.*): bullas aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. **III.** *the bulla or boss worn upon the neck (mostly of gold):* bulla ornamentum puerilitiae, indicium atque insigne fortunae, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 62). Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, *childish,* Juv. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals: Ov.

būris, is, *m.* [acc. to Serv., contr. from *βοὸς οὐρά,* ox-tail] *the crooked hinder part of the plough, the plough tail:* Virg.

bustĭrăpus, i, *m.* [bustum rapio] *a robber of tombs:* Pl.

bustŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [bustum] *pertaining to a place where dead bodies were burned:* bustuarius gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead,* Cic.

bustum, i, *n.* [BURO = uro, v. amburo] *a place where dead bodies were burned and buried:* Lucr. **II.** In gen.: *a tomb, sepulchral mound or monument:* Sardanapalus incidi jussit in busto: 'haec habeo,' *etc.,* Cic. Fig.: *Of the maw of an animal:* viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, Lucr.: bustum iegum omnium ac religionum, *the tomb or destroyer,* Cic.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, *f.* (buxum, i, *n.,* Virg.) = *πύξος, the pale, evergreen box-tree:* buxus densa follis, Ov.: perpetuo virens, id. **II.** Meton. *box-wood:* torno rasile buxum, Virg. Hence for *things made of box-wood: a pipe or flute:* tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia, id.: *a top:* volubile buxum, id.: *a comb:* crines depectere buxo, Ov.

C.

C, *the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponded originally in sound to the Greek* Γ. The Duilian inscription gives LECIONES for *legiones;* and even to the latest times *C.* and *Cn.* stood for *Gaius* and *Gnaeus.* But from an early period there was a tendency to give to *C* the sound of *K:* in inscriptions *Consul* is represented by the abbreviation *Cos.* not *Kos;* and *K* was retained as a written symbol only before *a,* as in KAL for *Calendae* and *Calumnia.* However, it seems undoubted that as long as Latin remained uncorrupted, *C* retained the hard sound of *K,* even before the vowels *i* and *e.* **II.** Interchanges of C with other letters: C and G: *vicesimus, tricesimus, etc.* rest on better authority than *vigesimus, trigesimus, etc.:* in It. and Sp. such words as *amicus, secundus,* are *amigo, segundo.* With *s* both C and G form *x;* *dico, dixi; rego, rexi.* 2. C and H: *h* becomes *c* in *traho, tractus; veho, vectus:* and *h* like *cs* form *x: traho, traxi; veho, vexi.* 3. C and T: we find *Basculi* and *Bastuli, Vectones* and *Vettones:* cf. *nux* (root, *nuc*) and Eng. *nut.* 4. C and P: *κίττα, coquo: λαίνω, linquo:* and vice versa, *λύκος, lupus:* so *columba* and *palumba.* 5. C interchanged with other labials: with *b,* see letter B: with *v* or *w: focus, foveo: nix, nivis: conniveo, connivi: vivo, vixi: Dacus, Davus.* **III.** Changes of C in the Romance languages: 1. Of C into *ch:* cf. Lat. *caballus, calidus, camera, canis:* with Fr. *cheval, chaud, chambre, chien, etc.* 2. Of C into *s:* cf. Lat. *facimus, licere, placere, etc.:* with Fr. *faisons, loisir, plaisir, etc.* 3. Of C into G: cf. Lat. *acer, macer, etc.:* with Fr. *aigre, maigre.* 4. Omission of C: (i) between two vowels: cf. Lat. *focus, locus, nocere, etc.:* with Fr. *feu, lieu, nuire.* (ii) followed by *t:* cf. Lat. *dictus:* Fr. *dit; pectus:* Fr. *poitrine.* (iii) followed by *r:* cf. Lat. *lacrima,* with Fr. *larme.* **IV.** As an abbrev. C stands for *Gaius* or *Caius,* and reversed, Ↄ, for *Gaia, Caia.* Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno.* As a numeral it denotes *centum.*

căballus, i, *m.* = (*καβάλλης,* Plut.) *an inferior riding or pack-horse, a nag, pony:* media de nocte caballum arripit, *his lean nag,* Hor. Prov.: optat arare caballus, id. (Hence It. *cavallo;* Fr. *cheval.*)

căchinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cachinno] *a violent laughing, immoderate laughter:* Cic.

căchinno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately* (rare): famulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr.: ridere convivae: cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic.

căchinnus, i, *m.* [cachinno] *a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, jeering:* in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *is said to have set up a loud laugh,* Cic.

căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* = *κακέω* and *χέζω, to go to stool:* Hor.

căcoēthes, is, *n.* = *κακόηθες* (a bad habit) *an obstinate, malignant disease:* Cels. **II.** *an itch for doing anything:* insanabile scribendi cacoëthes, *an incurable passion for scribbling,* Juv.

căcozēlus, a, um, *adj.* = *κακόζηλος, a bad imitator:* Suet.

căcŭla, ae, *m., a servant,* esp. *the servant or slave of a soldier:* Pl.

căcūmen, ĭnis, *n., the tip, end, or point of a thing; the peak, summit:* ut altis arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur inter se, *the extreme top,* Lucr.: pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus, Ov. **II.** Meton.: *the end, limit:* donec alescendi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth,* Lucr. [*Cac-umen* from root CAC, perh. the same as AC, v. acies.]

căcūmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cacumen] *to point, make pointed:* summas cacuminat aurea, Ov.

cădāver, ĕris, *n., a dead body, a corpse, carcass:* coabervatis cadaveribus, Caes.: informe, Virg. As a term of reproach of a worthless person: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam? Cic. [The usual deriv. from cado is supported by Gr. πτῶμα, a corpse.]

cădāvĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cadaver] *like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous:* Ter.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. *v. n. to fall, fall down from a height, sink,* etc. (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth or into the water,* Lucr. The place *from which* is designated by the *abl.* with *ab, ex, de:* a summo cadere, Pl.: ex equo, Cic.: cadere de equo, Pl. *Absol.:* cadere imbres, Lucr. 2. Of the heavenly bodies: *to set:* oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Virg. 3. *to fall away from, drop off:* laniger is gregibus sponte sua lanae cadunt, Ov. 4. Of streams: *to fall into, empty itself:* amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 5. *to fall (dead), to die, to be slain:* pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. With *ab:* torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, *should be slain by,* Ov. With *Abl.:* multa tibi ante aras nostro cadet hostia dextra, *shall be sacrificed,* Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to fall under, become subject to:* with *sub* or *in* and *acc.,* sometimes with *ad* and *acc.:* sub sensus cadere nostros, *to fall under the senses,* i. e. *to be perceived,* Lucr.: in conspectum, *to become visible,* Cic.: ad servitia, Liv. 2. With *in* or *sub* with *acc.: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit:* non cadit in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic.: in his rebus,

quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, id. **3.** *to fall upon a definite time* (rare): considera, ne in allenissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, id. Hence, *to fall due*: in eam diem cadere nemo, qui a Quinto debentur, id. **4.** With *dat.*: *to fall to one, to happen, occur* (esp. in an unexpected manner): and *absol.*: *to fall out, turn out*: nihil ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, id. *Absol.*: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, *how it would turn out*, id.: vota cadunt, *are fulfilled, realised*, Tib. So *of dice*: *to be cast, turn up*: illud quod ceciderit forte, Ter. Hence, cadere in (ad) irritum or **cassum**, *to be frustrated, fail*: omnia in cassum cadunt, Pl.: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. **5.** *to fall* (in strength, power, worth, *etc.*), *to decrease, diminish, abate, decay, etc.*: caduunt vires, Lucr.: cadit Eurus, Ov.: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg.: non debemus ita cadere animis, *to lose courage, be disheartened*, Cic.: cadent quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *fall into disuse*, Hor.: with *abl. of cause or formula, to lose one's cause or suit*: causa cadere, Cic.: also *absol.*, cadere, Tac.: with *abl. of crimen*: *to fall by an accusation, to be condemned*: criminibus repetundarum, id. Of theatrical representations: *to fall through, to fail* (opp. to *stare*): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. **6.** Gram. t. t., of words and periods: *to be terminated, end, close*: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. (Hence Fr. *choir, chance*; Eng. *chance.*)

cādūcĕātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceum] *a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce*: Liv.

cādūcĕum, i, *n.* (*sc.* sceptrum *or* baculum), or **caducĕus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* scipio) [κηρύκειον, r changed to d, as ad = ar] *the herald's staff*: caduceo ornatus, Cic. **2.** *the wand of Mercury*, as messenger of the gods: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 63).

cādūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caduceus fero] *bearing a herald's staff*, an epithet of Mercury: Ov.

cādūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] *inclined to fall, easily falling* (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. ‖. *that falls or has fallen, about to fall* (mostly poet.): frondes, Virg.: caduci bello, *slain in war*: bello caduci Dardanidae, id. In gen., *devoted to death*: juvenis, id. ‖‖. Fig.: *frail, fleeting, perishable, vain*: in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic.: fama, Ov.: spes, vana, *futile*, id. ‖V. In law, caduca bona were *possessions which had been left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions; they then fell to other heirs, or, if there was no claimant, to the exchequer*: *vacant, having no heir* (v. Smith's Ant. 60): hereditates, Cic. Hence, Fig.: nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, id.

cădurcum, i, *n.* [Caduroi, *a Gallic tribe*] *a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*: Juv.: and meton., *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed*: id.

cădus, i, *m.* = κάδος, *a large vessel* (mostly of earthenware) *for containing liquids, esp. wine; a jar, jug*: vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes, Virg. Meton. *wine*: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor.: also = urna, *a funeral urn*: sānus, Virg.

caecĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caeco gigno], *born blind*: Lucr.

caecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [caecus] *blindness* (rare): bonum incolumis acies, miserum caecitas, Cic. Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id.

caeco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make blind, to blind*: sol caecat, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: qui largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. ‖‖. Meton.: *to make dark, to obscure*. Fig.: of discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, Cic.

caecŭbum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Caecuban wine*: Hor.

caecus, a, um, *adj.*, *blind*: catuli, qui jam despecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi qui modo nati, Cic.: corpus, *the back*, Sall. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, *the blind leading the blind*, Hor.: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, *that may be seen without eyes*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *mentally or morally blind*: caecus atque amens tribunus, Cic. With *ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr.: pavor, Tac.: furor, Hor. ‖. Meton.: *that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret*: vallum caecum, *an invisible fence*, Caes.: foras, *private*, Virg.: vulnus, *a secret wound*, Lucr.: also, *a wound upon the back*, Virg. Meton.: caecum murmur, id. **2.** Fig.: of mental objects: caecas exponere causas, Lucr. ‖‖. Also Meton.: *dark, gloomy, obscure*: nox, Lucr.: domus, *without windows*, Cic.: acervus, (of chaos) *chaotic, confused*, Ov. **2.** Fig.: *uncertain, doubtful*: obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, *i. e. of an uncertain consequence* or *result*, Cic.: crimen, *that cannot be sustained*, Liv. **3.** *ineffectual, vain*: caeci in nubibus ignes, Virg.

caedes, is, *f.* [caedo] *a cutting* or *lopping off* (rare): ligni atque frondium caedes, Gell. ‖. *a cutting down, slaughter*, esp. in battle or by an assassin; *murder*: caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic.: caede cohortium cognita, Caes. Of *animals*, esp. *of victims*: studiosus caedis ferinae, *i. e.* ferarum, Ov. ‖‖. Meton.: *the persons slain* or *murdered, the slain*: caedis acervi, Virg. Also, *the blood shed, gore*: permixta flumina caede, Cat.

caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, *v. a.* [connected with cado, like *fall* and *fell*] 1 lit., *to cause to fall, to fell, cut down, hew, cut*: arbores, Cic.: silvam, Caes. Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i. e. *curry my own hide*, Hor. ‖. In gen.: *to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Proverb.: stimulos pugnis caedere, *to kick against the goad*, Pl. Fig.: in judicio testibus caeditur, *is pressed, hard pushed*, Cic. ‖‖. *to strike mortally, to kill, murder*: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, id. Poet.: caeso sparsuros sanguine flammam, *the blood shed in slaying*, Virg. **2.** *to slaughter animals*, esp. *for offerings, to slay, sacrifice*: signum in terram defodi, et piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. ‖V. Fig.: caedere sermones, a Graecism = κόπτειν τὰ ῥήματα, *to chat, converse*, Ter.

caelāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [caelo] *a bas-relief* (rare): clypei caelamina, Ov.

caelātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a carver in bas-relief, an engraver*: Cic.

caelātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of carving bas-reliefs*, esp. *in metals: engraving, chasing, toreutics* (v. Smith's Ant. 63): caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor vitrum, gemmas, praeterea quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. ‖. Meton.: *the engraved figures, carved work*: Suet.

caelebs (also **coelebs**), ĭbis, *adj. unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or a widower): caelebs senex, Pl.: Martius caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Meton.: caelebs vita, *the life of a bachelor*, id. ‖. Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs platanus, Hor.

caeles, **caelestis**, v. coeles and coelestis.

caellībāris, *a kind of pin with which the bride's hair was divided into six locks*: Ov.

caelĭcŏlae, caelicus, caelifer, caelifluus, caeligenus, caelipotens, caelispex, caelitus, v. coel.

caelo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [caelum] *to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase*: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Upon wood: pocula ponam fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. ‖. Meton. of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos; mirabile visu caelatumque novem musis opus, Hor.

caelum, i, *n.* *heaven*; v. coelum.

caelus, i, *m.* v. coelum.

caementum, i, *n.* [caedo] *a rough stone, as it comes from the quarry*, used for walls (most freq. in plur.): in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, Cic.

caena and its derivv., v. caena, *etc.*

caepa (also cepa), ae, *f.*, and **caepe** (cepe), is, *n.* (in plur. only cepae, arum,

f.), *an onion:* seu porrum et caepe trucidas, Hor. (Hence It. *cipolla.*)

caerĭmōnĭa, æ, *f. a religious usage, a sacred ceremony* (whilst *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimoniisque diligentissimus, Cic. ‖ I. *religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts* (mostly sing.): sacra summa religione caerimoniaque confiocre, id. ‖ II. *sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. [Since *coerare* was an old form of *curare, caerimonia* may be connected with cura.]

caerŭlĕus, in poetry also **caerŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [= caeluleus from caelum; the interchange of *l* and *r* is common] *dark blue, azure, dark-coloured:* poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, and other kindred objects: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes.: per soeli caerula, Lucr.: ponti plaga caerula, id.: caerulei dii, *sea-deities,* Ov.: deus, *Neptune,* Prop. Also of rivers: caeruleus Thybris, Virg. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov.: anguis, Virg. ‖ Meton. and poet.: *dark, gloomy, sable:* equi (Plutonis), Ov. ‖ III. *dark green:* quercus, Ov.

Caesărĕus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar:* Ov.

caesărĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare): *covered with hair, having long hair:* miles usque caesariatus. Pl.

caesărĭes, ei, *f. a head of hair* (only *sing.*): decoram caesariem nato genitrix affarat, Virg.: caesaries promissa, *long,* Liv. 2. *the hair of the beard* (rare): Ov.

Caesarinus, a, um [Caesar] *pertaining to Caesar:* celeritas, Cic.

caesicius, a, um, v. caesitius.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo] *by cutting, with cuts:* major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim facienda est, Col. 2. Milit. *t. t. with the edge of the sword,* opp. to punctim, *with the point:* punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. ‖ Rhetor. *t. t. in short clauses:* membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic.

caesĭtius (caesicius), a, um, *adj.* [caesius] *bluish, dark blue:* linteolum, Pl.

caesĭus, a, um, *adj. bluish gray* (very rare, and usually of the eyes). isto modo dicere licebit caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic.

caespes (also cespes), ĭtis, *m. a turf, sod:* recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering hovels, *etc.:* araque gramineo viridis de cespite fiat, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *a hut, hovel, shed:* nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, Hor.: *an altar:* positisque carbo caespite vivo, id. ‖ III. In gen.: *a grassy field, green sward, turf:* hastam de cespite vellit, Virg. [Gen. derived from *caedo.*]

caestus (also cestus), ūs, *m.* [caedo] *a strap of bull's hide, to which balls of lead or iron were fastened, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles): Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 82). ‖ II. *a female ornament:* v. cestus.

caeterus, a, um, with its derivatives; v. ceter.

caetra, æ, v. cetra.

călămister, tri, *m.* (**calamistrum,** i, *n.* Plaut.: Varr.) [calamus] *a curling iron, crisping-pin* (v. Smith's Ant. 64): calamistri vestigia, Cic. ‖ Fig. of discourse: *excessive* or *artificial ornament, flourish:* tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic.

călămistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister] *curled with the curling-iron:* coma, Cic.

călămĭtas, ātis, *f. damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity:* annona porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructuum non habet, Cic. Also, *the misfortunes of war, defeat:* magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse: quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from *calamus, culmus,* and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops. But it probably comes from *cad-o,* through the obsolete adj. *calamis* (whence *in-columis*): the interchange of *d* and *l* is common, and Pompey is said to have always written *kadamitas.*]

călămĭtōsē, *adv. unfortunately, miserably:* Cic.

călămĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] Act. *that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, destructive:* acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Fig.: per omnes partes provinciae te tanquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, id. ‖ Pass.: *suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable* agri vectigal, id.

călămus, i, *m.* = κάλαμος, *a reed, cane* (pure Lat. arundo, *q. v.*): Plin. ‖ Meton.: *objects made of reeds: a reed-pen:* quicumque calamus in manus meas incideri, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic.: *a reed-pipe:* unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *with a curved lip runs over the open reeds,* Lucr.: *an arrow:* hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor.: *an angling-rod:* calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. ‖ III. Transf. to things of a similar form: *any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade:* lupini calamus, Virg.

călăthus, i, *m.* = κάλαθος, *a wicker basket, a hand-basket* (= quasillum) (v. Smith's Ant. 64). Acc. to diff. uses, *a flower-basket a wool-basket, a thread or fruit basket,* etc.: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov.: calathi Minervae, Virg. ‖ Meton.: any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood: *a milk-bowl, milk-pail:* id.: *a wine-cup:* id.

călātor, ōris, *m.* [calo] (lit. *a servant for calling, etc.,* a crier: hence, in gen.), *any servant, attendant:* egomet mihi comes, calator, Pl.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

calcănĕum, i, *n.* [calx] (a rare form for calx) *the heel:* Virg.

calcar, āris, *n.* [id.] *a spur:* calcari quadrupedem agitare, Pl.: concitare, Liv. Fig.: *spur, stimulus, incitement:* dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. Proverb.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse,* Plin.

calcatus, a, um, *Part.* [calco].

calcĕāmentum (calcĭām.), i, *n.* [calceo] *shoeing, shoes* in gen.: calceamentum, solorum callum; cubile, terra: Cic.

calceatus (calciatus), a, um, *Part.* [id.] *wearing shoes, shod:* calceati et vestiti, Cic.

calceo (calcio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calceus] *to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe:* calceandi pedes, Phaedr. Of animals: mulas, Suet.

calcĕōlārĭus (calciol.), ii, *m.* *a shoemaker:* Pl.

calcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus] *a small shoe, a half boot* (rare): Cic.

calcĕus (also calcius), i, *m.* [calx] *a shoe, a half-boot* (v. Smith's Ant. 64): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic.: calceos poscere (= soleas poscere, v. solea), *to rise from table* (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin.: calceos mutare, i. e. *to become a senator* (from the high shoes worn by senators), Cic.

calciatus, *etc.,* v. calceatus, *etc.*

calcio, v. calceo.

calcĭtro, 1. *v. n.* [calx] *to strike with the heels, to kick,* of animals (rare): Plin. Fig.: *to resist, to be stubborn* or *refractory:* calcitrat, respuit, Cic. ‖ *to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe,* of one dying: Ov.

calcĭtro, ōnis, *m. one who kicks, a kicker:* equus, Varr. ‖ Of men: *a boisterous fellow, a blusterer:* Pl.

calco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calx] *to tread upon, to tread under foot, to walk or pass over:* adstructos moriens tum aceryos, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to trample upon, tread down, oppress:* calcare amorem, Ov.: hostem, Juv.

calcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small stone, a pebble:* conjectis in os calculis Cic.: dumosis calculus arvis, *gravel in the thorny fields,* Virg. ‖ *a stone used for reckoning;* hence, meton.: *a reckoning, computing, calculating:* calculum alicujus rei subducere, *to compute,* Cic.: ad calculos vocare aliquid, *to subject to an accurate reckoning,* id.: aliquem, *to settle accounts with any one,* Liv.

caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

călĕfăcio (contr. calfăcio), fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [caleo facio] *to make*

warm or *hot*, *to warm*, *heat*: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to heat, to anger, to disturb, excite*, etc.: calfacit hominem, id.

călĕfacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [calefacio] *to make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. ‖. Fig.: aliquem virgis, id.

calefactus or **calfactus**, a, um, *Part.* [calefacio].

calefio, ēri, v. calefacio.

călendae (Kal.), ārum, *f. plu.* [calo, are, because the commencement of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day] *the first day of the Roman month, the Calends*: (usually written Cal. (Kal.) *a. g.* Kal. Januar. *on the first of January*, Cic.) For the R. mode of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 66 *seq.* On the Calends interest fell due: hence for the debtor, tristes, Hor. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas solvere, i. e. *never to pay* (there being no calends in the Gr. year), Suet. On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia; hence, Martiis caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. ‖. Meton.: *a month*: nec totidem veteres quot nunc habuere calendas, Ov. 2. Calendae sextae, *the Calends of June*, id.

călĕnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [Cales] *Calenian wine*: molle Calenum, Juv.

călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n.* (caliturus, Ov.: *imperf.* caletur, Pl.) *to be warm* or *hot, to glow* (of things): sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. Poet. of persons, for aestuare: *to feel warm*: qui apud carbones assident semper calent, Pl. ‖. Fig.: *to glow* in mind, *to be roused, warmed, inflamed*: (leones) permixta caede calentes, *inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter*, Lucr.: femina calere, *to become enamoured of*, Hor. Also, *to be troubled, perplexed*: te calere puto, Cic.: mentis morbo, *to labour under*, Hor. 2. Of abstract things: *to be urged on zealously, to be carried on warmly*: illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic. 3. *to be yet warm, new*, or *fresh*: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl.

călesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [caleo] *to grow* or *become warm* or *hot*: calescere vel sprication vel igni, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to become excited, inflamed* with love, etc.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov.

calfacio, v. calefacio.

călĭda, ae (calda) *warm water, any warm drink*: Tac.

călĭdē, *adv. quickly, promptly*: calide quicquid acturus, Pl.

călĭdum (caldum), i, *n. a drink, hot wine and water*: Pl.

călĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (contr. form caudus; predom. in Aug. per. in prose, but was not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. *Comp.* caldior, Hor.) [caleo, like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, etc.] *warm, hot*: fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit*, Virg.: redemptor, *eager, active*, Hor. 2. *quick, ready, prompt* (rare): huic hominī opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quickly procured*, Pl. (Hence It. *caldo*; Fr. *chaud.*)

călĭendrum, i, *n.* [κάλλυντρον, ornament] *an unknown kind of female head-dress*: Hor.

călĭga, ae, *f.* [kindred with calceus, from calx] *a strong and heavy shoe worn by the Roman soldiers* (v. Smith's Ant. 68): mihi caligae ejus et fasciae cretatae non placebant, Cic.

călĭgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caligo] *covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare): coelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. ‖. Fig.: caliginosa nox, *obscure futurity*, Hor.

călĭgo, ĭnis, *f. a mist*: Notus terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum, Ov. ‖. Meton.: *darkness, gloom, obscurity*: tetris tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventurus esse arbitrati sunt, Cic.: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, *had occasioned dizziness*, Liv. ‖‖. Fig.: *mental blindness, dulness of understanding*: quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem, Cic. 2. Of gloomy circumstances: *calamity, affliction*: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id.

călĭgo, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [caligo]. I. *neutr. to emit vapour, to steam, reek*: Col. 2. *to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy*: caligare oculos, *the eyes are darkened*, Lucr.: lucus caligans, Virg. ‖. *act. to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure* (very rare): altae caligantesque fenestrae, *producing a dizzy blindness by their height*, Juv.

călĭgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caliga] *a small military boot*: Tac.

călim, v. clam.

călix, ĭcis, *m.* = κύλιξ, *a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel*: calix mulsi, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *wine*: Cat. ‖‖. *a cooking vessel, pot*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *calice*; Eng. *chalice.*)

callĕo, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [callum] ‖. *neutr. to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. 2. Fig. *to be hardened, callous, insensible*: Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. 3. *to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in*: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, Pl. ‖. *act. to know by experience* or *practice, to know, understand*: jura, Cic. With *a relative clause*: quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter.

callĭdē, *adv. skilfully. shrewdly, expertly*: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. ‖. *cunningly, craftily, artfully*: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall.

callĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callidus] *shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness*: nec calliditate Poenos, nec artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic. ‖. *cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*: scientia, quae est remota ab justitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, id. Of *stratagem in war*: Liv. Of *oratorical artifice*: Cic. In plur. Syri calliditates, Ter.

callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [calleo] *shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skilful*: ego ut agitator callidus, prinsquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. With *gen.*: rei militaris, Tac. In the Gr. manner, with *inf.*: callidus condere furto, Hor. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), Cic. ‖. In a bad sense: *crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac.: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Meton. of things: callidi doli, Pl.: audacia, Cic.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr.: Liv.), *a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track*: usu. *a path made by the treading of cattle*: quum calles et pastorum stabula praedari coepisset, Cic.: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducere, Liv. ‖. Poet.: *a course, race-ground*: Lucr.

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum] *with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*: Plin. ‖. In gen.: *thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus**, i, *m.*, Cels). *hardened skin* (esp. upon the feet or hands): calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *the firm flesh of certain animals*: aprugnum, Pl.: for which also absol. callum, id. ‖‖. Fig.: *hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain*, Cic.

călo (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), *to call out, proclaim, convoke* (only as *t. t.* in religious matters): calata comitia, *comitia held for consecrating a priest* or *a king*, Gell. [Root CAL or CLA: cf. *cal-endae, cla-mor, nomen-cla-tor.*]

călo, ōnis, *m. a soldier's servant*: (v. Smith's Ant. 68): Caes.: Liv. ‖. In gen.: *any low servant, drudge*: Cic.

călor, ōris, *m.* [caleo] *warmth, heat, glow*: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. 2. *summer heat*: vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, id. Hence also for *summer*, opp. to ver and auctumnus: mediis caloribus, *in the middle of summer*, Liv.: calores austrini, *the parching heat of the Sirocco*, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence*: si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. Poet.: *the fire of love*: trahere calorem, Ov.

caltha, ae, *f. a strong-smelling yellow flower*, prob. our *pot marigold*: mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg.

calthŭla, ae, *f.* [caltha] *a woman's robe of a yellow colour*: Pl.

cālumnia (anciently written kalumnia), ae, *f. false accusation, intrigue, trick, artifice, sophistry, a sophistical attack*: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, *by artifice*, Cic.: religionis calumnia, *a pretext derived from religious scruples*, id. 2. Fig.: *needless care, anxiety, apprehension*: in hac calumnia timoris et caecae suspicionis tormento, *in this misgiving produced by the illusions of fear*, Caec. in Cic. ||. Legal *t. t. false accusation, trickery*: calumnia litium aliquid petere, Cic.: calumniam jurare, *to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation*, Liv. 2. Meton. for actio calumniae, *an action respecting the motives of an accuser who failed in his proof* (v. Smith's Ant. 68): calumniam effugere, Cic.: condemnatus calumnia, Tac. [Calumnia presupposes a noun calumnus, which comes from the root CALU or CALV: v. *calvor*: it is perh. connected with *celare*.]

cālumniātor (kal), ōris, *m.* [calumnior] mostly *t. t. a contriver of tricks* or *artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler*: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic.

cālumnior (anciently kalumnior) atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [calumnia]. |. *to censure, attack, in a sophistical* or *unfair manner, to cavil*: nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. ||. Legal *t. t. to contrive legal artifices* or *false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections*: ludificari et calumniari, id. |||. Fig.: *to torment oneself with groundless care or anxiety*: sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi veniisset, suspicaturum, id.

calva, ae, *f. the bald-scalp*: Liv.

calvĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [calvus] *baldness* (rare for calvitium): prae calvitie, Suet.

calvĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *baldness*: Cic.

calvor, *3. v. a. dep. to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive*: Pl.

calvus, a, um, *adj. bald, without hair* (rare): raso capite calvus, Pl.

calx, calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*) *the heel*: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Pl.: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic.: caedere calcibus, *to kick*, Pl.: calces remittere, *to kick*, Nep. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (*sc.* jactare, *etc.*) *to kick against the pricks*, Ter. Meton.: *the foot*: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg. (Hence It. *calcagno*.)

calx, calcis, *f.* (sometimes *m.*): Lit. *a small stone*: hence *a counter* or *draughtsman* (rare for the *dim.* calculus, *q. v.*): prius dispeream faxo, quam unum calcem moverit, Pl. ||. *limestone, lime*, whether slaked or unslaked: materiem, calcem, Cic. |||. Meton.: *the goal* or *limit in a racecourse* (marked with lime or chalk): ad calcem pervenire, id.: ad carcerem a calce revocari, *to have to do a thing all over again*, id. (Hence It. *calcina*; Fr. *chaux*.)

camăra, ae, v. camera.

cambio, 4. *v. n. to exchange, barter*: App. (Hence the It. and mercantile *cambio, cambiare, cambiatura*, etc.; Fr. *change, changer*, etc.)

cămella, ae, *f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup*: Ov.

cămēlus, i, *m., a camel, a dromedary*. The camel, Camelus Bactrianus, Linn. has two humps; the dromedary, or Arabian camel, C. dromedarius, has only one: Cic. [From the Semitic *gâmâl*.]

cămĕra (also cămăra), ae, *f.* = καμάρα, *a vault, an arched roof, an arch*: Cic. ||. *a flat ship with a covering of planks*: Tac. (Hence Fr. *chambre*.)

cămīnus, i, *m.* = ὁ κάμινος, *a smelting furnace, a forge*: Aetnam impositam ruptis flamma exspirare caminis, Virg. Fig.: *an incessant, zealous labour*: Juv. 2. *a fire-place*: camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Proverb.: oleum addere camino, *to add fuel to flame, to aggravate an evil*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *cheminée*; Eng. *chimney*.)

campānus morbus, *a kind of wart endemic in Campania*: Hor.

campē, ēs, *f.* = κάμπη, *a winding, writhing*: campas dicere, *to seek evasions*, Pl.

campester, tris, tre, *adj.* [campus] *pertaining to a plain, flat, champaign, level*: opp. to montanus and collinus: campestres ac demissi loci, Caes.: vici, Liv.: urbs, id.: barbari, *dwelling in plains*, id.: hostis, *fighting in a plain*, id. Subst. campestria, ium, *n. plu., flat land, level ground*: pauca campestrium, Tac. ||. *relating to the exercises in the Campus Martius*: indus, Cic.: proelia, Hor. Subst. Campestre, is, *n.* (*sc.* velamentum), *a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron*: id. |||. *pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius*: gratia, Liv.

campus, i, *m. an even, flat space, a plain, field*, also *a field of battle*: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. With *ager* it conveys sometimes the specific, sometimes the generic sign.: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunia possidere, id.: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. 2. Meton.: *any level surface* (of the sea, of a rock, *etc.*): campi liquentes, Virg.: immota attollitur unda campus (*i. e.* saxum), id. 3. Fig.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, Quint. ||. Esp. *the Campus Martius* at Rome: *a place of assembly for the Roman people at the* comitia centuriata: Cic. Meton.: *the comitia themselves*: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, id. Also, *as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills, etc.*: id. There were other *campi* at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, *etc.* Hence 2. Fig.: *a field of action, a subject of debate*, etc. magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. (Hence Fr. *champ*.)

cămūrus, a, um, *adj. crooked, bent inwards*: camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Virg.

cānālis, is, *m. a pipe, groove, channel*, esp. *a water-pipe, conduit, a canal*: currentem fligmis potare canalibus undam, Virg.: Caes.: Liv.

cancelli, ōrum, *m. plu.* [dim. of cancer] *an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is inclosed and protected*: fori, *the bar of tribunals*, Cic.: *the barrier in the public spectacles*: id.: circi, Ov. ||. Fig.: *boundaries, limits*: si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, ques mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic.

cancer, cri (*gen.* canceris, Lucr.), *m. a crab* in a gen. sense: Virg. ||. *a sign of the zodiac*: Lucr.: Ov. Poet. *the south*: id.: and *great heat*: id. (Hence It. *granchio, cancro*; Fr. *cancre, chancre*.)

candē-făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* [candeo facio] *to make dazzlingly white*: Pl.

candēla, ae, *f.* [candeo] *a light, wax-light, tallow candle, taper*: breve lumen candelae, Juv. Meton. *fire*: candelam apponere valvis, *i. e. to set the house on fire*, id. ||. *a cord covered with wax* (which preserved it from decay): Liv.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* [candela] *a candlestick, a chandelier*: Cic.

candens, entis, *Part.* [candeo]. ||. *Adj.*: *shining white, glittering* (poet.): candida (facere) de nigris. et de candentibus atra, Ov.: candens elephantus, *ivory*, Virg.

candeo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter* (mostly poet.): ubi canderet vestis, Hor. ||. *to glow, to be glowing hot*: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, *as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace*, Lucr.: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic.

candesco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [candeo] *to become of a glittering white, to begin to glisten*: ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. 2. *to grow hot, to begin to glow*: ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr.

candidātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] *pertaining to a candidate*: Cic.

candidātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus] *clothed in white* (for albatus): Pl.

candidātus, i, *m. a candidate for office* (because clothed in a white toga: v. Smith's Ant. 18): praetorius candidatus, Cic.: candidatus Caesaris, *a candidate recommended by Caesar*, Vell. Hence proverb. petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus, *i. e. certain of the result*, Quint. ||. Fig.: *any eager aspirant or claimant*: candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin.

candidē, *adv.*, *in dazzling white*: candide vestitus, Pl.

candidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus] *shining white*: dentes, Cic.

candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] *of a dazzling white, clear, bright* (opp. to *niger*, a glistening black: while *albus* is a dead white, opp. to *ater*, a dead black): sidera, Lucr.: luna, Virg.: populus, *the silver poplar*, id.: vestis, Liv. 2. Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: *fair, beautiful*: Dido, Virg.: cervix, Hor. As an epithet of the gods: candidus Cupido, Cat. Proverb.: candida de nigris facere, *to make black white*, Ov. Poet. for candidatus, *clothed in white*: turba, Tib.: pompa, Ov.: candida sententia = candidi lapilli, *a sentence of acquittal*, id. ‖ Fig.: *pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless*, etc. Of the voice: *clear, pure, silver-toned*; opp. to *fuscus*: Quint. Of discourse: *clear, perspicuous, unaffected*: elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. And meton. of the orator himself: Messala nitidus et candidus, Quint. Poet.: of the winds: *making clear* or *bright*: candidi Favonii, Hor. 2. Of character: *pure, honest, upright, candid, frank*: candidus judex, id. And of conditions of life: *cheerful, happy, fortunate*: candida convivia, *joyful*, Prop.: nox, id.

candor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dazzling, glossy whiteness, clearness, radiance, brightness, splendour*, etc.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic.: tunicarum, Liv. Of personal beauty: *fairness, beauty*: fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. ‖ Fig.: Of discourse: *brilliancy, splendour*: fucatus candor, id.: *simplicity, naturalness*: T. Livius, in narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 2. Of mind or character: *uprightness, fairness, openness*: candor animi, Ov.

cānens, entis, *Part.* [caneo]. ‖ *adj. gray, grayish*: Ov.

cānens, entis, *Part.* [cano].

cānĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be white* or *hoary*: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg.

canes, is, v. canis.

cānesco, *3. v. incep.* [caneo] *to grow white* or *hoary*: pabula canescunt, Ov. Hence = senescere, *to grow old*: id. And Fig. of discourse: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, Cic.

cānĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canis] *a small dog* or *bitch*: P.fin. Hence Fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. ‖ *the Dog-star, Sirius*: flagrans, Hor.

cānīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dog, canine*: lac, Ov.: scaeva canina, *a favourable augury from a dog*, Pl. Fig.: litera, *the letter* R, Pers.: eloquentia, *abusive, snarling*, Quint.: verba, *cutting words*, Ov.

cānis (canes, like aedes, apes, for aedis, apis, *etc.*, Pl.), is, *com., a dog, hound*: canum fida custodia, Cic.: often used as *fem.* when the species is referred to: ut trudit acres multa cane apros, Hor. As a term of reproach, *dog*: Pl.: Ter. A contemptuous designation, *a hanger-on, a parasite*: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic.: CAVE CANEM, an inscription upon doors, "*Beware of the dog.*" Petr. ‖ *a constellation*, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes, Varr.): Ov. ‖‖ *the sea-dog*: Plin.: and mythically, of *the dogs of Scylla*: Lucr. (Hence Fr. *chien*.)

cānistra, orum, *n. plu. a wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers*, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic.: onerant canistris dona Cereris, Virg.

cānĭtĭes, ēi, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [canus] *a gray* or *grayish-white colour, hoariness*: Ov. Esp. freq. of gray hair: albaque toto vertice canities, id. Hence Meton.: *gray hair*: Charon cui plurima mento canities inculta jacet, Virg. 2. *old age*: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. (Hence It. *canuteza*.)

canna, ae, *f.* = κάννα, *a reed, cane*: palustris, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *things made of reed, a reed pipe, flute*: id.: *a small vessel, gondola*: Juv.

cannăbis, is, *f.*, and **cannabum**, i, *n.* = κάνναβις and κάνναβος, *hemp*: tibi torta cannabe fulto coena sit in transtro? Pers. (Hence It. *canape*; Fr. *chanvre*.)

cano, cĕcĭni, cantum, *3. v. n.* and *a.* (*perf.* canui=cecini, usual in the comp. concino, occino, *etc.*). ‖ Neutr. *to sing, sound, play*. Of men: si absurde canat is, qui se haberi velit musicum, Cic.: arundine, Ov. *Impers.*: lituus quo canitur, Cic. Of faulty delivery: *to speak in a sing-song tone*: id. 2. Of animals: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, *to crow*, id. 3. Of instruments, *etc.*: *to sound, resound*: canentes tibiae, id.: frundiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr. ‖ Act. *to sing, rehearse, recite* (with the *acc.* carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, *etc.*): carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id.: Ascraeum cano carmen, Virg.: praecepta canere, Hor. Proverb.: carmen intus canere (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic.: cantilenam eandem canis, *you sing the old song*, Ter.: canere aliquid surdis auribus, *to preach to the deaf*, Liv. 2. *to celebrate* or *praise in song*: canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic.: deos regesve, Hor. 3. *to prophesy, foretell, predict* (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): et mihi jam multi crudele canebant artificis scelus, Virg. ‖‖ Milit. *t. t.* both *act.* and *neutr.* Of signals: *to blow, to sound, to give*; or *to be sounded*. 1. *Act.*: bellicum canere, Cic.: signa canere jubet, *to give the signal for battle*, Sall. 2. *Neutr.*: primusquam signa canerent, Liv. 3. Receptui canere, *to sound* or *be sounded for a retreat*: Hasdrubal receptui propere cerinit, id. Poet.: with *acc.*: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. Also *impers.*: Caesar receptui cani jussit, Caes. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic.

canon, ŏnis, *m.* = κανών. Lit.: *a straight stick* or *pole*; hence, *a rule, canon, model*: sed heus tu qui κανόν esse meorum scriptorum soles, Cic.

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano] *melody, tune, sound, song*: cygni, Lucr.: Maritus aeris rauci canor, *martial clang*, Virg.

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor] *tuneful, melodious, harmonious*. ‖ Of the voice: canora vox Sirenum, Ov. And as a fault in delivery, *a sing-song, droning tone*: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic.: versus, Hor.: nugae, *mere jingling*, id. ‖ Of men or things producing sound: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic.: Triton, Ov.: aves, Virg.: ales, *i. e.* cygnus, *the tuneful bird*, Hor. Of instruments: fides, Virg.

cantātio, ōnis, *f.* [canto] *music, song*: Pl.

cantērīnus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [cantorius] *pertaining to a horse*: haec mulier canterino ritu astans somniat, *like a horse*, Pl.

cantērius (canth.), ii, *m.* [perh. κανθήλιος, a pack-ass] *a gelding*: Cic. Proverb.: canterius in fossa, *to be in a helpless condition*, Liv.

canthăris, idis, *f.* = κανθαρίς, *a genus of beetles*: of several species, freq. used in medicine, Cic.

canthărus, i, *m.* = κάνθαρος, *a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot*: Pl.. potare modicis cantharis, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a kind of sea-fish*: Ov.

cantherius, ii, and its derivv., v. canterius, *etc.*

canthus, i, *m.* = κανθός, *a wheel-tire*: Quint.: and meton. *a wheel*: Pers.

cantĭcum, i, *n.* [cantus] *a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a solo*: agere, Liv.: desaltare, Suet. ‖ *a song*, in gen.: chorus canticum insonuit, Phaedr. ‖‖ *a singing tone* in the delivery of an orator: Cic.

cantilēna, ae, *f.* [cantillo] *an old song*, colloq. for *silly prattle, gossip*: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic.: cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old song*, Ter.

cantĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cano] *a singing, a song* (rare): Pl.: Suet. 2. *an incantation, charm, spell*: id veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, Cic. (Hence It. *canzone*; Fr. *chanson*.)

cantĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [canto] *to sing* or *play often* (rare): ut habeas quicum cantites, Ter.: Cic.

cantiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cantio] *a flattering, alluring song*: Cic.

canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [cano]. ‖ Neutr. *to sound, sing, play*, etc.: Arcades ambo et cantare pares, Virg.: cantare ad manum histrioni, to comedy, *to sing and play while*

the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing, Liv. Proverb.: surdo, Prop., and ad surdas aures, *to preach to the deaf*, Ov. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: *to declaim in a singing tone, to drawl*: si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, Caes. Of animals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Of instruments (poet.): cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. **II.** Act. with *acc.* of carmen, versus, *etc.*: *to sing, play, recite*: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. **2.** *to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of*: Jampridem Istum canto Caesarem, Cic. **3.** Of an actor: *to enact, represent a part*: cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet. **4.** *to point out, indicate, forewarn* (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl.: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, id. **III.** *to use charms, incantations, to enchant* (mostly poet.): frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg.: cantatum carmen, *an incantation*, Ov.

cantor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a musician, singer, poet*: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, auceps syllabarum, Cic. And with *gen.* of the person: *an extoller, eulogist*: cantores Euphorionis, id. **II.** *an actor, player*: id.

cantrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female musician, a songstress*: Pl.

cantus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *tone, melody, singing; a song, a poem*: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic.: lugubres cantus, Hor.: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, Cic. **II.** *a prophecy, prediction* (poet.): veridicos edere cantus, Cat. **III.** *an incantation* (poet.): Ov. (Hence Fr. *chant.*)

cānus, a, um, *adj.* [v. caneo] *white, hoary, gray* (mostly poet.): aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov.: nix, Lucr. Esp. of *white* or *gray hair*: cano capite sique alba barba, Pl. Also, Subst. cani, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* capilli), *gray hairs*: non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. **II.** Meton. and poet.: *old, aged, ancient*: senectus, Cat.

căpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax] *a capability of holding much, largeness, roominess* (rare): Cic.

căpax, ācis, *adj* [capio] *able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy*: mundus, Lucr.: conchae, Hor.: pharetram, Ov.: urbs, id. With *gen.*: cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. Fig.: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: its sunt avidae et capaces, Cic. **II.** Of the mind: *able to grasp, capable, apt, fit for*: capax ingenium, *great, capacious*, Ov. With *gen.*: animal mentis capacius altae, id.: imperii, Tac.

căpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [capis] *a bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices*: Cic.

căpēdunc̆ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capedo] *a small bowl* or *dish used in sacrifices*: Cic.

căpella, ae, *f. dim.* [caper] *a she-goat*: distentae lacte capellae, Virg. As a work of art: Cic. **II.** *a star in the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra): sidus pluviale capellae, Ov.

căper, pri, *m. a he-goat, the goat*: vir gregis ipse caper, Virg.

căpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [caper]. **I.** Act. *to wrinkle, to contract*: caperatum supercilium, App. **II.** Neut. *to be wrinkled*: caperat frons severitudine, Pl.

căpesso Ivi (rarely, ii), ītum (*Part. fut.* capessiturus, Tac.), 3. *v. a.* [capio: cf. arcesso] *to seize, catch at eagerly, snatch, lay hold of* (rare): alia animalia cibum oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, Cic.: capessere arma, Virg. **II.** Of relations of place: *to strive to reach, to repair or resort to*. With *acc.*: Italiam, id. **2.** With *pron. reflect.* and *in* or *ad*: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. Fig.: quam (filius) se ad vitam praecipitem capessat, *betake himself to*, id. **III.** Fig.: *to take up, take in hand, or pursue with zeal, to undertake, enter upon, execute, manage*: iram, Liv.: jussa, Virg.: capessere rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs* (more forcible than accedere ad remp.), Cic.: Liv.: magistratus, Tac.: bellum, Liv.: fugam, *to take to flight*, id.: libertatem, Cic.

căpillātus, a, um, *Part.* [capillor] *having hair, hairy*: adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair*, Cic.: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. *very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn*, Juv.

căpillus, i, *m.* (capillum, i, *n.* Pl.) [caput] *the hair of the head*, sometimes *of the beard* (while crinis is any hair): erant illi compti capilli et madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, Cic.: promissus, *long*, Caes.: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. **2.** *the hair of animals*: cuniculi, Cat.

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3. *v. a.* (old form of the *fut. perf.* capso, Pl. Old orthog. of *perf.* cepet = cepit), *to take, lay hold of, seize*: arma, Cic.: ensem, Ov.: cibum, *to take, partake of*, Pl.: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge*, id. Of abstract things: documentum ex aliquo, Cic.: fugam, *to take to flight*, Caes.: consilium, *to adopt a plan*, id. **II.** *to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy*: oppida, id.: classem, Nep.: patriam suam, Liv.: locum, Sall. **2.** Fig.: of the bodily or mental powers (in the *pass.*): *to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed, etc.*: pedibus, Liv.: oculis et auribus captus, Cic.: vires velut mente capta cum jactatione fanatica corporis vaticinari, Liv. **3.** Of the will: *to captivate, mislead, seduce, delude*: te conjux aliena capit, Hor.: amore, Liv.: adulescentium animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. **4.** *to cast in a suit, to convict*: tu si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Pl. **III.** *to choose, elect*: me capere arbitrum, Ter.: loca capere, Caes. Hence of the election to priesthoods: Cic. So also of the choosing of places for religious usages: ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. **IV.** Of things occupying space: *to hold, receive, comprehend, contain*: plenus capit alveus amnes, Ov.: quum una domo jam capi non possint, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *to receive into the mind, to comprehend*: quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. **V.** Nautical *t. t.*: *to make a port, take a station*, etc.: insulam capere non potuerant, *could not make the island*, Caes. Fig.: ut tenere cursum possint et capere otii illum portum et dignitatis, Cic. **2.** On land (unus. for capesso) *to fly to a place*: omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv. **VI.** *to undertake, enter upon an office* or *calling* (for suscipio or capesso): magistratum, Liv.: moderamina (navis), Ov. **VII.** *to get, receive, gain* (of income, taxes, *etc.*): capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic.: vectigal ex agro, Liv.: stipendium capere jure belli, Caes. Hence, absol. *to inherit*: si capiendi jus nullum uxori, Juv. **2.** Gen. of other things: *to obtain, take, assume*: coronam, Lucr.: consulatum, Cic.: patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, *let us put on*, id. **VIII.** Of the feelings and passions: capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, *etc., to feel, suffer, enjoy*; and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capit, *to be seized by*: satietatem capere, Pl. So often in the formula, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes.: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio coperat, Cic.

căpis, idis, *f. an earthen vessel used in sacrifices*: Liv.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

căpistrum, i, *n. a halter, a muzzle*: Virg. Fig.: maritale capistrum, Juv. [From capio: cf. claustrum.] (Hence It. *capestro*; Fr. *chevêtre*.)

căpĭtal or **căpĭtāle** [caput]. Prop. *n. adj.* [capitalis]. Hence, Subst. *a capital crime*: Cic.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the head* or *to life, mortal*: capitale periculum, *peril of life*, Pl. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: *affecting a man's caput*, either in the sense of life or of social position: res rerum capitalium, Cic.: capitali poena afficere aliquem, Suet. **III.** Fig.: *deadly, mortal, dangerous*: capitalis inimicus, *a mortal enemy*, Pl.: hostis, *a dangerous enemy*, Cic.: odium, *deadly hatred*, id. **IV.** *pre-eminent, distinguished* (rare): capitale voramus ingenium sollers, Ov.

căpĭto, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a big-headed person*: Cic. [cf. fronto, naso.]

căpĭtōlĭni, orum, *m. plu. the superintendents of the Capitoline games* (v. Smith's Ant. 242): Cic.

căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n.* Καπιτώλιον [=

capitulum, from caput], *the Capitol at Rome*: Liv. ‖ Transf.: *the citadels of other towns*: Suet.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [capitulum] *by heads, summarily* (very rare): Nep.

căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput] *a small head*: Pl. Facetiously for *a man*: id. ‖ In architecture: *the capital of a column*: Plin. 2. *the capital of a triglyph*: Vitr. ‖ In late Lat.: *a chapter, section*: Tert. (Hence It. *capitolo*; Fr. *chapitre.*)

capra, ae, *f.* [caper] *a she-goat*: Cic.: *fera* = capreae, Virg. ‖ *a bright star in the constellation Auriga*: Hor. ‖ *the smell of the armpits*: id. (Hence It. *capriccio*; Fr. *caprice.*)

caprea, ae, *f.* [capra] *a roebuck*: Plin.: *a wild she-goat*: Virg. Prov.: *jungere capreas lupis* (of something impossible), Hor.

caprĕŏlus, i, *m. a kind of wild ox, chamois, roebuck*: Virg. ‖ Capreoli, in mechanics: *supports, props, stays*: Caes.

capricornus, i, m. [caper cornu] *capricorn*, or *the goat-horn, a sign of the zodiac*: Cic.

capri-ficus, i, *f.* [caper ficus: lit. *the goat-fig*, as we say dog-roses, *etc.*] *the wild fig-tree, the wild fig*: caprifici cruae sepulcris, Hor. Poet. *for something strange, foreign*: Pers.

caprigĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper gen, gigno] *goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind* (poet.): caprigenum hominum genus, Pl. Subst. *plu.* caprigeni, ae = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenorum *or* -arum): caprigenum pecus, Virg.

caprimulgus, i, m. [caper mulgeo] *a goat-milker*, poet. for *countryman*: Cat.

caprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper] *pertaining to goats*: pellis, Cic. Prov.: *de lana caprina rixari, to contend about trifles*, Hor.

capri-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [caper pes] *goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: capripedes Satyri, Hor.

capsa, ae, *f. a repository, chest, box*, esp. for books: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 70). (Hence It. *cassa*; Fr. *caisse.*)

capsārius, ii, m. [capsa] *a slave who took care of the capsae, in which books were kept, and carried those of school-boys*: Suet.

capso, is, it, *etc.*, v. capio.

capsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capsa] *a small box or chest*: Cat.

captātio, ōnis, *f.* [capto] *a reaching after* or *catching at* (rare): captatio verborum, Cic.

captātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who eagerly reaches* or *strives after* (rare): aurae popularis, Liv. Esp. *a legacy hunter*: Hor.

captio, ōnis, *f.* [capio] *a taking* or *seizing*: Gell. Fig.: *a deceiving, deception, fraud*: si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. 2. In dialectics: *a fallacy, a sophism*: captiones discutere, id. ‖ Meton.: *an injury, a disadvantage*: Pl.

captiōsē, *adv. captiously, insidiously*: captiose interrogare, Cic.

captiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [captio] *fallacious, deceptive*: societas captiosa, Cic. 2. *captious, sophistical*: captiosa probabilitas, id. *Sup.* id. Absol.: captiosa, *sophisms*, id. ‖ *dangerous, hurtful*: quam captiosum est populo! id.

captiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a quirk, quibble, sophism*: Cic.

captīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captivus] *a state of bondage, captivity*: Tac. Of countries, towns, *etc.*: *a taking, capture*: urbium, id. Also in *plu.*: id.

captīvus, a, um, *adj.* [captus, capio] *caught, taken prisoner* (esp. in war) usu. as Subst. *a prisoner, captive*: diutius servitutem perpessi quam captivi frugi et diligentes solent, Cic. In *fem.*: tristis captiva, Ov. ‖ Adj.: *pertaining* or *belonging to prisoners*: sanguis, Virg. Of animals: *caught* or *taken*: pisces, Ov.: ferae, id. 2. Of things: *captured in war, taken as booty*: captivae naves, Caes.: captivum ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Fig.: captiva mens, Ov. (Hence It. *cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*, "wretched, mean;" Eng. *caitiff.*)

capto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [capio] *to catch at frequently* or *eagerly, snatch, pursue, endeavour to catch, etc.*: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain, etc.*: sermonem, *to listen to*, Pl.: assensionem alicujus, Cic.: plausus, *to covet*, id.: misericordiam, id. With *Inf.* or clause as object: prendi et prendere captans, Ov. ‖ *to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, entice, etc.*: magnum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum, Pl.: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? Cic. Hence ‖ *to hunt for legacies*: testamenta senum, Hor. (Hence from *ad-captare*, It. *accattare*; Fr. *acheter.*)

captūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a taking, catching (of animals)*: Plin. ‖ Meton.: *that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes, etc.*: Suet. 2. *law or immoral gain, pay, &c.*: id.

captus, a, um, *Part.* [capio].

captus, ūs, *m.* [caplo] *a taking, seizing*: *that which is taken*: trium digitorum captu, *as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch*, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *power of comprehension, capacity, grasp of mind*: civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, *according to German notions*, Caes.: prudentes, ut est captus hominum, Cic.

căpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus] *pertaining to a coffin*: capularis homo, *near the grave*, Pl.

căpŭlus, i, m. [capio] *the handle of anything*: aratri, Ov. Esp. *the hilt of a sword*: Cic.: capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Virg. ‖ *a coffin, bier*: ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave*, Lucr. ‖ capulum, *a halter for fastening cattle.* (Hence from meaning III.: It. *cappio*; Fr. *câble*; Eng. *cable.*)

căput, ĭtis, *n. the head*, of men and animals. Proverb.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither head nor tail*, i. e. *neither beginning nor end*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the head, top, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end) *of anything*: capita summa papaveris, Liv.: tignorum, Caes. Of rivers: *their source* (*head*): Liv.: also (more rar.) *the mouth, embouchure*: Caes. Fig.: si quid sine capite manabit, Cic. Of plants, sometimes *the root*: vitis, Cato: also *vine-branches*: Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a man or animal*: ridiculum caput! Ter.: carum, Virg.: liberum, Cic.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. So, in capita, *to or for each person*, Liv. Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *physical life*: capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life*, Ter.: capite suo dimicare, *to fight for one's life*, Liv.: capitis poena, *capital punishment*, Caes.: capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. 2. *civil* or *political life*, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis, and might be either maxima, media, minima (v. Smith's Ant. 71): Cic.: Liv. 3. Poet.: *the head*, as the seat of the understanding, *the judgment, sense*: tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, Hor. 4. *the leader of anything, the chief person* or *thing*: caput sceleruni, *an arch knave*, Pl.: illic est huic rei caput, *author, contriver*, Ter.: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum Heraclides, Cic.: capita nominis Latini, *the heads, chiefs*, Liv. The predicate is gen. masc.: capita conjurationis ejus virgis caesi ac securi percussi, id. 5. Of things: jus nigrum, quod coenae caput erat, *the principal dish*, Cic.: caput literarum, *summary, chief contents*, id.: caput Epicuri, *the fundamental principle, dogma*, id.: rerum, *the chief* or *central point, head*, id.: Romam, orbis terrarum caput, Liv.: so in writings: *the principal clause* or *division, heading, chapter*, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Of money: *the principal, the capital, on which interest was paid*: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, Hor. Of any total: demit de capite medimna DC., Cic. (Hence It. *capo*; Fr. *chef*; Eng. *chief*: also Fr. *achever*, since *caput* in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

carbăsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [carbasus] *of* or *made of carbasus*: vela, Cic.

carbăsus, i, *f. very fine Spanish flax*: Plin. ‖ Meton.: *things made of it: a linen garment*: Virg. 2. *a sail*: tumidoque inflatur carbasus aus-

tro, id. 3. *a curtain* or *awning*: Lucr.

carbo, ōnis, *m. a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers*: Ter. Of *glowing coals*: qui apud carbones assident, semper calent, Pl.: Cic. ||. Fig. and poet.: sani ut creta an carbone notandi? *to be marked with black or white*, i. e. *as good or bad?* Hor. Prov. for something unimportant: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *charbon.*)

carbōnārius, a. um, *adj.* [carbo] *pertaining to charcoal.* Subst.: Carbōnārius, i, *m. a collier, a charcoal-maker*: Pl.

carbunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small coal.* Fig.: amburet miserō ei corculum carbunculus, Pl. ||. *a red-dish, bright kind of precious stone*: Plin. (Hence Fr. *escarboucle.*)

carcer, ĕris, *m. an inclosure*: hence, *a prison, jail*: ad illius poenam carcer aedificatus esse videtur, Cic.: *the prison at Rome*, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). Fig.: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. ||. Meton.: *the criminals confined*: in me carcerem effudistis, *you have emptied the prison on me*, id. As a term of reproach: *jail-bird*: Ter. |||. *the barrier* or *starting place in the circus* (opp. to meta *or* calx, *the goal*: v. Smith's Ant. 88): ruuntque effusi carcere currus, Virg.: usu. in *plur.*: qui vix e carceribus exierit quum palmam jam primus acceperit, Cic. Fig.: *the commencement of a course of action*, etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, *to begin life anew*, id.

carcerārius, a, um, *adj.* [carcer] *pertaining to a prison*: carcerarius quaestus, *jail fees, profits*, etc., Pl.

carchēsium, ii, *n.* = καρχήσιον, *a beaker* or *cup slightly contracted in the middle*: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 72). ||. *the similarly-formed upper part of a mast*: Lucan.

carcinōma, ātis, *n.* = καρκίνωμα, *a cancerous ulcer* (pure Lat. cancer). Fig.: of wicked persons and hopeless reprobates: Suet.

carcĕres, um, *m. plur. a class of Persian soldiers*: Nep.

cardiăcus, a, um, *adj.* = καρδιακός, *pertaining to the stomach*: cardiacus morbus, *indigestion, heartburn*, Cels. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, *m. one who has a disease of the stomach*: Cic.

cardo, ĭnis, *m. the hinge of a door*: vellere postes a cardine, Virg. ||. Fig.: *that on which all depends, the chief point or circumstance*: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, id.

carduus, i, *m., the thistle*: Virg. (Hence Fr. *chardon.*)

cārō, *adv. at a high price* (rare): Suet. ||. *dearly, highly*: carius aestimata, Planc. in Cic.

cārectum, i, *n.* [carex] *a place covered with sedge*: tu post carecta latebas, Virg.

cāreo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* (*pres. subj.* carint = careant, Pl.: *pass.*: carendus, Ov.) constr. with *Abl.*; in earlier poets also with *Gen. or Acc.*: *to be without, not to have*: carere culpa, Ter.: dolore, Cic. Also, *to be absent from*: forensi luce, id.: libens patria carere, Tac.

2. Of inanimate objects: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic. ||. *to be destitute of, to want*: commodis omnibus, id.: tali munere, Virg.: virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. With *Gen.*: tui carendum quod erat, Ter. With *Acc.*: quia id quod amo careo, Pl.

cārex, ĭcis, *f.* This plant is spoken of as acuta by Virg., and it would appear to be some kind of *rush*, not a *sedge*: frondibus hirsutis et carice pastus acuta, Virg.

cārĭca, ae (sc. ficus), [Caria] *a kind of dry fig*: Cic.: also for *dried figs*, in gen.: Ov.

cārĭes, em, e (other cases appear not to be in use), *f. rottenness, decay*: vertitur in teneram cariem, rimisque dehiscit cymba, Ov.

cārīna, ae, *f. the bottom of a ship, the keel*: carinae aliquanto planiores, quo facilius vada excipere possent, Caes. ||. Meton. and poet.: *a ship* or *vessel*: statio male fida carinis, Virg. (Hence Fr. *carène*, and the Eng. verb *to careen.*)

cārīnārius, ii, *m.* [καρός = κηρός, wax] *a dyer of yellow*: Pl.

cārĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caries] *decayed, rotten*: dentes, Plin. ||. Fig.: cariosa senectus, Ov.

cāritas, ātis, *f.* [carus] *dearness, scarcity, high price*, or *value*: caritas annonae, Cic. Also absol.: *dearth, dearness*: qua ex re primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. ||. Fig.: *high regard, respect, love accompanied with esteem*: ingenita erga patriam caritas, Liv. The subjoined *Gen.* usually denotes the object: *love for*: patriae et suorum, Cic.: reipublicae, Liv. In *plur.*: *affections*: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. But sometimes the *Gen.* denotes the subject: *the love of any one*: credo vos non pecuniam, non opes violentas, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupisse, *the affection of the citizens*, id. (Hence Fr. *charité*, dearness; *charité.*)

carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (old form casmen) *a tune, song, strain*, both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): carmine vocali clarus citharaque Philammon, Ov.: citharae liquidum carmen, Lucr. ||. *a poem, poetry, verse*: poetam grave plenumque carmen fundere, Cic.: Iliacum, Hor. Sometimes absol. for *lyric poetry*: carmina tu gandes, hic delectatur iambis, id. And opp. to the drama for *an epic* or *lyric poem*: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. For *a book* or *canto*: in primo carmine, Lucr. |||. *a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction*: ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, Virg. |V. *a magic formula, an incantation*: per libros carminum valentium, Hor. V. *a formula in religion* or *law, a formulary* (since the laws were anciently written in verse): cruciatus carmina, Cic. lex horrendi carminis erat, *of terrible import*, Liv. (Hence Fr. *charme, charmer.*)

carnārium, ii, *n. a flesh-hook*: Pl. 2. *a larder, pantry*: id.

carnĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* (old form, carnufex) [caro facio] *an executioner, torturer, hangman*: aderat janitor carceris, carnifex praetoris, mors terrorque sociorum, Cic.: rapere ad carnificem, Pl. Fig.: *a tormentor, murderer*: meus carnifex, Ter. As a term of reproach, *scoundrel, villain*: Cic.

carnificīna, ae, *f.* [carnifex] *the office of hangman*: carnificinam facere = carnificem esse, Pl. ||. *the place of torture*: Liv. Hence, meton.: *the rack, torture, torment*: carnificinam subire, *to suffer the torture*, Cic. Fig.: carnificina est aegritudo, id.

carnĭfico, atus, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to execute, behead*: carnificari (hostes) jacentes, *to cut in pieces, mangle*, Liv.

cāro, ui, 3. *v. a.* [κείρω, κάρη] *to card* (extremely rare): Pl.

cāro, carnis, *f. flesh*: Cic.: lacte et carne vivere, Caes. In *plur.*: carnes vipereae, Ov. 2. Fig.: of discourse: Quint. 3. In contempt: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. (Hence Fr. *chair.*)

carpentum, i, *n. a two-wheeled carriage* or *chariot*, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 72): carpento ingredi Capitolium, Tac.: Gallica, Liv.

carpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather*: flores ab arbore, Ov.: rosam, Virg. 2. Of animals: *to graze on, browse*, etc.: Cic.: carpunt gramen equi, Virg. Poet. of envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. Sometimes transf. to men: carpe cibos digitis, id. 3. Poet. of other things: *to tear off, tear away*: summas carpens media inter cornua setas, Virg. Of wool: *to pluck*: vellera, id. Hence: *to spin*: pensum, id. ||. Fig.: *to pick, gather*: omnes undique flosculos carpam, Cic. 2. *to take, enjoy, use, make use of*: diem, Hor.: somnos sub dio, Virg. 3. In a bad sense: *to pick* or *carp at, to slander, calumniate*: Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur, Caes.: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 4. *to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume*: vires, Virg.: lividas oblivione, Hor. In milit. lang.: *to weaken an enemy, to harass*: agmen adversariorum, Caes.: novissimos, Liv. 5. *to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide*: saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est, Cic.: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 6. *to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take* or *pursue one's way* (poet.): viam, Virg.: iter, Hor.: supremum iter = mori, id.: gy-

rum, *to go in a circle*, Virg. (Hence It. *carpia*; Fr. *charpie*, "lint.")

carptim, *adv. by pieces, by detached parts, separately*: res gestas carptim persedbere. Sall. 2. *at different places or points, on different sides*: carptim aggredi, Liv. 3. *at different times, gradually, separately*: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac.

carptor, ōris, *m.* [carpo] *a carver of food*: Juv.

carptus, a, um, *Part.* [carpo].

carrūca, æ, *f.* [carrus] *a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage*: Suet. Hence It. *carrozza*; Fr. *carrosse*; Engl. *carriage*.]

carrus, i, *m. a kind of four-wheeled waggon or car*: Cæs.: Liv.

cārunculæ, æ, *f. dim.* [caro] *a little piece of flesh*: Cic.

cārus, a, um, *adj. dear, costly, high priced*: carior annona, Cic.: carissimam annonam necopinata vilitas consecuta est, id. ‖ Fig.: *dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved*: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, *my dearest and best friends*, id. Subst. **cari**, *the loved ones*: Pl. (Hence Fr. *cher*.)

cāsa, æ, *f. a hut, cottage, cabin*: in milit. lang. *a barrack, tent*, etc.: in casa, quæ more Gallico stramentis erant tectæ, *were thatched with straw*, Cæs. Proverb.: ita fugias, ne præter casam, *observe a just medium*, Ter. (Hence Fr. *chez*; and *caserne*, like *caverna* from *cava*.)

cascus, a, um, *adj. old, primitive*: a Sabine or Oscan word: Cic.

cāsĕŏlus, i, *m.* [caseus] *a small cheese*: Virg.

cāseus, i, *m. cheese*: major pars victus in lacte et caseo et carne consistit, Cæs.: premere, Virg. (Hence It. *cacio*, and Eng. *cheese*: the Ger. *käse* is also prob. a derived word.)

casia (more rar. **cassia**), æ, *f* = *σκοία* or *κασσία*, *a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon*: Virg.

cāso, ī, v. n. *incep.* [cado] *to be ready to fall, to totter* (very rare): Pl.

cāssē, *adv. fruitlessly, in vain*: casse ne tempus teneretur, Liv.

cassea, æ, *f.* = *κασσία*, *a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon*: Virg.

cāsses, ium (in sing. *abl.* casse, Ov.), *m. pl. a hunting-net, a snare, toil* (poet.): decidere in casses, Ov. Meton.: *a spider's web*: Virg. Fig.: *snares, plots*: Tib. [Perh. either from *cadere* as Ger. *falle* (a trap); or from *capere*.]

cassia, v. casia.

cassida, æ, v. cassis.

cassis, idis (cassida, æ, Virg.), *f.* [in Etruscan word] *a helmet* (prop. *of metal, while galea was of leather*): Cæs. Sometimes synonymous with galea: Ov.

cassis, is, *c net*, v. cassea.

cassus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from *carco*] *empty* (mostly poet.): cassa nux, Hor. ‖ With *abl.* or *gen.*: *wanting, devoid of, deprived of* (poet.): lumine cassa, *deprived of life, dead*, Virg.: casses luminis exuis, Cic. ‖‖ Fig.: *vain, empty, worthless, fruitless*: cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, id.: cassa formido, *unfounded*, Lucr. Subst.: casse memorare, *to talk idly*, Pl. In cassum, or in one word incassum, *adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose*: temere, incassum, *without aim or purpose, fortuitously*, Lucr. vana incassum jactare tela, Liv.

castānea, æ, *f.* = *κάστανον*, *the chestnut-tree*: Plin. ‖. *a chestnut*: Virg.

castē, *adv. purely, without stain, uprightly*: caste et integre vivere, Cic. ‖. *chastely, modestly*: tneamurque, ut adultam virginem caste et ab amatorum impetu prohibeamus, id. ‖‖. *piously, devoutly*: pure ac caste tribuere deorum numini, id.

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum] *pertaining to a castle or fortress*: castellani triumphi, *for the capture of a castle*, Cic ‖. Subst.: castellani, orum, *m. plu. the occupants of a castle, the garrison*: Sall. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellātim, *adv.* [id.] *castle-wise*: dissipati, *scattered about in different fortresses*, Liv.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum] *a castle, fort, citadel, strong-hold*: Cæs. ‖. Fig.: *shelter, defence, refuge*: castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. ‖‖. Meton.: *dwellings in an elevated position*: Virg. (Hence Fr. *château*, and old Fr. *chûtel*, as in *Neuf-châtel*.)

castĕrĭa, æ, *f. a part of a ship, where rowers were accustomed to rest*: Pl.

castĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [castigo] *deserving punishment*: Pl.

castĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a correcting, chastising, punishment, reproof*, etc.: omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. In *plu.*: Liv.

castĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who corrects or chastises, a corrector, reprover*: minorum, Hor.

castĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [castigo] *confined, compressed.* ‖. *Adj.*: *small, slender, close*: pectus, Ov.

castĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* 11t. *to make clean, to cleanse*: hence, *to correct, chastise, punish, reprove, censure*: castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. Pompeius segniores castigat, Cæs. ‖. *to correct an error, to set right, mend*: carmen, Hor. ‖‖. *to hold in check, to rein in, to restrain* (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis superioribus castigare, Liv. Fig.: examen in trutina, *to correct the judgment*, Pers. [From *castus*, prob. through an obsolete adj. *castigus*: v. castus.] (Hence Fr. *châtier*.)

castimōnĭa, æ, *f.* [castus] *purity, chastity, abstinence* (esp. of the ministers of religion) (rare): per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum, Cic.: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. ‖. *purity of morals, morality*, in gen.: Cic.

castĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *chastity, purity of body*: ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic.

castor, ōris, *m.* = *κάστωρ*, *a castor, beaver*: pars Lat. fiber: *acc.* castora, Juv.

castŏrĕum, ei, *n.* [castor] = *καστόριον*, *the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver*. In *plur.*: Virg.

castra, orum, v. castrum.

castrensis, e, *adj.* [castra] *pertaining to the camp*: castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic.

castro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [connected with caedo] *to cut, castrate*: castrare mares vetuit, Suet.

castrum, i, *n.* ‖. In sing.: *any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress* (rare for castellum): ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, Nep. More usual as *nom. prop.*: as, Castrum Trutentinum, Pomp. in Cic. ‖. In plur.: castra, orum, *n. a military camp, an encampment* (for an account of its construction, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. *73 sq.*) nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic.: ponere, Cæs.: munire, id.: communire, Liv.: habere castra, *to encamp*, Cæs.: castra movere, *to break up*, id.: castra stativa, *a permanent camp*, Cic.: æstiva, *summer camp*, Suet.: hiberna, Liv.: castra navalia, *a naval station*, Cæs.: nautica (*the same*), Nep.: castra Prætorianorum, *the barracks of the Prætorians in the suburbs of Rome*, Suet.: Tac. As *nom. prop.* like castrum, Castra Cornelia, or Cornelia, *etc.*, Cæs. 2. Meton.: *a day's march*: secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 3 *military service*: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Cæs. 4. Fig.: of *philosophical sects*: Epicuri castra, Cic. [Either connected with *casa*, or perh. from *cado*, in the sense of "settling down:" so Germ. *lager*, "a camp," from *liegen*, "to lie."]

castus, a, um, *adj.* 11t.: *clean*: in gen., *morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless*, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castas, Pl.: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. Of things: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic.: signa, *signs, indications of innocence*, Ov. ‖. *bodily pure, chaste, continent*: Minerva, Hor. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr.: vultus, Ov. ‖‖. *pious, religious, holy, sacred*: ego qui castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. [Root CAS.] (Hence Fr. *chaste*.)

cāstŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [casa] *a little cottage or hut, a small house*: Juv.

cāsus, ūs, *m.* [cado] *a falling, a fall, an overthrow*: stillicidi, Lucr.: nivis, Liv. In *plur.*: Lucr. ‖. Fig. Of time: *the end*: extremæ sub casum hiemis, Virg. 2. *a moral fall, a false step, an error*: Cic. 3. *that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance*: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Cæs.: itur ad casum tabulæ, *to the hazard table*, Juv.

Hence casus is used in the sense of *danger, peril*: quae res magnum habet casum. Cic. **b.** In *Abl.* adverbially: *by chance, by accident*: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. **4.** *an occasion, opportunity*: aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. **5.** *an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap*: meum illum casum tam horribilem, Cic. **b.** Euphemist. for *death*: Gracchorum casus, Caes. **6.** Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our *state, condition* (usually a *bad* one): sibi praestare, si in eum casum deduceretur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, Id. **7.** gramm. *t. t.*: *a case*: casus rectus, *the nominative*, Cic.

cătăgēlāsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = καταγελάσιμος, *serving for ridicule, a banterer, jeerer*: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl.

cătămĭtus, i, *m. an effeminate person, catamite* (scortum masc.): Cic.

cătăphractēs, ae, *m.* = καταφρακτής, *a coat of scale-armour*: Tac.

cătăphractus, a, um, *adj.* = καταφρακτος, *mailed, mail-clad* (pure Latin, loricatus): Liv.

cătăplus, i, *m.* = κατάπλους, *the arrival of a ship*: hence Meton.: *a ship or fleet that arrives*: Cic.

cătăpulta, ae, *f.* = ὁ κατάπλτης, *an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult* (v. Smith's Ant. 381): Vitr. **II.** Meton.: *a missile*: Pl.

cătăpultārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catapulta] *pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it*: catapultarium pilum, Pl.

cătăracta (also catarracta), ae, *f.* = ὁ καταράκτης or καταρράκτης: *a waterfall*; esp. *that of the Nile*: novissimo cataracte, Plin. **II.** *a portcullis*: Liv.

cătărastrĭa, ae, *f. a word coined to designate a kind of spice*: Pl.

cătē, *adv. wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously*: Pl.

cătĭa, ae, *f.* [a Germ. word] *a kind of missile weapon*: Virg.

cătella, ae, *f. dim.* [catena] *a little chain*: Liv.: Hor.

cătellus, i, *m. dim.* [catulus] *a little dog, puppy, whelp*: Cic. As a term of endearment: Hor.

cătellus, , *m. dim.* (for the more common form catella) [catena] *a small chain*: Pl. (Hence Fr. *cadeau.*)

cătēna, ae, *f. a chain, a fetter*: in catenas conjicere, Caes.: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. **II.** *a series of things connected together, a chain* (Poet.): Lucr. **III.** Fig.: *a barrier, restraint, bond*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *chaîne.*)

cătēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [catseno] *bound with a chain, chained, fettered*: catenatus janitor, Ov. Fig.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, *connected as by a chain*, Quint.

cătērva, ae, *f. a crowd, a band of men*: Postumius obvium cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic.: juvenum, Hor. **II.** Milit. *t. t. a body of soldiers, a troop, company*; esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. **III.** *a company* or *troop of actors* (usu. grex): Pl. **IV.** Of animals (very rare): pecudum, Lucr.: avium, *a flock*, Virg.

cătervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop*: catervarii pugiles, *fighting in bands*, Suet.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.] *in companies, in troops*: non acie, neque ullo more proelii, sed catervatim, *in disordered masses*, Sall.

căthĕdra, ae, *f.* = καθέδρα, *a chair*, esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair*: discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor.: also, *a sedan-chair*: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 76). Hence, meton.: cathedrae molles, *effeminate women*, Id. **II.** *a teacher's* or *professor's chair*: Id. (Hence Fr. *chaire, chaise.*)

cătillo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [catillus] *to lick a plate*: Pl.

cătīnus, i, *m. a deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot*: Hor. **II.** *a censer*: Suet.

cătōnĭum, ii, *n.* [κάτω] *the lower world*: Cic.

cătŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [prob. from an obsol. catus, *dog*] *a young dog, a puppy*: omnis in perfectis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. **II.** In gen.: *the young of wild beasts, a whelp*: catulos ferae celent inultae, Hor.

cătus, a, um, *adj.* [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr.] *clear-sounding, shrill*: Enn. in Varr. **II.** Transf. to the intellect. In a good sense: *knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise*: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic. Constr. with *inf.*: jaculari, Hor. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, crafty, cunning*: cata est et callida, Pl.

cauda (coda, like codex, plostrum, *etc.*, Varr.), ae, *f. the tail of animals*: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, Cic. Proverb.: caudam jactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon*, Pers.: caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision*, Hor.: cauda leonem facit, *the tail shows the lion*, Quint. Humorously: *the end of Verres' name*, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. (Hence Ital. *coda*; Fr. *queue.*)

caudĕus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. instead of caudicĕus, from caudex] *of wood, wooden*: caudea cistella, Pl.

caudex (cōdex), icis, *m.* (rare), *the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem*: quin et candicibus sectis, traditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, Virg. **2.** *the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment*: codex, Pl. **3.** A term of reproach: *block, dolt, blockhead*: caudex, Ter.

caudĭcālis, e, *adj.* [caudex] *pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood*: provincia, humorously, *the employment of wood-splitting*, Pl.

caulae, arum, *f. pls.* [apparently contr. from cavilae, from cavus] *an opening, hole, passage*: per caulas corporis omnes, Lucr. **II.** *a sheep-fold* or *cote*: Virg.

caulis, is, *m.* = καυλός, *the stalk* or *stem of a plant*: cepae, Col. **2.** Esp. *a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage*: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Ital. *cavolo*; Fr. *chou.*)

caupo, ōnis, *m. a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. [Cf. κάπηλος; Germ. *kaufen*; Eng. *chapman.*]

caupōna, ae, *f.* [caupo] *a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess*: App. **II.** *a retail shop, an inn, tavern*: Cic.

caupōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shop* or *tavern*: cauponius puer, *a shop* or *tavern boy, waiter*, Pl.

caupōnor, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to traffic* or *trade in anything*: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. in Cic.

caupōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caupona] *a small inn* or *tavern*: Cic.

caurus (cōrus), i, *m. the north-west wind*: Caes.

causa (caussa), ae, *f. a cause, reason, motive, inducement*; also, in gen., *an occasion, opportunity*: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cujus est causa, Cic.: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Caes. With *ad*: causa ad objurgandum, Ter Poet. with *inf.*: causa consurgere in arma, Virg. In a pregnant signif. = justa causa, *good reason, just cause* meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, Cic. **II.** Causa, in *Abl.* with *gen.* of subs. or *abl.* of pronominal adj.: *on account of, for the sake of*: voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, id.: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, id. **III.** *a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence*: fingit causas ne det, Ter.: so, per causam, *under the pretext*: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Caes. Also *an apology, excuse*: causam accipere, *to admit*, Cic. Hence, nullam *or* non causam dicere, quin, *to make no objection, allege nothing*, etc.: non causam dico quin, quod meritus sit, ferat, Ter. **IV.** In gen.: *the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject*: Cic.: Quint. **V.** In law: *a cause, judicial process, suit*: causae privatae, Cic.: publicae, id.: causa cadere, *to lose an action*: ita jus civile habemus constitutum, ut causa cadat is, qui non, quemadmodum oportet, egerit, Id.: causam dicere, *to plead a cause*, Liv.: causam cognoscere, *to examine into* (as a judge), Caes. Hence, *interest, profit, advantage*: ubi quiesco omnis familiae causa constitit tibi, Pl. **VI.** *a political party, faction*: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, Cic. **VII.** *a relation of*

friendship, connection: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. **VIII.** In gen.: *a condition, state, relation, position, case*: in eadem causa fuerunt Usipetes, Caes. **IX.** *a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge*: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. (Hence Ital. *cosa*; Fr. *chose*.)

causārius, a, um, *adj. sick, diseased*: corpus, Sen. Subst.: causarii vel latere vel faucibus, Plin. **II.** Milit. *t. t. discharged on account of ill health, invalid*: tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur, Liv.

causia, ae, *f.* = καυσία, *a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun*: Pl.

causidĭcus, i, *m.* [causa dico] *a pleader, advocate* (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in its extended sense, and often contemptuously): Cic.: nec causidicus, nec praeco loquatur, Juv.

causificor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [causa facio] (very rare) *to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend*: Pl.

causor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [causa] *to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend*, etc. Fig.: *to discuss or debate a question*: Lucr. **II.** *to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to make a pretext, to pretend, to plead*: stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique, Hor.: negotia, Tac. *Absol.*: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. With *a clause*: causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in insula, Liv.

causŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a petty lawsuit*: Cic.

cautē, *adv. cautiously, carefully*: iter caute diligenterque factre, Caes. **II.** *with security*: aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, Cic.

cautēs (cautis, Prud.), is, *f. a rough, pointed rock*: saxa et cautes timere, Caes. As a symbol of insensibility: Ov.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo] *cautiously, warily* = caute (rare): cautim et paulatim dabis, Ter.

cautio, ōnis, *f.* [caveo] *wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection*: a malis natura declinamus: quae declinatio si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic.: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, *I must beware* (colloquial): hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, Ter.: mea cautio est, *I must see to it*, Cic.: res cautiones habet, *the matter requires caution*, id.: also, *admits of caution*: quae cautionem non habebunt de iis non ita valde laboro, id. **II.** In law: *a security, bond, warranty, bail*: vestrae cautiones infirmae sunt, id. Fig.: *an oral warranty, pledge*: id.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who is on his guard*: Pl. **II.** *a surety*: Cic.

cautus, a, um, *Part.* [caveo]. **I.** *Adj.*: *wary, heedful, cautious, provident*: ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus 'st, Ter.: parum cauti providique, Cic. Of things: cautissima senectus, Tac. **2.** In a bad sense: *sly, artful, cunning*: vulpes, Hor. **III.** *Pass.*: *made safe, secured*: quo mulieri esset res cautior curavit, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, id.

cāvĕa, ae, *f.* (*gen.* caveāī, Lucr.) [cavus] *an excavated place, a cavity*: Plin. **II.** *an inclosure for animals, a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive*, etc.: avis inclusa in cavea, Cic. **II.** *the audience-part of a theatre*: cavea ima (*the seat of the nobility*), media and summa (*the seat of the lower classes*): magis delectatur qui in prima cavea spectat; delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultima, id. Meton.: *a theatre*: id. (Hence Ital. *gaggia, gabbia*; Fr. *cage*; Eng. *cage*.)

cāvĕō, cāvi, cautum (*imper.* regul. cāvĕ; but also cāvē, Hor.), 2. *v. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against. Absol.*: non fuisse difficile cavere, Caes. **2.** With *ab*: ille Pompeium monebat, ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. **3.** With the *simple abl.*: caveo malo, Pl. **4.** With *ne*: *to take heed lest*: *to guard against being*: caves, ne videat aliquis, *that no one sees*, Ter. **5.** With *subj.*, without *ne* (only in *Imper.*): ignoscas, Cic. And cave with a verb in *plur.*: cave dirumpatis, Pl. **6.** With *ut*: *to take care that*: caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, Cic. **7.** With *acc.*: omnia, id.: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. Hence in the *Pass.*: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic.: ne quid eis noceatur a Caesare cavetur, Caes. And with an objective *inf.*: caveret id petere a populo Romano, Sall. **8.** Cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo: Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must be on my guard*, Pl. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: *to look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one*: tu ceteris cavere didicisti, Cic. **2.** *to give security*: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Caes. **3.** *to get security*: tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, amplius eo nomine neminem petiturum, Cic. **4.** *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will*, etc.: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, id.: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, id. **III.** Cavere alicui, *to protect, have a care for*: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse alibi solet, id.

cāverna, ae, *f.* [cavus] *a cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: magna vis terrae cavernis continetur caloris, Cic.: caverna navium, *the hold of ships*, id.

cavĭlla, v. caulae.

cāvilla, ae, *f. dim.* [cavus *f.*] *a quibble, trick, shuffle* (very rare): aufer cavillam: *none of your tricks*: Pl.

cāvillātio, ōnis, *f.* [cavillor] *a quibbling, shuffling*: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv. Hence it comes under the head of facetiae (or smart sayings) in the sense of *banter, jesting, scoffing*: Cic.: acerba, Suet. **II.** *a quibbling, sophistical discourse, sophistry*: cavillationes ineptae, Quint.

cāvillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a scoffer, jeerer, caviller*: cavillator facetus, Pl.: Cic.

cāvillātrix, icis, *fem. adj.* [id.] *sophistical*: cavillatrix concinsio, Quint.

cāvillor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [cavilla] *to make captious objections, to cavil at*: cavillari tum tribuni, et populum exsolvere religione velle, Liv. So also to *scoff, jeer, banter, satirize*, etc.: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic. With *Acc.*: tribunos plebis, Liv.

cāvillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little cavil, jest*: Pl.

cāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cavus] *to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate*: naves ex arboribus, Liv.: parmam galeamque gladio, *to pierce through, perforate*, Ov.: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *to hollow out*, poet. for *to round off, fabricate*, Virg.

cāvum, i. *n.* or **cāvus**, i. *m. a hole, a hollow, a cavity*: Liv.: Hor.

cāvus, a, um, *adj., hollow, hollowed, concave*: cava conveniant plenis, Lucr.: concha, Virg.: vena, Cic. Hence, *deep, deep-channelled*: cava flumina, Virg.

cē, an inseparable demonstrative particle answering both in form and meaning to the Fr. *-ci* in *celui-ci, ceci*, and in fact *ce* is the basis of all the French demonstratives. Ce is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. **1.** To pronouns: thus we have the forms hi-c, illi-c, isti-c: sometimes the ce is doubled, and we find hancce, hacce, istaecce, but not so frequently as some suppose. When ce is doubled and followed by *ne* it becomes *ci*, as in hiccine, isticcine, illiccine. **2.** The adverbs hoc, huc, hac, hinc, illuc, illinc, illac, istinc, *etc.*, which already have the particle ce, are somewhat strengthened by its reduplication, as hicce, hucce, hincce, illicce: so sic and sicce. Ce occurs also in nunc, tunc, from num and tum. When ne is added ce becomes ci, as huccine, siccine, nunccine.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go, move, walk* (in this sense rare and poet. for incedo): candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Pl. Fig.: nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor. **II.** Fig. like ire: *to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work*: and acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, *to succeed, to fail*, etc.: Catilinae neque petitio neque insidiae prospere cessere, Sall.: bene, Hor.: male alicui, Ov. So, cedere ad factum, *to take place, come to pass*, Pl. **III.** Cedere pro aliqua re: *to go for something* (as of equal value), *to be the price of*: epulae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. **IV.** *to go away, to with-*

draw, depart, retire, pass away: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic.: cedere e vita, *to die*, id.: vita, Tac.: horae quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, *pass away*, Cic.: cedere memoria, *to be forgotten*, Liv.: non cessit fiducia Turno, *did not desert*, Virg. 2. Milit. *t. t.*: cedere de oppidis, *to abandon*, Cic.: loco, *to yield or give up a post*, Nep.: ex loco, Liv. 3. Mercant. *t. t.*: cedere foro, *to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment*, Juv. 4. Legal *t. t.*: bonis *or* possessionibus (alicui cedere), *to relinquish in favour of another*: alicui hortorum possessione cedere, Cic. V. As a military term: *to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat* (freq. in Caesar): consulto cedere, *to make a feigned retreat*, Caes. VI. In gen. *to yield, give place to, submit*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: quacumque movemur (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic.: Di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, *i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov.: malis, Virg. 2. *to yield to in rank, excellence*, etc.; *give way to, comply with*: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, Cic.: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Pass. impers.: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. VII. With *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: *to fall to one's lot or share, accrue*: ut is quaestus huic cederet, id.: alicui in usum, Hor.: praedae alia militum cesere, *fell to* (*became*) *the spoil of the soldiers*, Liv. VIII. With *in* and *acc.* (like abire): *to be changed* or *to pass into, to become*: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, id. 2. cedere in unum, *to become*, or *be, of one opinion*: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. IX. Active: with *dat.* and *acc.*: *to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit*: cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic.: cedere currum ei, Liv. With a clause as object: si pleraque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor.

cēdo, old Imper. form, whose contr. plur. is cette: equivalent to da or dic: *give, tell*: freq. a mere exclamation, *pray!* or to bespeak attention: *give*: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* Pl.: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. II. *let us hear, tell*: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, Cic.: cedo, si conata peregit? Juv. In Ter.: cedodum. III. to call attention: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Cic.

cēdrus, i, *f.* = κέδρος, *the cedar*: Pliny. II. Meton. and poet.: *cedar-oil*: carmina linenda cedro, *i. e. worthy of immortality*, Hor. (Hence It. cedrato; Fr. cédrat.)

cēlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.* (masc. celebris, Tac.) [another form of creber] *crowded*. Of places: *much frequented* or *resorted to, populous*: loci culti an incolti, celebres an deserti, Cic.: celebri urbe et copiosa, id. II. *honoured by a great assembly*, etc.; *renowned, distinguished, famous*: with *abl.*: celeber dies omni exercitationum genere, Liv. Tiresias fama, Ov. Absol.: Diana, Hor. III. *often* or *quickly repeated*: celeberrima verba, Ov.

cēlĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [celebro] *a numerous assemblage, concourse*: hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. II. *a festal celebration, a festival*: celebratio ludorum, id.

cēlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj. Part.* [celebro.] II. *Adj.*: *customary, usual, frequent*: tritum atque celebratum, Cic. 2. *solemn, festive, brilliant*: dies celebratior, Ov. 3. *known, celebrated, famous*: quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebratior in posterum esset, Suet.

cēlĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celeber] *a great number, a multitude, a numerous concourse*: in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. II. *a festal celebration, a solemnity*: celebratio supremi diei, *a solemn funeral*, id. III. *fame, renown, celebrity*: celebritas sermonis hominum, id.

cēlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fill*: ripas carmine, Ov. 2. *to go in great numbers or often, to frequent*: celebrare deum delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 3. *to act along with others, to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat*: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. celebratum genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac.: celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo, Liv. II. *to celebrate, solemnize*: celebrare festos dies, Cic.: nuptias, Liv. III. *to honour, praise, celebrate*: domestica facta, Hor.: memoriam, Tac.: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. IV. In gen. *to make something known, to publish abroad*: qua re celebrata, id.

cĕler, ĕris, e, *swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: face te propere celerem, Pl.: sagitta, Hor.: Dese, Ov. II. Of mental and abstract things: motus, Caes.: receptus, id.: oderunt sedatum celeres, *lively*, Hor.: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried*, Cic. 2. In a bad sense, *rash, hasty, precipitate*: consilia, Liv.: fata celerrima, Virg. 3. With *Inf.*: excipere aprum, Hor.

cĕlĕrĕ, *adv. quickly*: Pl.

cĕlĕres, um, *m. plu. the body guard of the Roman kings*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 78).

cĕlĕrĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [celer pes] *swift footed* (very rare): Cic.

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celer] *swiftness, quickness, speed*: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur, Cic.: peditum, Caes.: veneni, *the quick effect*, Cic. In *plu.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, id. II. Of intellectual and abstract things: animorum, id.

cĕlĕrĭter, *adv. quickly, speedily*: librum tibi celeriter mittam, Cic.

cĕlĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [celer]. I *act. to quicken, hasten, accelerate*: fugam in silvas, Virg II. *neutr. to hasten, make haste, be quick*: circum celerantibus auris, Lucr.

cella, ae, *f. a store-room, a place for depositing grain or fruits, or for the abode of animals, a granary, stall*, etc.: Cic.: aptum, Virg. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen*: Cic. II. *a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot*, etc.: Ter.: esp. of slaves, Cic. III. *the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine*: Liv.

cellārius, a, um, *adj.* [cella] *pertaining to a store-room*: cellaria sagina, Pl. Subst.: cellarius, ii, m., *one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler*: id.

cellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small store-room or apartment*: Ter.

cēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal*. With *a double Acc. to keep in ignorance of*, or *in the dark about*: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic. 2. One of the *accs.* is omitted, sometimes that of the object: Jovis hospitalis numen nunquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celaviasset, Cic.: more usually of the person: celem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter. 3. Rarely with *de* and *abl.* instead of one of the *accs.*: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare to noluit? Cic. II. Pass. with *acc.* of object: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, *have we so long been kept in the dark about this?* Ter. 2. The *acc.* is sometimes omitted: celabar, excludebar, Cic. 3. More freq. with *de* and *abl.*: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. 4. The *thing* as subject, without *acc.*: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl.: amor celatus, Ter. 5. And rarely with *dat.* of person: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, *could not be concealed from* him, Nep. III. Of persons: *to hide, to put in a place of concealment*: pleraeque hi qui receperant celant, Caes. Pass.: diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. [The root also occurs in *oc-cul-ere*, and *clam*.]

cēlox, ōcis, *f.* [of the same root as celer] *a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht*: Liv.: publica, *a packet-boat*, Pl. II. Adj. *swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signif.: obsecro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, id.

celsus, a, um, *adj. high, upright, lofty*. Physically: (Deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic.: turres, Hor. II. Morally: in a good sense: *high, lofty, elevated, above the vulgar, great*: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Also *elevated in rank* or *station, noble, eminent*: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, id. 2. In a bad sense: *haughty, proud*: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, id. [From the root CEL or CELL, which appears in *anticello, ancello, collis*, etc.: v. anticello.]

cēna, æ (meal-time), and its derivv., v. coena, etc.

censĕo, ui, censum, 2. *v. a.* *Lit. to count, reckon*: so perhaps, accepta dico: expensa me qui censeat, Pl.: hence, *to tax, assess.* ‖. *t. t. to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens* (the office of the censor): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic.: esse censui censendo, *to become a fit subject for the censor's list*: illud quaero, sintne ista praedia censui censendo, id.

2. *to give an account* or *return of one's property* (also as *depon.* censeor, census): censendi causa, *for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property*, id. ‖‖. In Gen.: *to estimate, esteem, value*: anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, in quo censendum nil, nisi dantis amor, Ov. ‖V. *to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion*: non videase undas me majores censeo, Pl.: quid censetis, nullane insidiae pertimescendae? Cic.: alii cuneo facto ut celeriter perrumpant, censent, Caes. **2.** Colloquially, to express assent: *Pl.* quid, patri etiam gratulabor? *Fr.* Censeo, Pl. **V.** Of public assemblies: *to express an opinion either by words* or *by voting; state an opinion, vote* (with *acc.* and *inf.* or with *subj.*): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic.: plerique censebant, ut noctu iter faceret, Caes. With the ellipsis of the *infin.*: pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebant (*sc.* faciendam), id.

2. Of the Senate (like jubere of the populus): *to decree, resolve, ordain*: quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to vote to*: vestem principi triumphalem, utique ovans urbem iniret, censuere, Tac. [The part. *census* points to a root CSV, from which come *cen-sor, cen-sio, cen-sura.*]

censĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *an estimating, taxing, assessing*: at sume quidem, ne censionem semper facias, *make a final collection, be not always making assessments*, Pl.

censor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a censor, the name of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizens, watched over their morals, and performed other functions*: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 78 *sqq.*). ‖. Fig.: *a rigid judge of morals, a censurer, critic*: pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic.

censōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [censor] *pertaining to the censor*: censoriae tabulae, *the lists of the censor*, Cic.: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, id.: *for the public revenues*, id.: sometimes, also, *the orders*, or *decisions of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, *etc.*), id.: nota, Liv.: opus, *a fault* or *crime punished by the censor*, Cic.: censorius homo, *one who had been censor*, id. ‖. Fig.: *rigid, severe*: gravitas, id.

censūra, æ, *f* [root CSV: v. censeo] *the office of censor, censorship*: Liv.: Cic. ‖. Fig.: *a judgment, opinion*, in gen.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv.

census, a, um, *Part.* [censeo].

census, ūs, *m.* [root CEN: v. censeo] *a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property*, etc., *a census*: census habere, Cic.: agere, Liv.: census prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic.: census excludere, Liv. Fig.: census habere, *to take an account*, Caes. ‖. Meton.: *the register of the census, the censor's lists*: Cic. **2.** *the sum assessed*: census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet.: census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. **3.** *wealth, property, possessions*, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic.: ars illi sua census erat, Ov.

centaurēum or **-ĭon**, i, *n.* = κενταύριον *and* κενταύριον, *the herb centaury*: Virg.

centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [centaurus] *pertaining to a Centaur*: rixa, Hor.

centaurĭon, ĭi, v. centaureum.

Centaurŏmăchĭa, æ, *f. the name of a fictitious country*: Pl.

Centaurus, i, *m.* Κένταυρος, *a centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere*: Cic.

centēni, æ, a (in the sing. Virg.), *num. distrib.* [centum] *a hundred each, a hundred*: cepit ille ex suis praedibus sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic.

centēsĭma, æ, *f.* (*sc* pars) *the hundredth part*, as a tax, a per centage: centesima rerum venalium, Tac. And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.: Cic.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum] *the hundredth*: centesima pars, Pl.

centĭceps, cipĭtis, *adj.* [centum caput] *hundred-headed*: centiceps belua, i. *e.* Cerberus, Hor.

centĭes, *adv.* [centum] *a hundred times*: centies eadem imperare, Pl.: sestertium et octogies (*sc.* millia), Cic.

centĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [centum manus] *having a hundred hands*: Hor.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, *m.* [κέντρων] *a garment composed of several pieces sewed together, patch-work*, etc.: intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar, Juv.: used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: centones insuper injecerunt ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. Proverb.: centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehood*, Pl.

centum, *indecl. num. a hundred*: centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, Cic. ‖. Poet. *an indefinite, large number*: centum clavibus servata, Hor. (Hence Fr. *cent.*)

centum-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. a hundred-fold*: Virg.

centumpondĭum or **centŭpondĭum**, ii, *n.* [centum pondo] *a hundred pounds* (taken collectively), *a hundred pound weight*: Pl.

centumvirālis, e, *adj.* [centumviri] *pertaining to the centumviri*: centumvirale judicium, Cic.

centum vĭri, orum, *m. plu. a college* or *bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 82).

centuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cento] *a small patch* or *patch-work*: Liv.

centŭplex (centiplex), Icis, *adj.* [centum plico] *a hundred-fold*: Pl.

centupondium, v. centumpondium.

centŭrĭa, æ, *f.* [centum], orig. *a parcel* or *division of a hundred things of one kind*: hence, in gen. *any division.* ‖. Milit. *t. t.*: *a division of troops, a century, company*: Liv. ‖‖. *One of the 193 bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 105): centuria praerogativa, *voting first by lot*, Cic.

centŭrĭātim, *adv.* [centuria] *by companies* or *centuries*: centuriatim producti milites idem jurant, Caes.

centŭrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [centurio] *divided into centuries.* Fig.: *well arranged, well disciplined*: Pl.

centŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a division into centuries*: Liv. ‖. *the post of centurion*: Cic.

centŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [centuria] *to divide into centuries.* ‖. Of the army: juventutem centuriare, Liv. ‖‖. Of the people in the comitia: rem gerit palam; centuriat Capuae; dinumerat, Cic.: comitia centuriata, *in which the Roman people voted according to centuries* (v. Smith's Ant. 105 *sqq.*): Cic.

centŭrĭo [id.] *the commander of a century, a captain, centurion*: Caes.: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 169).

centŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [centurio] *a review of centurions*: Tac.

cēra, æ, *f.* [kindred with κηρός] *wax*: Persae mortuos cera circumlitos condunt, Cic. In the plur.: Virg. ‖. Meton.: *a writing-tablet covered with wax.* Hence, prima cera *the first page* or *leaf*, Hor. And of wills: cautum ut in testamentis primae duae cerae vacuae signaturis ostenderentur, Suet. **2.** *a wax seal*: Cic. **3.** *a waxen image of an ancestor*: Sall. (Hence Fr. *cire, cierge.*)

cērārium, ii, *n. a fee for affixing a seal*: Cic.

cērāsus, i, *f.* = κέρασος, *the cherry-tree*: Ov. ‖. *a cherry*: Prop. (Hence It. *ciriegia*; Fr. *cérise*; Germ. *kirsche*; Eng. *cherry.*)

cērātus, a, um, *Part.* [cero].

cercūrus, i, *m.* = κέρκουρος, *a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians*: Liv.

cerdo, ōnis, *m.* = κέρδων [κέρδος] *a hireling, day-labourer, handicraftsman*: Juv.

cērĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum] *a small brain*: Plin. (Hence Ital. *cervello*; Fr. *cervelle, cerveau.*)

cērĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *crazy,*

hot-brained, passionate: senex hic cerebrosus est certe, Pl.: Hor.

cērebrum, i, *n. the vessel which holds the brains*, i. e. *the skull*: hence, *the brains*: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. Meton. *understanding*: Hor. 2. *anger*, esp. in the phrases, uri cerebrum, findi cerebrum: Pl. [*Cer-e-brum* comes from the root CER, which signifies the "brains:" cf. Germ. *ge-hirn*; Scotch, *harns.*] (Hence It. *cervello*; Fr. *cervelle, cerveau.*)

Cērēs, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture*: hence, meton.: *food, bread, fruit, corn, grain*, etc.: Virg.: Hor.

cērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *waxen, of wax*: Cic.: effigies, Hor.: castra, *cells of wax, honeycomb*, Virg. II. Meton.: *wax-coloured*: pruna, id. 2. *pliant, soft, like wax*: cerea brachia Telephi, Hor. 3. Fig.: *easily moved* or *persuaded*: cereus in vitium flecti, id.

cērĕus, i, *m. a wax-light, wax taper*: Cic.

cērinthe, es, *f.* = κηρίνθη, *a plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower*: Virg.

cērĭnum, i, *n. a wax-coloured garment*: Pl.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (the orig. part. was certus, *q. v.*) 3. *v. a. to sift, winnow* (rare): in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. II. Fig.: *to distinguish, discern, perceive, see distinctly*: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, *if I can properly make him out*, Ter.: vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes.: adesse eum et haec coram cernere existimate, id. III. Transf. to intellectual objects: *to perceive, comprehend, understand*: vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, Cic.: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres, Ter. 2. With *acc.* of *pers.*: *to look up to, have respect* or *regard to*: id. IV. *to decide* (judicially) *what is contested* or *doubtful, to decree, determine* (more rare than the *compos.* decernere): prinsquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 2. *to decide by contending* or *fighting*: cernere ferro, Virg.: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, Sall. V. In gen.: *to decide* or *concludo upon, resolve* (rare): quum ego antidhac te amavi et mihi amicam esse crevi, Pl. VI. Legal *t. t.*: of inheritances: *to resolve to enter upon an inheritance*: Varr. 2. *to make known such determination*: Cic. And finally, 3. = adire, *to enter upon an inheritance*: id. Fig.: id. [*cf. cribrum* and *crimen.*]

cernŭus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *with the face towards the earth, headlong* (rare, and poet.): ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, Virg.

cēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cera] *to cover* or *smear with wax, to wax*: tabella, Cic.: pennae, Hor.

cērōmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κηρωματικός, *smeared with wax*: Juv.

cerrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cērēbritus, from cerebrum: cf. cerebrosus] *having a crazed brain, frantic, mad* (rare and poet.): Hellade percussa Marius cum praecipitat se, cerritus fuit, Hor.

certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [certo] *a contest, struggle* in games or otherwise: bijugum, Virg.: pedum, Ov. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, *etc.*: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, Cic.: verborum linguaeque, Liv. And poet.: certamina ponere, synon. with certamina instituere, *to order, arrange a fight* or *contest*: prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg.: certamine summo, *with the greatest zeal, exertion*, id. II. *a military contest, battle, combat*: erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, Caes.: intre certamen, Liv.: navale, *a naval engagement, sea-fight*, id. III. Meton. *war*: Eutr.

certātim, *adv.* [certatus, certo] *with contest* or *struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly*: certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic.

certātio, ōnis, *f.* [certo] *a contending, striving, a combat, contest*, etc.: jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, Cic. Fig.: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id.: certatio mulctae, *a public discussion concerning a fine*, id.

certātus, a, um, *Part.* [certo].

certē, *adv. with certainly, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really*: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. In an affirmative answer: estne ipsus an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a preceding statement: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in judicium. Certe, *certainly, surely*, Cic. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. II. To restrict or modify an assertion: *yet surely, yet indeed, at least, at all events*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic.

certo, *adv. with certainty, certainly, surely, really*: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic.: certo scio, *I know for certain, I am fully persuaded*: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, id. In affirm. answers for *certe*: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes, certainly*, Pl.

certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [root CER in cerno: cf. cernere certamen, *to decide a contest*] *to fight, contend*: armis cum hoste certare? Cic.: proelio, Sall.: cum Gallis pro salute, id. *Impers. pass.*: Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. II. In gen.: *to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with*: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr.: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic.: officiis inter se, id.: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates*, id.: ob hircum, Hor. *Impers. pass.*: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. Poet. with *dat.* instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. Poet. in pass. signif.: certatam lite Deorum Ambracium, *contended for*, Ov. 2. With *inf.* (mostly poet.): Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. III. *to contend at law*: si quid se judice certes, Hor.

certus, a, um [orig. *Part.* cerno, but usu. *adj.*] *determined, resolved*: certum est, with *dat.* = a *neutr. impers. verb*: *it is determined, it is one's decision, resolution, will*: usu. *with inf.*: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic.: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. II. As an *adj.* without est: 1. *with inf.*: certe mori, Virg. 2. with *gen.*: desciscendi, Tac. III. *established, settled, fixed*: condilium in diem certam indicere, Caes.: certi limites, Hor. 2. = quidam, and our *certain*, of some certain, but indefinite, person or thing: Cephaloedi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic. IV. *sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful*, etc. Of persons: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl.: certus Apollo, Hor.: per litora certos dimittam, Virg. 2. Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic.: sagitta, Hor. Subst. with *gen.*: certa maris, Tac. V. Of the understanding and knowledge: *certain, sure, true* (esp. freq. in *neutr.*): postremo certior res, Liv.: *So.* Satin hoc certum 'st? *Ge.* Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. So certum scire, *to know for a certainty*: Cic.: certum habere, Liv.: pro certo habere, Cic. In Plaut. certum *or* certius facere alicui, *to assure a person, make him certain*. 2. Of persons: *certain, sure*: certus de sua genitura, Suet.: exitii, Tac. Esp. the *comparat.* with facere, agreeing with the *object* of the *act.* verb, and with the *subject of the pass.*: foll. by *de* and *abl.* or by *gen.*: the depend. sentence is the *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *rel. clause*: *to inform about, make acquainted with*: de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, Caes.: qui certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic.: Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes.: faciam te certiorem quid egerim, Cic. Also, with *posit.*, though rarely: Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando, Virg. (Hence Fr. *certes.*)

cērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cera] *a small piece of wax*: miniata, *a kind of crayon*, Cic.

cērussa, ae, *f. white-lead, cerusse*: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Ov.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa] *coloured* or *painted with white lead*: bucca, Cic.

cervus, ae, *f.* [cervus] *a hind, doe*: Plin. Poet.: *deer* in gen.: Virg.

cervical, ālis, *n.* [cervix] *a pillow or bolster*: Juv.

cervīcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small neck*: Cic.

cervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus] *pertaining to a deer*: pellis, Hor.: vellera, Ov.: senectus, i. e. *great age*: Juv.

cervix, īcis, *f. the neck, the nape*: toum cervices natae ad jugum, Cic.: praebere cervicem gladio, Juv. 2. Fig.: Impositis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic.: in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity: etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, Liv. For *boldness*: qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, Cic.

cervus (old orthogr. **cervos**), i, m. *a stag, a deer*: Cic.: vincere cervum cursu, Pl. Meton.: cervi, *forked stakes*. Milit. *t. t. a chevaux de frise*: Caes.

cespes, is, v. caespes.

cessātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cesso] *a tarrying, delaying*: non datur cessatio, Pl. ||. *a leaving off, idling, cessation, inactivity, idleness*: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic.

cessātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person*: Hor.

cessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cedo]. Legal *t. t.*: *a giving up, surrendering*: Cic.

cesso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to leave off, delay, linger, loiter*, or, in gen., *to cease from, stop*: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, neque unquam in suo studio atque opere cessavit, Cic. *Absol.*: ad arma cessantes concitet, Hor. In admonitions: cessas in vota precesque, Tros, ait, Aeneas? cessas? Virg. With *inf.*: mori, Hor. ||. In gen.: *to be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing*: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. 2. Of things: *to be at rest, unemployed*, or *unused*, etc.: quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phaedr.: solas sine ture relictas praeteritae cessasse ferunt Letoidos aras, i. e. *remained unsought, unapproached*, Ov. Of land: *to lie uncultivated, fallow*: alternis idem tonsae cessare novales, Virg. Sometimes with *dat.*: *to have leisure for*, i. e. *to attend to, apply oneself to*: officio, Liv. ||. *not to be at hand* or *present, to be wanting*: cessat voluntas? non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Hence, legal *t. t.*: of persons: *not to appear before a tribunal, to make default*: culpane quis an aliqua necessitate cessaverit, Suet. Fig.: *to be in fault, err* (rare): ut scriptor si peccat: si qui multum cessat, Hor.

cestrosphendŏnē, ēs, *f.* = κεστροσφενδόνη, *a military engine for hurling stones*: Liv.

cestus = caestus, *a boxer's gloves*: v. caestus.

cētārĭum, ii, *n. a fish pond*: Hor.

cētārĭus, ii, m. *a fish-monger*: Cic.

cete, v. cetus.

cētēr-, ceterum (the *nom. sing.* m. not in use: the *sing.* in general, rare), *adj. the other, the rest, the remainder*. In *sing.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum mulliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic.: classis, Liv. In *plur.*: *the rest, the others*: ceterarum rerum pradens, Cic. 2. *Neutr. absol.*: et cetera, seldom cetera, *and so forth*: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. [Prob. akin to ἕτερος, the aspirate and the *c* being interchanged.]

cētĕrō, *adv.* (n. of ceteri used adverbially), *as to the rest, otherwise, else*: Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. Poet. with verbs: cetera parce puer bello, Virg.

cētĕrōquī or **-quin** [ceter qui] *adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise* (rare and dub.): ubi ceteroquin sum libenter, Cic.

cētĕrum, *adv. for the rest, in other respects, otherwise*: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. 2. In passing to a new thought: *besides, for the rest*: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, Sall. 3. With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with *quidem* or a neg. phrase: *but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand*: id quanquam, nihil portendentibus dlis, ceterum negligentia humana accideret, Liv.

cētos, i, v. cetus.

cētra (caetra), ae, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] *a short Spanish shield*: Liv.

cētrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cetra] *armed with a cetra, shield-bearing*: cohors, Caes. Subst. cetrati, id.

cette, v. cedo.

cētus, i, m. (accord. to the Gr. κῆτος, *n.*; and hence common in the plur. cete, Virg.) = κῆτος, *any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin*, etc.: Plin.: Pl.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from *ci-ve, qui-ve*, like neu and seu, from neve and sive] *as, like as, just as*. Hence in comparisons: tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. With quum: *as when*: id. With si: Lucr. ||. In a conditional sense for ceu si: *as if, as it were, like as if*, etc.: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Virg. Hence with a *subj.*: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, id.

chălȳbēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [χάλυψ] *of steel*: massa, Ov.

chălȳbs, ȳbis, m. χάλυψ, *steel*: vulnificusque chalybs vasta fornace liquescit, Virg.

Chăos, *abl.* Chao (other cases not used in the class. per.), n. = χάος: *infinite space*: hence, *the deep chasm, gulf*, or *pit of the Lower World*: possidet alter aquas, alter inane chaos, Ov.: impersonated: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg. ||. *the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was created, chaos*: Ov.

chara, ae, *f. a root* unknown to us, perh. *wild cabbage*: Caes.

chărăcter, ēris, m. = χαρακτήρ. Lit. *a marker*. ||. Meton.: *a brand* or *mark*: Col. Fig.: *a characteristic, mark, character, style*, etc.: sed jam forma ipsa restat, et character ille, Cic.

chărīstĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = χαρίστια, *a family banquet at which family feuds were settled*: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 83).

charta, ae, *f.* = ὁ χάρτης, *a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*: Plin.: dentata, *smoothed*, Cic. ||. Meton.: *the papyrus plant*, Plin. 2. *a writing, letter, poem*, etc.: Cic. |||. *any thin leaf, plate, lamina*: charta plumbea, Suet. (Hence Fr. *charte*.)

chartŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [charta] *a little paper, a small writing*: Cic.

chēlæ, ārum, *f.* = χηλή (the claws of animals). *Plur.* chelae, in astron. lit. *the arms of Scorpio*: but meton. *the constellation Libra*: Virg.

chēlȳdrus, i, m. = χέλυδρος, *a fetid snake, living for the most part in water*, but very likely *the common snake*: Virg.

chĕlys (*acc.* chelyn, *voc.* chely), *f.* = χέλυς, *the tortoise*: Petr. ||. Meton.: *a musical instrument* (*a sort of lyre*) *made of its shell*: pure Lat. testudo: inde chelyn Phoebo communia munera ponam, Ov.

cheragra, ae, v. chiragra.

chiliarchus, i, m. = χιλίαρχος: in a fleet, *the commander of a thousand men*: Tac. ||. Among the Persians, *the highest officer of state next to the king*: Nep.

chīragra (chĕragra) ae, *f.* = χειράγρα, *gout in the hand*: Hor.

chīrŏgrăphum, i, n. = χειρόγραφον, *a hand-writing, esp. one's own handwriting, autograph*: pure Lat. manus neque uter meo chirographo neque signo, Cic. ||. Meton.: *that which is written with one's own hand*: extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, id. 2. *a bond, surety*, or *obligation under one's own hand*: Suet.

chīrŏnŏmos, i, *com.*, and **chīrŏnŏmōn**, ontis (also Gr. untis), m. χειρονόμος or χειρονομών, *one who moves his hands according to the rules of art*: Juv.

chīrurgĭa, ae, *f.* = χειρουργία, *surgery*: Cels. ||. Fig.: *violent remedies*: chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Chĭum, i, n. (*sc.* vinum) *Chian wine*: Hor.

chlămydātus, a, um, *adj. dressed in a military cloak*: Cic.

chlămys, ydis, *f.* = χλαμύς, *a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and imwrought with gold; a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle*: Cic. Worn also by non-military persons: by Agrippina, Tac.: by children, Virg.

chŏrăgĭum, ii, n. = χορηγία, *the training and bringing out of a chorus*. Pl.

chŏrăgus, i, m. = χορηγός, *the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus*: Pl. ||. Transf.: *he who pays the expense of a banquet*: Poeta in Suet.

chŏraules, æ, *m.* = χοραύλης, *a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance*: Suet.

chorda, æ, *f.* = χορδή, *a gut, gut-string*, esp. *catgut, a string (of a musical instrument)*: chordæ intentæ, Cic. ‖. *a rope, cord*: Pl.

chŏrēa (chŏrēa, Virg.) æ, *f.* = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), *a dance in a ring, a dance*: pueri circum puerum pernice chorea, Lucr.: festas duxere choreas, Ov.

chŏrēus or **-ĭus**, i, *m.* = χορεῖος (*sc.* πούς, pes), in prosody, *a foot* afterwards called trochaeus: — ⏑: Cic.

chŏrĭus, v. choreus.

chŏrŏcĭthărista, æ, *m.* = χορο-κιθαριστής, *he who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus*: Suet.

chŏrus, i, *m.* = χορός, *a dance in a ring, a round dance* = *chorea*: leves Nympharum chori, Hor. ‖. Meton.: *a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir*: saltatores, citharistae, totum denique comissationis Antonianae chorum, Cic.: chorus Dryadum, Virg. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, Hor. 2. *the heavenly bodies moving in harmony*: Pleiadum, id. ‖. In gen., *a multitude, band, troop, crowd*: chorus juventutis, Cic.: Baiana negotia, chorumque illum, *that set of idlers*, id. (Hence Fr. *chœur*; Eng. *choir, quire.*)

Christĭānus, i, *m.* = Χριστιανός, *a Christian*: Tac.: Suet.

chrȳsos, i, *m.* = χρυσός, *gold*: Pl.

cĭbāria, orum, *n. plu.* [cibus] *food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fodder*: inopia cibariorum, Caes.: Cic. 2. *money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces*: id. (Hence Ital. *civaja.*)

cĭbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to food*: res, Pl. ‖. Meton.: *ordinary, common*: panis, *coarse bread*, Cic.

cĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [cĭbo] *food, victuals, nutriment*: Pl.

cĭbo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cibus] *to give food to animals, to feed* or *fodder*: Suet.

cĭbōrĭum, ii, *n.* = κιβώριον, *a drinking-cup* (made from the large leaves of the Egyptian bean): Hor.

cĭbus, i, *m. food* for man and beast, *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder*: cibum capere, Pl.: petere, Ter.: capessere (of animals), Cic.: cibus animalis, *the nourishment in the air*, id. 2. Transf. to plants, *the nutritive juice*: Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *sustenance* (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic.

cĭcāda, æ, *f. the cicada, tree-cricket*: Virg. ‖. Meton.: *summer*: Juv. (Hence Ital. *cigala*; Fr. *cigale.*)

cĭcātrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cicatrix] *full of scars, covered with scars*: Pl.

cĭcātrix, ĭcis, *f. a scar, a cicatrice*: cicatrices adversae, *wounds in front*, Cic. 2. Transf. to plants: *a mark of incision*: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. ‖. Fig.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, *to open a wound afresh*, Cic.

cĭccus, i, *m.* = κίκκος, *the core of a pomegranate*; hence for *something unimportant, worthless, a trifle*: Pl. (Hence It. *cica, cigolo*; Fr. *chiche, chiquet, chicane.*)

cĭcer, ĕris, *n. the chick-pea*: Hor. (Hence It. *cece*; Fr. *chiche.*)

cĭcĭlendrum and **cĭcĭmandrum**, i, *n. fanciful names for spice*: Pl.

cĭcōnĭa, æ, *f. a stork, the white stork*: Hor.: Cic. (Hence It. *cicogna*; Fr. *cigogne.*)

cĭcur, ūris, *adj. tame*: cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum genera, Cic.

cĭcūta, æ, *f. hemlock*: Ov. ‖. Meton.: *the poison extracted from it*: Hor. 2. *a pipe* or *flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe*: Virg.

cĭĕo, cīvi, cītum, 2. *v. a.* (the primitive form cio occurs in the compounds accio, excio, *etc.*), *to move, to put in motion, to shake*: calcem, *to make a move in the game of draughts* or *chequers*, Pl.: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic.: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up*, Virg. ‖. Legal *t. t.*: ciere herctum (lit. *to put in motion*, i. e.) *to divide the inheritance*, Cic. ‖. *to rouse up, disturb, agitate*: (mare) venti et aurae cient, Liv. ‖V. *to rouse* or *excite to* or *against something, to call* or *send for*: ad arma, id.: aere ciere viros, Virg. V. *to call upon for help, to invoke*: nocturnos manes, id.: foedera et deos, Liv. VI. *to call upon by name, mention by name*: herum, Pl.: triumphum nomine ciere, *i. e. to call* Io triumphe! Liv. Hence: patrem, *to name one's father*, i. e. *show one's free birth*, id. VII. *to stimulate, produce, effect, cause*: often used with a subst. periphrastically: motus, Cic.: varias voces, Lucr.: ciere bellum, *to stir up* or *bring on war*: Liv.: also *to carry on war, to renew a combat, to give new impulse to a fight*: consul pugnam ciebat, id.

cilĭcium, ii, *n.* = κιλίκιον, *a cloth made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen*: Cic.: Liv.

cīmex, ĭcis, *m. a bug*: Plin. As a term of reproach: cimex Pantillus, Hor.

cīnaedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus] *pertaining to one who is unchaste*: Pl.

cīnaedus, i, *m.* = κίναιδος, *he who indulges in unnatural lust*: Pl.: Juv. ‖. *a wanton dancer*: Pl.

cincĭnnātus, *adj.* [cincinnus] *with curled hair, having locks* or *ringlets of hair*: Cic.

cincĭnnus, i, *m. curled hair, a lock* or *curl of hair*: Cic. Fig.: *too artificial* or *elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister): in oratoris aut in poetae cincinnis ac fuco, id.

cinctĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cinctus] *a little girdle*: Pl.

cinctūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a girding, a girdle* (very rare): Suet. (Hence It. *cintura*; Fr. *ceinture.*)

cinctus, a, um, *Part.* [cingo].

cinctus, ūs, *m.* [cingo] *a girding* (rare): cinctus Gabinus, *a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions* (v. Smith's Ant. 380): incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. ‖. Meton.: *a girdle, belt*: sine cinctu et discalceatus, Suet.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cinctus] *girded, girt* (rare): Ov.: Hor

cinĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis facio] *reduced to ashes*: Lucr.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird, bind round*, etc.: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. Poet. in pass. with *acc.*: inutile ferrum cingitur, Virg. From the idea of girding: 2. *to make oneself ready, to prepare*: cingitur, certe expedit se, Pl. ‖. Esp. of the head: *to encircle, wreathe, crown* (mostly poet.): tempora floribus, Hor. Fig.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Virg. ‖‖. Of places: *to surround, encircle, inclose* (the prevailing signif. in prose): flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes.: montes qui Thessaliam cingunt, id.: provincia mari cincta, *a sea-girt province*, Cic. Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, *covered*, Virg. Fig.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, Cic. ‖V. Milit. *t. t. to beset, to beleaguer, to invest a place*, etc.: Nervii vallo et fossa hiberna (Romanorum) cingunt, Caes. Fig.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, *beset*, Cic. 2. *to cover*, i. e. *protect*: equitatus latera cingebat, Caes. 3. Of fortifications: *to man*, i. e. *to surround with men*: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, id. V. *to escort, to accompany* (rare): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. (Hence Fr. *ceindre.*)

cingŭla, æ, *f.* [cingo] *a girdle, belt, girth*: Ov.

cingŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a girdle, belt* (mostly poet.): Petr. More freq. in *plur.*: cingula, *a sword-belt*, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*; Fr. *sangle.*)

cingŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a girdle of the earth, a zone*: Cic.

cinĭfĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cinis fio] = cinerarius, *a hair-curler*: Hor.

cinis, ĕris, *m.* (rarely *fem.*) *ashes*: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, Hor. Prov.: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, *her speeches need no ashes*, i. e. *require no ornament* or *polishing*, Pl. Fig.: omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had consumed, spent*, Hor. ‖. Esp. *the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt* (both in *sing.* and *plur.*), dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, Cic. Poet.: post cinerem cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, *after burning the corpse*, Ov. 2. *the ruins of a city reduced to ashes*: cineres patriae, Virg. (Hence Ital. *cenere*; Fr. *cendre*; Eng. *cinder.*)

cinnămōmum or **cinnămum**, i,

n. = κινάμωμον or κίνναμον: cinnamon: Plin. As a term of endearment: Pl. II. Meton.: twigs of cinnamon: Ov.

cio, tre, v. cieo.

cippus, i, m. a pale, stake, post, etc.: a gravestone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying-ground: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 86. II. In milit. lang., cippi, palisades: Caes.

circā, adv. and prep. for circum. A. Adv.: around, round about, all around, in the environs of: gramen erat circa, Ov.. ex montibus, qui circa sunt, Liv.: militarum circa civitatum finitatis animis, the neighbouring towns, Id. B. Prep. with acc.: of space: about, around: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casum eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep. 2. With the idea of motion: to . . . round about; to all . . around, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv.: literis circa praefectos dimissis, having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers, Id. 3. round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of: detrimentis quibusdam circa montem Amanum acceptis, Caes. 4. Indefinitely, somewhere about or in: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 5. Of attendants, companions, etc.: around, about: multa alibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Hence also without a verb, circa aliquem, the attendants, companions, adherents of a person: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. II. Of time: about, towards: postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv.: circa Ciceronem, about Cicero's time, Sen. III. Of number: about, nearly, almost (for circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. IV. Fig.: about, respecting, of, concerning: with subst., adj., or verbs: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulatio, Quint.: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet.: circa formas literarum haerere, Quint. [v. circum.]

circĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [circinus] to make round, to round: arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. Poet.: (Cyllenius) incitat cursus et eosdem circinat auras, flies through in a circular course, Ov.

circĭnus, i, m. = κίρκυρος, a pair of compasses: Caes. (Hence It. cercine; Fr. cerne.)

circĭter, adv. and prep. Of place: indefinitely: about, near: loca haec circiter, near this place, Pl. II. Of time: about, towards (governing the acc., and joined adverbially with abls. of time): diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, in about fifteen days, Caes.: octavam circiter horam, Hor. III. Of number: about, near, not far from: circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes.: circiter pars quarta, Sall.: circiter parte tertia (armorum) celata et in oppido retenta, Caes. [Circiter stands related to circa, circum, as inter to in, praeter to prae, propter to prope and subter to sub.]

circŭeo, ire, v. circumeo.

circŭĭtio, ōnis, f. [circumeo] a going round; in milit. lang. the rounds, the patrol: circuitio ac cura sedilium plebei erat, Liv. 2. Fig.: a round-about way of speaking or acting: quid opus est circuitione et amfractu? Cic.

circŭĭtus, a, um, Part. [circumeo].

circŭĭtus (circumitus), ūs, m. [circumeo] a going round, a circuit, a revolution: circuitus solis orbium V. et LX. et CCC. quarta fere diei parte addita conversionem conficiunt annuam, Cic. II. Meton.: the path traversed in going round, a circumference, compass: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere complecti non poterant, Caes. III. Fig.: in rhetoric, a period: in toto circuitu illo orationis, Cic. 2. a circumlocution, a periphrasis, an indirect procedure: circuitu res ostenderе et translationibus, Quint.

circŭlātim, adv. [circulor] circularly, in a circle, in groups, Suet.

circŭlor, atus, 1. v. dep. [circulus] to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation: totis vero castris militum circulari et dolere, Caes.

circŭlus, i, m. (contr. circlus, Virg.) [circus] a circular figure, a circle: circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. 2. In astronomy, a circular path, orbit: stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Id. II. Meton.: any circular body; a ring, hoop, chain: Virg. 2. a circle or company for social intercourse (mostly plur.): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic.: de circulo se subducere, to withdraw from an assembly, Id. (Hence Ital. circolo; Fr. cercle.)

circum, adv. and prep. with acc. around, about, all around. A. Adv.: ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Caes. 2. Strengthened with undique: from every part around, all around: circum undique convenere, Virg. II. denoting proximity: in the neighbourhood: hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. B. Prep. with acc.: around, about, among: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic.: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, on the borders of the rivulets, Virg.: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, round to his friends, Cic. II. Denoting proximity: in the neighbourhood of, at, near: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, Id. III. Of attendants, companions, adherents, etc.: pauca, quae circum illam essent, manent, a few remain to wait upon her, Ter.: Hectora circum, Virg.: servi circum pedes = ad pedes, in attendance (rare), Cic. Circum is sometimes placed after its subst.: Cic.: Virg. C. In composition the m remains unchanged before consonants, although some mss. and mss. give circun- for circum-, as circundo, circunflexus, etc.: before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc., written in full, but (except before j and v) the m was not pronounced. Yet in the best mss. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo. Signif.: around, about, in the neighbourhood of (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circumcido, circumfluo, etc.: in some instances the compds. with amand circum- correspond, e. g. ambitus and circumitus. After verbs compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumcursare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of circus; it stands side by side with circa, as justim with juxta: cf. adversum, secundum, and coram.]

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to set in circular motion, to drive or turn in a circle, turn round, wheel: impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 2. Leg. t. t. to manumit a slave by turning him round (v. Smith's Ant. 248): Pers. Fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subjecit et tradidit, statim circumagitur, Sen. II. Fig.: of time: with pron. reflect. or more freq. in pass.: to pass away, to be spent: in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv.: circumactus est annus, Id. III. Fig.: of the changes of fortune, etc.: una voce, qua Quirites eos pro militibus appellarat, facile circumegit it flexit, Suet. IV. to lead or drive about, convey from one place to another: (militis) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac.: nil opus est te circumagi, for you to follow me up and down, Hor. Fig.: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec aliena momentis animi circumagi, Liv.

circum-ăro, 1. v. a. to plough around: Liv.

circum-caesūra, ae, f. the external contour or outline: Lucr.

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut around, shear, clip, trim: ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, Cic.: cacspitem gladiis, Caes. II. Fig.: to cut short, dock, shorten, abridge, diminish: sumptus circumcisi aut sublati, Liv.

circum-circā, adv. all around: Pl.

circumcīsus, a, um, Part. [circumcido] cut around, cut off: hence, adj. of places: steep, precipitous, inaccessible: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudo] to shut or hem in, inclose on every side: ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Caes.: cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, surround with a silver rim, Id. Fig.: L. Catilina consilia, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, Cic.

circum-cŏlo, 3. v. a. *to dwell round about or near*: ūnum maris, Liv.

circum-curso, 1. v. a. and n. *freq. to run round about*. Pl.: Ter.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. *to put round*: constr. (1) with *acc.* and *dat.*: (2) with *acc.* and *abl.* ‖. With *acc.* (or in *pass., nom.*) and *dat.*: *to put, place, or set round*: aer omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr.: satellites armatos contioni, Liv.: toto oppido munitiones circumdare moratur, he *delays to draw his lines of fortification entirely round the town*, Cæs.: equites cornibus circumdat, *he flanks the wings with cavalry*, Liv. With *acc.* only: ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque subjicere coeperunt, Cic. 2. Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, id.: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, *clothed peace with signal honour*, Tac. ‖. With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to surround with, encompass, inclose, encircle with*: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.: oppidum quinis castris, Cæs. 2. Fig.: pueritiam robore, Tac.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*imper.* circumduce, Plant.) *to lead or draw around*: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Cæs. *Absol.*: præter castra hostium circumducit, *marches around*, Liv. With *two accus.*: eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia, Pl. Of things: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Cæs. ‖. Fig.: *to cheat or defraud of*: with *abl.*: quadringentis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumduxerunt, Pl. 2. *to lengthen out*: reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, *whiled away the rest of the day*, Suet.

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco] *a leading round*: aquarum, Vitr. ‖. Fig., *a cheating, defrauding*: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl.

circumductus, a, um, *Part.* [circumduco].

circum-ĕo or **circŭĕo**, īvi *or* ii, circŭĭtum, 4. v. n. and a. *to go around, travel, or march around*, etc.: per hortum circuit, Pl.: ipse Caecina quum circuiret praedia, venit in istum fundum, Cic.: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. ‖. Milit. *t. t. to march round, take in the rear, inclose, encompass*: often found in the pass. *to be surrounded, encompassed*: cohortes sinistrum cornu circumiernunt, eosque a tergo sunt adorti, Cæs.: ut pandere aciem et exaequari cornibus hostibus, quibus circumibantur, possent, Liv. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. ‖‖. *to go about canvassing, soliciting*, etc.: (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, id.: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis coepit, Cæs. ‖V. Fig.: *to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat*: ne peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac.: multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. 2. Of discourse: *to express by circumlocution*: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *they shirked the name, avoided mentioning it*, Tac.

circum-ĕquĭto, 1. v. a. *to ride round*: moenia, Liv.

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. *to carry round*, or, in gen. *to move round*: age circumfer mulsum, *hand round*, Pl.: sanguinem in pateris, Sall.: codicem, Cic.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Virg.: circumferens minaciter oculos, *threatfully rolling his eyes around*, Liv.: sol ut circumferatur, *may revolve*, Cic. 2. Religious *t. t.*: *to carry round in order to purify*: whence meton.: *to purify*=lustrare, purgare: idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *to spread around*: bellum, Liv. 2. *to publish, proclaim, divulge*: novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to bend, wheel about, to turn back*: longos circumflectere cursus, Virg.

circumflexus, a, um, *Part.* [circumflecto].

circum-flo, 1. v. n. *to blow round about* (extremely rare). Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be blown upon by all the winds of envy*, Cic.

circum-fluo, xi, 3. v. n. and a. *to flow round*: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. ‖. Fig.: *to flock around, encompass*: mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. 2. *to be overflowing, to abound*: insatiabilis avaritiae est, adhuc implere velle, quod jam circumfluit, Curt. 3. With *abl.* like abundare: *to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in*: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Also *absol.*: istum circumfluere atque abundare, id.

circumfūsus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfuo]. *Act.*: *flowing around, circumfluent*: humor, Ov. ‖. *Pass.*: *surrounded with water*. insula, id.

circum-fŭrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circum forum with adj. term. -aneus] *all around the market or forum*: and as the bankers' shops were round the forum, hence, aes circumforaneum, *money borrowed from the bankers*: Cic. ‖. *strolling about from market to market, that attends markets*: pharmacopola, id.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour around, to pour all over, to drench*: with the *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *flows round the town*, Plin.: terram crassissimus circumfundit aër, *encompasses, envelopes*, Cic.: terra circumfusa filo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. ‖. Meton.: *pass.* with *intrans. signif.*: *to crowd around, to press upon, cling to*: circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Cæs. With *dat.*: circumfundebantur obviis sciscitantes, Liv. Poet. of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, *clings to*, Ov. Fig.: undique circumfusse molestiae, Cic. *Act.* in the same sense: circumfudit eques, Tac ‖‖. In gen.: *to enclose, environ, surround*: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fig.: quum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, id.

circumfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [circumfundo].

circum-gĕmo, 3. v. n. *to roar around*: circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor.

circum-gesto, 1. v. a. *to bear or carry around*: epistolam, Cic.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] *to walk round, surround* (esp. with a view of attacking): barbari lacessunt, circumgrediuntur, occursant, Tac.

circumgressus, a, um, *Part.* [circumgredior].

circum-jăcĕo, 2. v. n. *to lie round about, to border upon*: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv.: circumjacentes populi, Tac.

circumjacĭo, v. circumjicio, *init.*

circumjectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumjicio]. ‖. *Adj.*: Of localities: *lying around, surrounding*: aedificia muris, Liv.: planities saltibus, Tac.

circumjectus, ūs, *m.* [circumjicio] *a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing* (rare): munita arx circumjectu arduo, Cic.

circum-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to cast, throw, or place around*: vallum, Liv.: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Cæs. In *pass.* with an *acc.* depend. on circum: quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself around*, Cic. 2. With *abl.*: *to encompass or environ with*: animus extremitatem coeli rotundo ambitu circumjecit, id.

circumlātus, a, um, *Part.* [v. circumfero].

circum-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a With *acc.* and *dat.*: *to bind or fasten round or to*: habilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. ‖. With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to bind with, to encompass*: ferrum stuppa, Liv.

circum-lĭno, *no perf.*, lĭtum, 3. v. a. (also **circumlĭnio**, īre). With *acc.* and *dat.*: *to smear all over, to besmear*: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. ‖. With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint* (most freq. in *part. perf. pass.*): circumliti mortui cera, Cic. ‖‖. Poet. in gen.: *to cover, clothe*: circumlita saxa musco, Hor.

circum-lŭo, 3. v. a. *to wash or flow around* (rare): para arcis circumluitur a mari, Liv.

circum-lustrans, antis, *Part.* [lustro] *lighting all around*: Lucr.

circum-lŭvio, ōnis, *f.* [luo] *land isolated by the gradual action of water*: Cic.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to send around*: Caes.: Liv.

circummoenio, v. circummunio.

circum-mūnio (circummoenio, Pl.), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to wall around, to fortify, secure*: crebris castellis circummuniti, Caes.

circummūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio] *an investing of a town, circumvallation*: Caes.

circum-pendeo, 2. *v. n. to hang around*: Curt.

circum-plaudo, 3. *v. a. to applaud on all sides*: Ov.

circumplecto, ĕre, v. the follg.

circum-plecter, plexus (active *imper.* circumplecte, Pl.), 3. *v. a. dep. to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass*: conjunctiones, Cic.: pharetram auro, Virg.: collem opere, *to circumvallate*, Caes.

circum-plico, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to fold, wind*, or *twine around*: Cic.

circum-pōno, sui, sĭtum, 3. *v. a. to set, put*, or *place around*: piper catillis, Hor.: nemus stagno, Tac.

circumpŏtātio, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking round in succession*: Frgm. XII. Tab. in Cic.

circum-rētio, ītum, 4. *v. a. to inclose with a net, ensnare*. Fig.: circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam, Cic. [circum and rete with the verbal term.]

circum-rōdo, si, 3. *v. a. to gnaw* or *nibble all round*: escam, Plin. Fig.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i. e. *I have long hesitated to speak out*, Cic.: qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, i. e. *is slandered, calumniated*, Hor.

circum-scindo, 3. *v. a. to rend around, strip off*: Liv.

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to draw a line around, to inclose*: orbem, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define*: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, id. 2. *to hem in, check, hamper, restrain, confine, limit*, etc.: si tribunus plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit, id.: uno genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, *to comprehend the cultivators under one class*, id. 3. *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap*: fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, id. 4. *to cancel, to annul, set aside*: hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto, id.

circumscriptē, *adv. in periods*: circumscripte numeroseque dicere, Cic.

circumscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo] *an encircling*; and meton. *a circle*: ex circumscriptione excedere, Cic. ‖. *a boundary, limit, outline, circuit*: terrae circumscriptionem, id. ‖‖. In rhetoric: *a period*: id. ‖V. *a circumventing, deceiving, cheating*: adolescentium, id.

circumscriptor, ōris, m. [id.] *a cheat, defrauder*: Cic.

circumscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [circumscribo]. ‖. *Adj.*: In rhetoric: *rounded into periods*: circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic.

circum-sĕco, sectus, 1. *v. a. to cut* or *pare around*: serrula, Cic. ‖. *to circumcise* (for circumcido): Suet.

circum-sĕdĕo (sideo), ēdi, essum, 2. *v. a. to sit around, besiege, beset*: florentes amicorum turba circumsedet, Sen. ‖. *to besiege, blockade, invest*: opem circumsessis ferre, Liv. ‖‖. Fig.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui non moveor horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic.

circum-sēpio, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to hedge* or *fence around, to surround, inclose*: stagnum aedificiis, Suet.

circumsessio, ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo] *a hostile encompassing, a besieging*: Cic.

circumsessus, a, um, *Part.* [circumsedeo].

circumsĭdeo, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, 3. *v. a. to sit around, to sit down before a place, to besiege*: Liv.

circum-sĭlio, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring* or *leap round* (rare and poet.): (passer) circumsiliens, Cat. Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv.

circum-sisto, stĕti, 3. *v. a. to place oneself* or *take one's stand round, to stand round, to surround*. With *acc.*: quem omnes circumsistunt atque obsecrant, Caes. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur (Caesar), id.

circum-sŏno, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to resound on every side, to ring again with*, or *be filled with any sound*: locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. ‖. Act.: *to make to echo* or *resound, to surround with noise*: remos planxis circumsonat alis, Ov.: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, *makes the wall echo with the clash of arms*, Virg.

circum-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. sounding on every side*: circumsona turba canum, *barking around*, Ov.

circum-spectātrix, īcis, *f. she who looks around* or *gazes about, a spy*: Pl.

circumspectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio] *a looking on all sides, a looking about*. Fig.: *circumspection, caution*: Cic.

circum-specto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq. to look about often, to search around, watch*: quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. Fig.: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, *watching for*, Liv.

circumspectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumspicio]. ‖. *Adj.*: *well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious*: verba non circumspecta, Ov. 2. Transf. to persons: *circumspect, heedful, watchful, wary, provident*: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet.

circumspectus, ūs, m. [circumspicio] *a looking around* (rare): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. Fig.: facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *a view around*: in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. Fig.: *consideration*: detinere ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, id.

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*perf. sync.* circumspexti, Ter.) [specio, root SPEC]. Neutr.: *to look about, to cast a look around*: qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Fig.: *to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed*: esse circumspiciendum diligenter, id. ‖. Act.: *to view on all sides, to survey*: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv.: saxum circumspicit ingens, *he descries*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider*: reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes.: nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies, *will you examine yourself?* Cic. 3. *to look about for desiringly, seek for*, etc.: circumspicere extema auxilia, Liv.

circum-sto, stĕti, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to stand round, to take a station round, encompass*: ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. Hence, subst., circumstantes, *the bystanders*, Tac. With *acc.*: equites Rom. qui circumstant senatum, Cic. 2. *to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege*: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to surround, encompass, beset*: quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstant, Cic.

circum-strĕpo, *no perf.*, pitum, 1. *v. a. to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round*: quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac.

circum-strŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build round about, surround with buildings*: Suet.

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo] *rising all around*: Tac.

circum-tĕgo, 3. *v. a. to cover round about*: Lucr.

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part.* [tendo] *fastened round, begirt*: Pl.

circum-textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo] *woven all around*: Virg.

circum-tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. a. to thunder around*, or poet. *to make a noise around*: qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. Fig.: hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis, Hor.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part* [tondeo] *shorn all round* (rare). Suet.

circumundique, v. circum.

circum-vādo, si, 3. *v. a. to assail* or *attack on every side, to encompass, beset*: naves, Liv. Fig.: (rare) novus terror cum ex parte utraque circumvadaret aciem, id.

circum-vāgus, a, um, *adj. wander-*

ing or *flowing around, encircling* (very rare): oceanus, Hor.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to surround with a rampart, to wall round, circumvallate, blockade, besiege.* circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. Fig.: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter.

circumvectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho] *a carrying around* (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis, *transit duties*, Cic. ‖. *a circuit, revolution:* solis, id.

circum-vector, 1. *v. dep. to ride or sail around* (rare): qui Ligurum oram circumvectarentur, Liv. Poet.: *to go through, describe:* fugit irreparabile tempus, singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Virg.

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumvehor].

circum-vĕhor, vectus, 3. *v. dep. to ride around (in a carriage or on horseback), to sail around:* circumvehi classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. equo, id.: muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes.

circum-vĕlo, 1. *v. a. to veil around, envelop:* Ov.

circum-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. a.* Lit.: *to come round, go round, to encircle, encompass, surround* (rare): Cocytos sinu labens circumveniit atro, Virg.: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac. 2. *to get round, get in the rear, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest:* ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes.: cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. ‖. Fig.: *to beset, oppress, distress:* circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. in Cic.: ut ei subveniatur, qui circumveniri atque urgeri videatur, Cic.: falsis criminibus, Sall. 2. *to get round, come over, circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud:* circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.* [circumvenio].

circum-verso (vorso), 1. *v. a. freq. to turn around* (very rare): Lucr.

circum-verto (vorto), 3. *v. a. to turn round* (rare): rota circumvertitur axem, *turns itself on its axis*, Ov. ‖. *to cheat, deceive:* qui me argento circumvortant, Pl.

circum-vestio, 4. *v. a. to clothe or cover round* (rare): arborem, Plin. Poet. se circumvestire dicit, *to arm, protect oneself*, Poet. ap. Cic.

circum-vincio, inxum, 4. *v. a. to bind around:* Pl.

circum-viso, 3. *v. a. to look around:* Pl.

circum-vŏlito, avi, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to flutter or fly around:* lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. ‖. Meton.: *to rove about, to hover round:* circumvolitant equites, Lucr.

circum-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fly around:* seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor.

circum-volvo, no *perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll round, wind,* or *twine around:* magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg.

circus, i, *m.* Lit.: *a ring, a hoop:* whence *the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle* (more rare than circulus): circus lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Cic. ‖. *an oval space for chariot races*, etc. Esp. *the Circus Maximus at Rome* (v. Smith's Ant. 87 *sqq.*): Liv. · Cic.: circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor. 2. Transf. *any race-course:* Liv.: Virg. (Hence It. *cerchio.*)

ciris, is, *f.* = κεῖρις, *a bird, into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed:* plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris, et a tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo, Ov.: Virg.

cirrus, i, *m.* (mostly *plur.*) *a curl, lock, ringlet,* or *tuft of hair* (rare): madido cornua cirro, Juv. ‖. Transf.: *a fringe upon a tunic:* Phaedr.

cis, *prep.* [cf. citra] *on this side, within* (opp. to uls and trans.). With *acc.*: of space: cis Taurum, Cic.: Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes. ‖. Of time: *within:* cis dies pancos, Pl. In compos.: *on this side of:* Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, *etc.*

cisium, ii, *n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet:* Cic.

cista, ae, *f.* = κίστη, *a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit,* etc.: in cistam transferam ex fisco, Cic.: cistam effractam plorat, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 90).

cistella, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *a small chest* or *box:* Pl.

cistellātrix, icis, *f.* [cistella] *she who has charge of the money-box* (a kind of female slave): Pl.

cistellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little box* or *chest:* Pl.

cistŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), *an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a cista was stamped:* Cic.

cistŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cista] *a little box* or *chest:* Pl.

citātim, *adv.* [citatus, cito] *quickly, hastily* (very rare): scribere, Cic. dub.

citātus, a, um, *Part.* [cito]. ‖. *adj. quick, rapid, speedy:* citato equo, *at full gallop*, Caes. Instead of an *adv.*: ferunt citati signa, Liv.

citĕrior, us [citer], *adj. on this side, hithermost* (opp. to ulterior): alter ulteriorem Gallíam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. ‖. *nearer, closer:* citeriora nondum audiebamus, id.

citerius, v. citer.

cithăra, ae, *f.* = κιθάρα, *the guitar* or *lute:* Orpheus Threicia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, Virg. 2. *the art of playing on the lute:* Hor. (Hence It. *cetera*; Sp. *guitarra*; Fr. *guitare*; Eng. *guitar.*)

cithărista, ae, *m.* = κιθαριστής, *a player on the cithara:* Cic.

cithăristria, ae, *f.* = κιθαρίστρια, *she who plays on the cithara:* Ter.

cithărizo, 1. *v. n.* = κιθαρίζω, *to play on* or *strike the cithara:* Nep.

cithărœdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κιθαρῳδικός, *pertaining to a citharœdus:* ars, Suet.

cithărœdus, i, *m.* = κιθαρῳδός, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice:* vocem citharoedi non audiunt, Cic.

citĭmus, a, um [citer] *adj. nearest, next:* (stella) ultima a coelo, citima terris, Cic.

cito, *adv. soon, speedily, quickly,* etc.: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. *Comp.* suprema citius die, Hor.: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, *sooner* or *later*, Ov. *Sup.* se in currus citissime recipere, Caes. ‖. With a negative = non facile, *not easily:* neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. ‖‖. Meton. for potius, *sooner, rather:* ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, propinquum potius quam vicinum defenderis, id.

cito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [cieo] *to put into frequent* or *quick motion, to hurl, incite, stimulate, promote,* etc.: citat hastam, Sil. Fig.: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, *may be excited*, Cic. ‖. *to call* or *summon:* patres in curiam per praeconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. ‖‖. Legal *t. t. to call upon a person in court to make his appearance:* this was done by the praeco: omnes abs te rei capitis citantur, Cic. Of witnesses · hanc rem testem totam Sicíliam citabo, id. ‖V. In gen.: *to call one to witness, to appeal to, cite:* quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, id.: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. V. *to mention by name, to proclaim, rehearse* (rare): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui huc anapaesto citantur, Cic.

citrā, *prep. with acc.* and *adv.* [citer] *on this side* (opp. to ultra): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. *Adv.*: nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither this way nor that*, Ov. ‖. *within, short of, less than.* Of space: nec a postremis syllaba citra tertiam, *before the third syllable*, Cic. Fig.: pronepos ego regis aquarum; nec virtus citra genus est, *is not inferior to my family*, Ov. 2. Of time (very rare): citra Trojana tempora, id. ‖‖. *without, except, setting aside* (for sine, praeter): citra fidem, Tac.: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet.

citrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *pertaining to the citrus-tree:* mensam, *of citrus-wood*, Cic.

citro, *adv.* [citer] (always with ultro). Lit.: *to this side* (as citra on this side): hence ultro citroque, *to that side and to this side, hither and thither, to and fro, backwards and forwards, reciprocally,* etc. (as Fr. çà *et* là).

quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. Sometimes the copula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic.

citrus, i, m. *the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood:* Plin.

citus, a, um, *Part.* [cieo]. ||. *Adj.: quick, swift, rapid:* vox cita, tarda, Cic.: navis, Ov. |||. For the *adv.* cito: equites parent citi, Pl.

civicus, a, um, *adj.* [civis] *pertaining to a citizen, civil, civic* (more rare than civilis, and except with corona mostly poet.): jura, Hor.: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. *defence before a tribunal*, Ov.: corona, *the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war*: Cic.: Liv. (The *second* crown in point of honour, v. Smith's Ant. 118.) ||. *pertaining to the Roman state:* advena, non modo civicae, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv.

civilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a citizen, civic, civil:* inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic.: sanguine civili rem confiant, *by the blood of citizens*, Lucr.: Romani, civilem esse clamorem, inter se gratulantes, *of their own citizens*, Liv.: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg.: jus, either opp. to jus naturale, *the political rights of citizens*, Cic.: or to jus publicum, *civil, private rights*, id. ||. *pertaining to public or political life, political, public:* civilis ratio, *political science*, id.: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. |||. *like a citizen, befitting a citizen, courteous, polite, affable:* quid enim civilius illo? Ov.: sermo, Liv.

civilitas, ātis, *f.* [civilis] *the art of government, politics:* Quint. ||. *courteousness, politeness, affability* (v. civilis, III.): Suet.

civiliter, *adv. after the manner of a citizen, citizen-like:* civiliter opibus utebantur, Liv. ||. *civilly, courteously, kindly:* Tac.

civis, is, *com. a citizen* (male or female): cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 91 *seq.*) 2. Civis meus, tuus, etc.: *my, thy fellow-citizen:* te metuunt omnes cives tui, Cic. ||. *a subject:* cives, hostes, juxta metuere, Sall.

civitas, ātis (*gen. plur.* sometimes civitatium), *f.* [civis] *citizenship, rights of a citizen, freedom of the city* (v. Smith's Ant. 91 *seq.*): Cato, quum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, Cic. ||. *the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state:* conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, id. 2. Of an individual state or country: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. 3. Fig.: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, Cic. |||. Meton. = urbs, *a city* (as a collection of houses) (rare): plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas, restituit in melius, Suet. (Hence Ital. *città*; Fr. *cité.*)

clādes, is, *f. injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity:* magna clades atque calamitas rempubl. oppressisset, Sall.: privatae quoque per domos clades vulgatae sunt, Liv.: Mucius cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand*, id. 2. Meton. and poet.: *a destroyer, scourge:* geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, Virg. ||. In milit. lang.: *defeat, discomfiture, slaughter, massacre:* qui risus magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic.: pedites magnam cladem facerent, Sall.: binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv.

clam, *adv.* and *prep.*, opp. to palam. |. Adv.: 1. As an *indecl. adj.* with esse or fore: *hidden, unseen, unknown:* si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit, Ter.: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 2. Without esse or fore: *secretly, privately:* quae volebat clam imponenda, Cic.: clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes.: clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. ||. (mostly in comic poets), *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.: without the knowledge of, unknown to.* With *abl.:* clam uxore mea et filio, Pl. 2. With *acc.:* matrem, id. 3. Clam me *or* mihi est: neque adeo clam me est, *it is not unknown to me*, Ter. 4. Clam aliquem habere, *to keep secret from, conceal from*, id. [From the root CAL, which is seen in *celare*, etc.: cf. coram and palam.]

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo] *a bawler, noisy declaimer* (rare): Cic.

clāmĭtātĭo (or, clamatio), ōnis, *f.* [clamito] *a bawling noise:* Pl.

clāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [clamo] *to cry aloud frequently, to bawl out, vociferate:* saepe clamitans *Liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse*, Caes.: *ad arma, cives!* clamitans, Liv. 2. *to call after:* clamitabant me, ut revertar, Pl. Fig.: nonne superdilia illa clamitare calliditatem videntur? *to shout aloud craftiness*, Cic.

clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain:* clamare de pecunia, Cic. Poet. of a cricket: (Cicada) multo validius clamare occoepit, Phaedr. Of snoring: Pl. ||. Act.: *to call upon* or *cry aloud to, to proclaim, declare, invoke*, etc.: constr. with the *acc.* or a *clause* as object in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. With *acc.:* morientem nomine, Virg. 2. With a clause as object: ego, quod facio, me ea causa facere clamo atque testor, Cic. 3. Fig.: with an abstract subst. as subject: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. [From the root CAL or CLA, "call," (v. *calo*), perhaps through an obsolete substantive *clā-ma.*] (Hence Ital. *chiamare.*)

clāmor (old form **clamos**, like arbos, labos, *etc.*), ōris, *m.* [clamo] *a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour:* facere clamorem, Pl.: clamore sublato, Caes. 2. *acclamation, applause:* dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. In *plur.:* movere plausus, suscitare clamores, Phaedr. 3. *a shout of disapprobation:* Fufium clamoribus et convicils consectantur, Cic. ||. Poet. of inanimate things: *noise, sound, din:* ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clamor] *full of clamour* or *noise.* |. Act.: *noisy, bawling, clamorous:* pater, Juv. ||. Pass.: *filled with noise* or *clamour, noisy:* urbs, Stat. 2. *accompanied with noise:* Phasma Catulli, Juv.

clanculum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* [clam] *secretly, privately.* |. *Adv.:* ancupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Pl. ||. *prep.* with *acc.:* alii clanculum patres quae faciunt, Ter.

clandestino, *adv. secretly, clandestinely:* Pl.

clandestinus, a, um, *adj.* [clam] *secret, hidden, clandestine:* clandestina suspicio, Pl.: clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic.: clandestina consilia, Caes.

clango, *3. v. n. to clang, resound* (rare): horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. [A word formed from sound: so Germ. *klingen*; Eng. *clank.*]

clangor, ōris, m [clango] *clang, noise:* exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tuborum, Virg.

clārē, *adv.* Of sight: *brightly, clearly:* clare oculis video, Pl. ||. Of hearing: *clearly, distinctly, aloud:* clare dic, Ter.: ut aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. |||. Meton.: *distinctly, intelligibly, clearly:* eo clarius id periculum apparet, Coel. in Cic. 2. *illustriously, honourably* (very rare): clarius exsplendescebat, Nep.

clārĕo, 2. *v. n.* [clarus] *to be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): rutilo cum lumine claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to be clear, evident,* or *manifest* (very rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which is evident from the first canto*, Lucr. 2. *to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned:* (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic.

clāresco, ui, *3. v. incep.* [clareo]. Of the sight: *to begin to shine, become visible:* tecta luminibus claerescere, Tac. 2. Of the hearing: *to sound clear, to become audible:* claerescunt sonitus armorum, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to become clear, manifest, evident:* alid ex alio claerescet, Lucr. 2. Of character: *to become illustrious, famous:* quoquo facinore claerescere, Tac.

clārigātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo] *a solemn demand of satisfaction and declaration of war through a* Fetialis *or herald* (v. Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. ||. *a fine imposed upon a man who*

is found beyond the prescribed limits: Liv.

clārīgo, atum, 1. *v. n.* Of the Fetiales: *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (v. Smith's Ant. 178): Plin. [From *clarus*: the syllable *ig-* prob. represents the root of *ago*: cf. *fumigo, navigo, remigo*, etc.]

clārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [clarus] *clearness, brightness.* Of objects of sight: sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin.

2. Of objects of hearing: claritas in voce, Cic. ‖ Fig.: Of style: *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*: Quint. 2. *celebrity, renown, reputation*: num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic.

clārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *clearness, brightness* (for claritas): fulgor et claritudo dese (*sc.* lunae), Tac. ‖ Fig.: *renown, celebrity, fame, reputation*: artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall.

clāro, avi, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make bright* or *clear, to illuminate* (poet. and very rare): Juppiter excelsa clarabat sceptra columna, *showed, exhibited*, poet. in Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to make illustrious, famous*: illum non labor Isthmius clarabit pugilem, Hor.

clāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *clearness, brightness*: Pl.

clārus, a, um, *adj. clear, bright*: (opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of the sight: *clear, bright, shining, brilliant*, etc.: clarissima mundi lumina (*i. e.* sol et luna), Virg. · clara flumina, *clear streams*, Lucr.: clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Poet. with *abl.*: argento clari delphines, Virg. Of the wind: *making clear, bringing fair weather*: aquilo, id. 2. Of the hearing: *clear, loud, distinct* clara voce, ut omnis contio audire posset dixit, Cic.: clariore voce, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible*: clara res est, tota Sicilia celeberrima, Cic. 2. *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous*, etc.: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. With *abl.*: Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. With *ex*: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. With *ob*: ob id factum, Hor. 3. As a title: clarissimus vir, Cic. 4. In a bad sense (rare): *notorious*: populus (*sc.* Campanus), luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. (Hence It. *chiaro*; Fr. *clair*.)

classiārĭus, i, *m.* [classis] (*sc.* miles), *a marine*: in plur. *sea or naval forces*: Nep.: Tac. *Adj.*: centurio, *a captain of a ship*: id. ‖ (*sc.* nauta) *a sailor, seaman*: Caes.

classicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little fleet, flotilla*: Cic.

classicum, i, v. classicus, *no.* II.

classĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [classis] *of* or *relating to the classes of the Roman people*: Varr. ‖ *relating to the army, the sea as well as the land forces*. 1. Subst. classicum, *a signal of battle given by the trumpet*: classicum cecinit, Liv. 2. Meton.: *the military trumpet itself*: Virg. 3. Adj.: *pertaining to the fleet*: classicos milites, Liv. Subst. classici, orum, *m. plu. marines*: Tac.

classis, is, *f.* (*abl.* classi or classe), *a class* or *division of the Roman people*: Liv.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 105). Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. *of the lowest rank*, id. ‖ *an army* (very ancient): Hortinae classes populique Latini, Virg. ‖ *a fleet* (including the crews): nomina in classem dare, *to enlist for the fleet*, Liv.: facere, Caes.: classe navigare, *by ship*, Cic. ‖ *a class, division*, in gen. (after Augustan age): tribus classibus (comitum) factis, Suet.

clāthri (in MSS. also clatri), orum, *m. plu.* = κλῆθρα, τά, *a trellis, grate* (esp. to the cages of animals): ursus valuit si frangere clathros, Hor.

clāthro (clatro), atum, 1. *v. a.* [clathri] *to furnish with a grate* or *lattice, set with bars* (very rare): Pl.

claudeo, 2. *or* clando, *v. n. to be perf.*, clausum [claudus] *to limp* or *halt, to falter*: beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, Cic.

claudĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [claudico] *a limping* (rare): Cic.

claudĭco (clōdĭco), 1. *v. n.* [claudeo; like albico, candico from albeo, candeo] *to limp, halt, be lame*: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob remp. accepto, Cic. Poet.: of the lameness of the wings of birds: Lucr.: of the wavering of scales: id.: and of the inclination of the earth's axis: id. ‖ Fig.: *to halt, waver, to be wanting*, or *defective*: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic.

claudo (clōdo, Plin.: and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds: v. excludo, *etc.*), si, sum, *v. a. to shut, close, shut up*: ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas, Cic.: portas, Caes.: rivos, *to dam up*, Virg. 2. Fig.: aures ad doctissimas voces, Cic.: fugam hostibus claudere, *to cut off, prevent*, Liv.: clausa consilia habere, *to conceal*, Cic. Poet.: animam laqueo, Ov. ‖ *to close, end, conclude*: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor.: agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, *to bring up the rear*, Caes. ‖ *to inclose, encompass, surround* (for includo, concludo): quae (Syracusarum urbs) loci natura terra marique claudereture, Cic. Fig.: verba pedibus, Hor. 2. Milit. *t. t. to invest, besiege, blockade*, etc.: priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv.: litora ac portus custodia clausos tneri, Caes. (Hence Ital. *chiudere*; Fr. *clorre, clos, clôture*, etc.)

claudo, ĕre, *to be lame*; v. claudeo.

claudus (cludus, Plaut.), a, um, *adj. limping, halting, lame*: claudus Vulcanus, Cic.: pes, Hor. Proverb.: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, i. e. *who cannot make a right use of a thing*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *crippled, defective, wavering, uncertain*: claudae naves, Liv.

claustra, orum, *n. plu.* [clausum, claudo] *a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt*, etc.: claustra revellere, Cic.: laxare, Virg. 2. Fig.: *a barrier, bounds*, etc.: arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. *to disclose its secrets*, Lucr.: omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. ‖ *a door, gate, dam, dike, inclosure*, etc.: claustra urbis relinquant, Ov. 2. In military lang., *a barricade, bulwark, key, defence*, etc.: claustra loci, Cic.: montium, Tac.: contrahere claustra, *to draw the walls of contravallation closer*, id. Fig.: claustra nobilitatis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *cloître*; Germ. *kloster*; Eng. *cloister*.)

clausŭla, ae, *f.* [claudo] *a close, conclusion, end, ending*: clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, Cic.: epistolae, id. 2. In rhetoric, *the close of a period*: clausulae quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, id.

clausum (clusum), i, *n.* [id.] *an inclosed space, inclosure*: in clauso linquere, *in confinement*, Virg.

clausus, a, um, *Part.* [claudo].

clāva, ae, *f. a knotty branch* or *stick, a cudgel, club*, etc.: male munitati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic.

clāvārium, ii, *n.* [clavus] *money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails*: Tac.

clāvātor, ōris, *m.* [clava] *one who carries clubs or staffs used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer*: Pl.

clāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [clavis] lit. *a small key*: ‖ *the tendril of a vine*: Cic.

clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clava gero] *a club-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules: Ov.

clāvĭger, ĕri, *m.* [clavis gero] *a key-bearer*, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors: Ov.

clāvis, is, *f.* (acc. clavim *or* clavem; *abl.* clavi *or* clave) [= κλεις: v. clando] *a key*: clavim cedo, Pl.: adulterinae portarum, *false keys*, Sall.: claves adimere uxori, *to separate from her*, Cic. (Hence Ital. *chiave*; Fr. *clef*.)

clāvus, i, *m. a nail*: clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes.: clavum pangere, *to fix a nail in the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year*, Liv (v. Smith's Ant. 92). Hence, fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. *reckon the beginning of the year*, Cic. And as a *symbol of immoveable fixedness*: saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor.: so, proverb.: beneficium trabali clavo figere, *to clench the matter*, Cic. ‖ *the tiller of a rudder*; and meton. *the rudder itself*: clavumque ad litora torquet, Virg. Fig.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. 2. *a purple stripe on the tunica*, which, for the senators,

was broad (latus), for the equites, narrow (angustus): (v. Smith's Ant. 92): indutusque humeris cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Poet.: *a tunic* in gen.: clavum mutare in horas, Hor. (Hence It. *chiodo, chiovo*; Fr. *clou.*)

clēmens, entis, *adj.* Of the elements: *mild, calm, soft, gentle* (= *placidus, quietus*): undae clementi flamine pulsae, Cat.: qua sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. Fig.: rumor clemens, *moderate, unexaggerated*, Sall. ‖ Fig.: of the mind and disposition: *quiet, gentle, compassionate, kind, merciful*: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic.: clementes judices et misericordes, id.

clēmenter, *adv. gently, softly, mildly, gradually*, etc.: *Eu.* Sequere sis *Ch.* Sequor. *Eu.* Clementer quaeso, calces deteris, Pl.: editum jugum, Tac. ‖ *quietly, calmly, mercifully*, etc.: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic.: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes.

clēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [clemens]. Of the elements: *calmness, mildness*: clementia aestatis, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercy*: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, Cic.

clĕpo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to steal* (rare): eum (ignem) Prometheus clepsisse dolo, Cic.

clepsydra, ae, *f.* = κλεψύδρα, *a water-clock, clepsydra*: used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse: at hunc non declamator aliquis ad clepsydram latrare docuerat, Cic.

clepta, ae, *m.* = κλέπτης, *a thief*: Pl.

clĭens, entis (*gen. plur.* ium. clientum; clientum, Hor.) *com.* [from cluco, to hear] *a client*: (of the relation between the *clients* and *patronus*, v. Smith's Ant. 93): clientes sibi omnes volunt multos, Pl.: Glaucia, cliens et familiaris Istius T. Roscii, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *an adherent, retainer, follower, dependent*: Caes. Of whole nations: *allies* or *vassals*: id.

clĭenta, ae, *f.* [cliens] *a female client*: Hor.

clĭentēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *clientship, vassalage, dependence*: also, used as correl. of patrocinium, *patronage, protection* (v. Smith's Ant. 93): esse in fide et clientela, Cic. ‖ Meton. (mostly *plur.*) *clients, dependents*: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. ‖‖ In gen.: *confederacy, alliance*: id.

clīnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root CLIN: v. clivus] *inclination*: Lucr.

clīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *inclined, bent, sunk* (very rare): Lucr.

clīpĕo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [clipeus] *to arm* or *furnish with a shield* (very rare): clipeata agmina, Virg.

clīpĕum, i, *n.* (= clipeus): Liv.

clīpĕus (also written clupeus and clypeus, but the y is certainly wrong), i, *m. a round, brazen shield carried by Roman soldiers*, whilst the *scutum* was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 94): Epaminondas quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus, Cic. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. *to do something when it is too late*, Ov. ‖ Meton. *of objects shaped like a shield: the disk of the sun*: id.

clītellae, arum, *f. plu. a pack-saddle, pannier*: hinc mulli Capuae clitellas tempore ponunt, Hor. Proverb.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to put the saddle on the wrong horse*: v. bos.

clītellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clitellae] *pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle*: homines, Pl.

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *hilly, full of hills, steep*: rus, Virg.: Olympus, Ov.

clīvus, i, *m. a slope, a declivity, a steep*; *an ascent, height, hill*: clivum (mensae), Ov.: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. Proverb.: clivo sudamus in imo, *to be tired before the work is begun*, Ov. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in *de-clino, in-clino*, etc.]

clŏăca, ae, *f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewerage was carried into the Tiber*; *a sewer, drain*: Cic. Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. (Hence Ital. *chiavica*; Fr. *cloaque.*)

clŏdĭco, are, v. claudico.

clŏdo, ere, v. claudo.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

cludo, ere, v. claudo.

cludus, a, um, v. claudus.

cluĕo, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to hear oneself called, to be reputed, esteemed*: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Pl.: quaecumque cluent, *every thing that has a name*, Lucr.

clūnis, is (*abl.* cluni *or* clune, Hor.) *m.* and *fem. a buttock, haunch*: Hor.: Juv.

clupeus, i, v. clipeus.

clusus, a, um, v. clausus.

clypeo, v. clipeo.

clypeum and **clypeus**, v. clipeus.

clyster, ēris, *m.* = κλυστήρ, *a clyster* (pure Lat. *lotio*): clystere vomituque purgari, Suet. ‖ *a clyster-pipe* or *syringe*: id.

cŏa, orum, *n. plu.* [Cos, insula] *Coan garments*: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 94).

cō-accēdo, *3. v. n. to come to* or *be added besides*: Pl.

cōăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coacervo] *a heaping together*: ‖ In rhetor.: *a heaping up of proofs*: Cic.

cō-ăcervo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to heap together, heap up*: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic.: cadavera, Caes. Fig.: coacervati luctus, Ov.

cō-ăcesco, acui, *3. v. n. to become acid* or *sour* (rare): ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic.

cōactĭlis, ōnis, *f.* [cogo] (rare): *a collecting, calling in of money*: coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet

cōacto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to constrain, compel*: Lucr.

cōactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a gatherer together, a driver*: sed erant agminis coactores, *they brought up the rear* Tac. ‖ *a collector of money* (from auctions, of revenues, *etc.*): Cic.

cōactum, i, *n.* [id.] *a coverlet of stout cloth*: Caes.

coactus, a, um, *Part.* [cogo].

cōactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forcing, constraint, compulsion* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): coactu meo, Cic.

cō-addo, *3. v. a. to add together*: coaddito ad compendium, Pl.

cō-aedĭfico, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up, or up to*: Campum Martium, Cic.

cō-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make even* or *level* (rare): montes, Sall. Fig.: *to place on the same footing, equalize*: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, Cic.

cōagmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento] *a joining* or *connecting together, a combination, union*: corporis, Cic.

cōagmento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [coagmentum] *to join, glue*, or *cement together, to connect*: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, Cic. Fig.: pacem, *to conclude*, id.

cōagmentum, i, *n.* [cogo] *a joining together, a joint*: Caes.

cōāgŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of coagulation, rennet* or *runnet*: Ov (Hence It. *caglio, gaglio.*)

cō-ălesco (coolesco, Lucr.), ălŭi, ălĭtum (*part. perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers), *3. v. incep. to grow together, to unite*: saxa vides sola cosescere calce, Lucr. ‖ *to grow up, thrive*: forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. ‖ Fig.: *to unite, agree together, coalesce*: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. ‖ *to take root, become consolidated*: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. In the *part. perf.*: coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse id.

cōălĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [coalesco].

cō-angusto, atum, 1. *v. a. to contract, confine, compress, hem in* (rare): alvos, Varr. Fig.: *to circumscribe, limit*: haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic.

coarctatio and **coarcto**, v. coart.

cō-argŭo, ŭi, *3. v. a.* With *acc.* of the person: *to convict, prove guilty*: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, urgetur confessione sua, Cic. With *gen.* denoting the crime: commutati judicii, id. ‖ With *acc.* of the thing: *to prove incontestably, to demonstrate, establish*: perfidiam, id.: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *proves to be useless*, Liv.: domini coarguit aures. *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov.

cōartātĭo (coarct.), ōnis, *f.* [coarto] *a drawing* or *crowding together* (very rare): Liv.

cō-arto (coarcto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*

to press together, contract, confine: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. ‖. Fig.: Of time: *to abridge, shorten:* consulatus aliorum, Tac. 2. Of discourse: *to abridge, compress:* Crassus haec coartavit, Cic.

cŏăxo, 1. *v. n.* [κοάξ, the sound made by frogs], *to croak:* Suet.

coccĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [coccinus] *clothed in scarlet:* puerulus, Suet.

coccĭnĕus and **coccĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [coccum] *of a scarlet colour:* lasna, Juv. (Hence It. *cocciniglia;* Fr. *cochenille.*)

coccum, i, *n.* = κόκκος (a berry), *the berry* (now known to be an insect, *kermes*) *found upon the scarlet dye oak:* Plin. Meton.: *scarlet colour:* Hor. 2. *scarlet garments, cloth,* etc.: Suet.

cochlĕa (coclea), ae, *f.* [κοχλίας] *a snail:* Cic. (Hence It. *chiocciola.*)

cocles, ĭtis, *m.* [acc. to Varr., from oculus] *a person blind of one eye:* de cocli tum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam fi sunt monoculi, Pl. Used as a Roman surname.

coctana, v. cottana.

coctĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *baked:* coctiles muri (Babylonis), *built of bricks,* Ov.

coctus, a, um, *Part.* [coquo].

cocus, i, v. coquus.

coda, ae, v. cauda.

cōdex [caudex], ĭcis, *m. a trunk of a tree,* etc. (v. caudex). ‖. *a book, a manuscript* (its leaves were not rolled together like those of the volumina, but were arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 95): Cic. ‖‖. Esp. *an account-book, ledger:* in codicis extrema cera, *upon the last tablet,* id.

cōdĭcillī, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [codex = caudex] *small trunks of trees:* Cato. ‖. *small tablets for writing:* Homerus codicillos datos prodidit, Plin. ‖‖. *a short writing, note, billet, petition,* etc.: epistolam hanc convicio effiagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. ‖V. *an imperial rescript, a diploma:* Suet. V. *an addition to a will, a codicil:* Tac.

coelebs, coelibatus, *etc.* v. cael.

coeles (cael.), ĭtis. *adj.* [coelum] *heavenly, celestial* (poet. for coelestis): coelitibus regnis pulsus erat, Ov. Subst. coelites: *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui coelites, Cic.

coelestis (cael.), e (*abl. sing.* coelesti for coelesti, Ov.: *gen. plur.* coelestum, for coelestium, Virg.), *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sky* or *heaven, heavenly, celestial:* ignis fulminis, Lucr.: aqua, *rain,* Hor.: prodigia, Liv. ‖. Meton.: *divine:* sapientia, Hor.: auxilium, *of the gods,* Ov. 2. Subst.: mostly *plur.: the gods:* in concilio coelestium, Cic. 3. In gen.: *divine, magnificent, pre-eminent,* etc.: coelestes divinasque legiones, id.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma coelestes, *glorified like the gods,* Hor.

coelĭcŏla (cael.), ae (*gen. plur* coelicolum, Virg.), *adj.* [coelum colo] (poet.) *dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god:* Ov.: nulla super nubes convivia coelicolarum, Juv.

coelĭfer (cael.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coelum fero] (poet.) *supporting the heavens:* coelifer Atlas, Virg.

coelĭ-pŏtens (cael.), entis, *adj.* [coelum potens] *powerful in heaven:* Pl.

coelo, are, v. caelo.

coelum (freq. written caelum, which is prob. the true form), i, *n.* (old form **coelus**, i, *m. plur.* only coeli, by poet. license, Lucr.), *the sky, heaven, the heavens:* ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia coelum, Ov.: rotundum ut coelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic.: de coelo tangi, *to be struck with lightning,* Liv.: also, e coelo ictus, Cic.: de coelo servare, *to observe the signs of heaven,* id.: de coelo fieri, of celestial signs, *to come to pass,* id. ‖. Meton.: *air, climate, zone, atmosphere, weather:* consituuntur in hoc coelo qui dicitur aer, Lucr.: omne coelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur, Cic.: coelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Of *the earth,* in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. ‖‖. Fig.: *the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour,* etc.: Caesar in coelum fertur, Cic.: coelo Musa beat, Hor. (Hence Ital. *cielo;* Fr. *ciel.*)

coelus, i, v. coelum.

cō-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a. to buy up:* Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic.

cōēmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coemo] legal *t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites:* Cic. ‖. *a marriage contracted by a mock sale, by which the wife was freed from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra: sed quaero usu an coemptione, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)

cōēmptionālis, e, *adj.* [coemptio] *pertaining to a sham sale* or *a sham marriage:* senex, *who was made use of in such a performance:* Cic.: hence, *poor, worthless:* Pl.

cōēmptus, a, um, *Part.* [coemo].

coena (also caena and cēna: in the most ancient period COERNA), ae, *f. the principal meal of the Romans; dinner, supper* (v. Smith's Ant. 96 *seq.*): negavit se illo Jure nigro, quod coenae caput erat, delectatum, Cic.: ire ad coenam, Ter. venire ad coenam, Cic.: coenam condicere alicui, *to engage one self to any one as a guest,* Suet.: inter coenam, *at table,* Cic. ‖. Meton.: *a dish, course,* at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 2. *a company at table:* ingens coena sedet, Juv.

coenācŭlum (caen. and cēn.), i, *n.* [coena] orig., *a dining-room,* usu. in an upper story; hence, *an upper story, an upper room, a garret:* (Hispalae) coenaculum super aedes datum est, Liv. Fig.: in superiore qui habito coenaculo (of Jupiter), Pl.

coenātĭcus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes coenatica, Pl.

coenātĭo (caen. and cēn.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dining-room:* Juv.

coenātus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, *Part.* [coeno] *that has taken food, having dined:* cur te coenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. ‖. Of time: *spent in feasting:* coenatae noctes, Pl.

coenĭto (caen. and cēn.), 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to be accustomed to dine* (rare): si foris coenitarem, Cic.

coeno (caen. and cēn.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [coena] Neutr.: *to take a meal, dine, eat:* coenavi modo, Pl. ‖. Act.: with *acc.: to make a meal of, to eat, dine upon:* aves, Hor. Fig. magnum malum, Pl.

coenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coenum] *dirty, marshy, boggy* (rare): gurges (i. e. Styx), Juv.

coenŭla (caen. and cēn.), ae, *f. dim.* [coena] *a small dinner:* Cic.

coenum (caenum), i, *n. dirt, filth, mud, mire:* omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Fig.: ex coeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. Also as a term of reproach: *a dirty fellow, vile fellow:* Cic.

cō-ĕo, ivi or ii, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* Neutr.: *to go* or *come together, to meet, assemble:* ad solitum coiere locum, Ov.: quo populus coibat, Hor. 2. *to go* or *come together in a hostile manner, to encounter:* inter se coisse viros, Virg. ‖. *to form one with, to blend, unite, combine:* qui una coierint, Caes.: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, *assemble,* id. Hence: *to copulate, cohabit:* sic et aves coeunt, Ov. 2. Of things: ignes ocire globum quasi in unum, *unite,* Lucr.: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, *congeals,* Virg. ‖‖. Fig.: *to unite in feeling* or *judgment, to assimilate, agree, conspire:* duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exilio erant multati, *conspired together,* Nep.: coeant in foedera dextrae, Virg. ‖V. Act.: coire societatem (cum aliquo or absol.), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact:* utinam cum C. Caesare societatem nunquam coisses, Cic.: societatem sceleris, id.

coeplo, coepi, coeptum (the imperf. tenses are rare and ante-class.), 3. *v. a.* and *n. to begin, commence, undertake.* ‖. Act.: *imperf.:* lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Pl. 2. *Perfect.* With *inf. act.* and *pass.:* quum ver esse coeperat, Cic.: moveri, Ov. With *acc.:* si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Absol.: *to make a beginning, to begin:* ut magis poeniteret coepisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. With an ellipsis for dicere coepit, *to begin to speak:* Illoneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. ‖. *Pass.* only in the perfect and with the *inf. pass.:* ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, Cic. ‖‖. Neutr.: *to begin, commence, arise:*

post ubi silentium coepit verba fieri, Sall.: pugna coepit, Liv. With *es*: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall.

coepto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and *n. freq.* [coepio]. ‖. Act.: *to begin often, to attempt*: with *inf.*: animal coeptat ea, quae naturae sentit apta, appetere, Cic.: coercere seditionem coeptabat, Tac. With *acc.*: insidias, id. ‖. Neutr.: *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (rare): coeptantem conjurationem dejecit, id.

coeptum, i, *n. a beginning, undertaking*: ne audaci coepto deessent, Liv.

coeptus, a, um, *Part.* [coepio] *begun*: opus coeptum perfiore, Ov.

coeptus, ūs, *m.* [coepio] *a beginning, undertaking* (rare): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, Cic.

cō-ēpulōnus, i, *m.* [epulo] *a fellow-guest or companion at a feast*: Pl.

coerātor, v. curator.

cō-ercĕo, cui, citum, 2. *v. a.* [arceo] *to shut up together or closely; to inclose, confine, surround, encompass*: qua circum colli lorica coercet, *where the coat of mail incloses the neck*, Lucr.: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic.: vitia coercebat positos sine lege capillos, Ov.: nodo coercere crines, Hor. ‖. Fig.: *to confine, restrain, limit, correct, punish*, etc.: quibus rebus coerceri milites et in officio contineri solent, Caes.: cupiditates, Cic. Poet.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidae juvenes, *command*, Virg.

coercĭtio (also coercitio, coertio, coercio), ōnis, *f.* [coerceo] *a restraining, coercing, coercion, restraint, chastisement*: coercitionem inhibere, Liv. ‖. *the right of coercing or punishing*: poenarum, Suet.

coercītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who keeps in order or restrains*: Eutr.

coercĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [coerceo].

coero, ĕre, v. curo.

coeruleus, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, ūs, for coitus [coeo] *a coming or meeting together*: eos auspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicimus, Pl. ‖. Meton.: *an assemblage, crowd, company* (in this signif. coetus alone is used): socios in coetum advocat, Virg.: coetus matronarum, Cic.

cōgĭtātē, *adv. considerately, deliberately*: quae accurate cogitateque scripsisset, Cic.

cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogito] *a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, meditation*: cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic.: ad reliquam cogitationem belli esse recepit, Caes. ‖. Meton.: *a thought, opinion, judgment, resolution, design*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, Cic.: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, *second thoughts are best*, id. ‖‖. *the faculty of thought, the reasoning power*: Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id.

cōgĭtātum, i, *n.* usu. *plur.* cogitata, orum, *reflections, thoughts, ideas*: cogitata mentis eloqui, Cic.

cōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [cogito] ‖. *Adj.*: *well weighed or considered*: domi meditatum et cogitatum scelus, *aforethought*, Cic.

cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [contracted from cō-āgito] *to consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think*: constr.: *absol.*, with *acc., de*, or *a clause*: toto animo, Cic.: de se et gloria sua cogitare, id.: coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. With clause: cogitare quam id honestum sit, Cic.: ne quam occasionem dimitteret cogitabat, Caes. ‖. With an *adv.* and foll. by various *prep.*: *to think of, to be disposed towards* (very rare): adversus se, Suet. ‖‖. *to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose*, etc.: with *inf.*: impeditos adoriri cogitabant, Caes.: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet, *what he plots, devises*, Hor. Poet. of the wind: quid cogitet humidus Auster, Virg. With *de*: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet.: Carthagini male jamdiu cogitanti, *meaning mischief*, Cic.

cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus] *relationship by birth*: frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance*, etc.: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. ‖‖. Meton.: *kindred, relatives, family*: magistratus gentibus cognationibusque hominum agrum attribuunt, Caes.

cō-gnātus, a, um, *adj. related by birth*, and subst. *m.* and *f. a relation by birth, kinsman or kinswoman* (on both the father's and the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: tot propinqui cognatique, Cic. With *Dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Poet. of objects relating to kindred: latus, Ov.: urbes, Virg. ‖. Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina coeli, Ov. ‖‖. Fig.: *kindred, related, connected, similar*: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic.

cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco] *a becoming acquainted with, a learning, an acquiring of knowledge*: cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.: ut deorum cognitionem coelum intuentes capere possent, id. ‖. Meton.: *a conception, notion, idea*: quod positum est in una cognitione, id. ‖‖. Legal *t. t. a judicial examination, inquiry*: cum dies cognitionis esset, *the day of trial*, id.: inter patrem et filium, Liv. ‖V. for agnitio, *recognition, discovery*: Ter.

cognītor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco] *a person appointed by a plaintiff or defendant to represent him in a suit and act for him, an agent, an attorney*: Cic. ‖. *one who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher*: id.

cognītus, a, um, *Part.* [cognosco].

cō-gnōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nomen] *a surname, family name, epithet* (e. g. Cicero, Scipio Africanus, Asiaticus: v. Smith's Ant. 271). T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit (*i. e.* Torquatus), Cic.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* (for cognomen) *a surname*: Heraclitus, cognomento qui σκοτεινὸς perhibetur, Cic. ‖. *a name*, in gen.: in cognomentum ejus asciti, Tac.

cognōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [cognomen] *like-named, of the same name*: gandet cognomine (=cognomini) terra, Virg.

cognōmĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to furnish with a surname*: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Meton.: verba, *i. e. synonyms*, Cic.

cō-gnōsco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. v. a. (*perf. tenses*, contr. cognosti, cognoram, cognoro, cognossem, cognosse, *etc.*) [nosco] *to investigate for the purpose of knowing, to perceive, see, understand, learn*; and in the *perf. tenses, to know*. Constr.: the facts learnt are expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*), the *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *relat. clause*: the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab* with *abl.*, or *abl.* only, or *per* with *acc.*: what the information relates to, by *de* with *abl.*: regiones, Caes.: aliquid ex literis et nuntiis cognoscere, Cic.: de Bruto, id.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia*, Caes. · id soccordiane an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. ‖. *to recognise that which is already known* (rare, and mostly post. for agnosco): eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. ‖‖. In law, *to examine a case, to investigate judicially*: petit ut de eo, causa cognita, statuat, Caes.: de agro Campano, Cic. ‖V. Milit. *t. t. to reconnoitre*: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Caes. (Hence Ital. *conoscere*; Fr. *connoître*.)

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, 3. v. a. [contr. from conago] *to drive together, to gather together, collect, assemble; to bring up, drive on*: oves stabulis, Virg.: exercitum in unum locum, Cic.: dum senatus cogeretur, id. ‖. Of liquids: *to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate*: mella frigore, Virg. ‖. Of places (*in part. perf.*): *straitened, contracted*: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. ‖. Agmen, milit. *t. t. to bring up the rear*: levis armatura et equites agmen cogebant, id. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, *nor be the last*, Cic. ‖. Fig.: hac re in angustum oppido nunc meae copiae coguntur coptae, Ter.: cogere in ordinem, *to humble, degrade* (v. ordo): decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv. ‖. With *Inf.*, *subj.*, *ad* with *Acc.*, or *absol.*: *to force, compel, urge*. With *inf.*: mori, Virg. With *subj.*: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. With *ad* and *gerund*: omnes ingratiis ad depugnandum, Nep.

With *Acc.* by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno. Liv. *Absol.*: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter.

3. Sometimes = colligo, *to infer, conclude*: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic.

cōhaerentia, æ, *f.* [cohaereo] *a clinging together, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, Cic.

cō-haerĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. n. to stick or hang together, cleave to, adhere to*: *absol.*, with *cum, inter*, or the *Dat.*: scoposque affixa cohaesit, Ov. Fig.: collocabuntur igitur verba ut inter se quam aptissime cohaerent extrema cum primis, Cic.: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, id.

‖. Fig.: *to hold together, hold up, subsist, to be consistent*: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos ancupabimur, id. ‖‖. With *abl.*: *to be composed of, consist of*: alia quibus cohaerent homines, id.

cō-haeresco, si, *v. n. incep.* [cohaereo] *to cling together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic.

cōhaesus, a, um, *Part.* [cohaereo].

cō-hēres, ēdis, *c. a co-heir, fellow-heir*: Cic.

cō-hĭbĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold together, to hold, contain, confine*: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic.: crines nodo, Hor. ‖. *to hold* or *keep back, hinder, repress, stop*, etc.: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg.: cervos arcu, *to stop*, poet. for *to kill*, Hor.: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, Cic. Fig.: motus animi perturbatos, id.: iras, Virg.: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, Ter.

cō-hŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to honour abundantly, do honour to, grace* (rare): exsequias, Cic.

cō-horresco, ui, 3. *v. n. incep. to shudder, shake with fear* or *cold*: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic.

cōhors, rtis, *f. a yard, a place walled round, a court, cattle-yard*: Ov.

‖. Meton. of a body of persons: 1. Milit. *t. t. a division of soldiers, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae: cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes.: praetoria, *the general's body-guard*, id.: hence also, *the body-guard of the governor of a province*, Cic. 2. *a multitude, throng, attendants* in gen. (mostly poet.): gigantum, Hor. [Cf. Lat. *hortus*; Germ. *garten*; Eng. *garden, yard*.] (Hence Ital. *corte*; Fr. *cour*; Eng. *court*.)

cōhortātio, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor] *an exhorting, inciting, encouragement* (very rare): judicum, Cic.

cōhortĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [cohors] *a small cohort*: Coel. in Cic.

cō-hortor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to cheer up, encourage, to incite, exhort, admonish* (esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. With *inf.*: regium insigne summere cohortatur, Tac. With *subj.*:

Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. 2. In gen.: hac (eloquentia) cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic.

cōĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [coeo] *a coming* or *meeting together*: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. ‖. *a banding together* (in a bad sense), *a conspiracy, plot, coalition*: suspicio coitionis, Cic.: tribunorum, Liv.

cōĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [coeo].

cōĭtus, also **coetus**, v. supra), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going* or *coming together, a uniting, combination*: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. ‖. *sexual intercourse, coition* (in this sense only coitus): Ov.

cōlăphus, i, *m.* = κόλαφος, *a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear*: Isere, Pl.

cōlĕus (culeus), i, *m. a testicle*: Cic.

cōlĭphium (coll.), ii, *n. a kind of nourishing food for athletae*: Pl.

colis, is, v. canlis.

col-lăbasco (coll.), 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to fall, to totter, waver, fall off*. Fig.: si res lassa labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Pl.

col-lăbĕfacto (coll.), 1. *v. a. to make to reel, shake*, or *totter* (rare): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. Poet. of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr.

col-lăbĕfio (coll.), factus, fieri, *v. pass. to be made to reel* or *totter, to be brought to ruin* (rare): altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabefieret, *was dashed in pieces*, Caes. Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr.

‖. Fig.: *to overthrow*: a Themistocle collabefactas, Nep.

col-lăbor (coll.), lapsus, 3. *v. dep. to fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in*: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. Of persons: *to fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death*: suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra marmoreo referunt thalamo, Virg. Fig. (rare): in corrupteism suam, Pl.

col-lăcĕrātus (coll.), a, um, *Part.* [lacero] *torn up, torn all to pieces*: confossum, collaceratumque corpus, Tac.

col-lăcrĭmātio (coll.), ōnis, *f.* [col-lacrimo] *a weeping at something, a weeping together*: Cic.

col-lăcrimo (coll.), avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to weep together* or *very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). Neutr.: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Act.: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, id.

col-lactĕus (coll.), a, [con, and lact. v. lac] *a foster-brother, foster-sister*: Juv.

collaevo (coll.), are, v. collevo.

collapsus (coll.), a, um, *Part.* [collabor].

collāre, is, *n.* [collum] *a band* or *chain for the neck, a collar*: Pl. (Hence Fr. *collier*.)

collātio (coll.), ōnis, *f.* [collatus, confero] *a bringing together, collecting*. Of money: *a contribution, collection, a gratuity collected for the emperor*: stipis aut decimae, Liv. Fig.: militarium, *a union, combination*, Pl. ‖. In war: collatio signorum, *an engagement, a charge*: de exercitu, de castris, de agminibus, de signorum collationibus, Cic. ‖‖. *a comparison, similitude*: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, id.

collātīvus (coll.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *brought* or *carried together, collected* (rare): Pl.

collātor (coll.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a collector, contributor*: symbolarum, Pl.

collātus (coll.), a, um, *Part.* [confero].

collaudātio (coll.), ōnis, *f.* [collaudo] *warm praise* (rare): scriptoris, Cic.

col-laudo (coll.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to praise greatly, extol very much*: collaudati milites, Caes.

col-laxo (coll.), 1. *v. a. to widen, to make loose*: lateramina, Lucr.

collecta (coll.), ae, *f.* (orig. *adj. sc.* pecunia) [colligo] *a pecuniary contribution*: collectam exigere, Cic.

collectānĕus (coll.), a, um, *adj.* [collectus, colligo] *gathered* or *collected together* (rare): Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost. Suet.

collectĭcĭus (coll.), or **-tīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *collected, gathered together* (rare): exercitus, *assembled hastily and without choice* (opp. to delectus), Cic.

collectio (coll.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a gathering together*: membrorum (Assyrii), Cic. 2. In rhetor.: *a summing up, recapitulation, summary*: id.

collectītius (coll.), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectus (coll.), a, um, *Part.* [colligo].

col-lēga (coll.), ae, *m.* [lego] *one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague*: bis una consules, collegas in censura, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *a companion, comrade*, in gen.: *a fellow-slave*: Pl.: *a fellow-actor*: Juv.

collēgium (coll.), ii, *n.* [collega] *the union of persons in any office* or *for any purpose, colleagueship* (rare): Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. ‖. Meton.: *a body of persons united by the same office* or *calling, a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood*: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium, Cic.: Tribuni pro collegio pronuntiant, *as the decision of the whole body of tribunes*, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 98).

col-lĭbertus (coll.), i, *m. a fellow-freedman*: Pl.

col-lĭbet (coll.) or **collŭbet** (coll.), buit or bitum est, 2. *v. impers. it pleases, it is agreeable* (rare): si quid collibuit, Ter.: stimulac mihi collibitum est, praesto est imago, Cic.

col-lĭdo (coll.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike, dash*, or *press together*:

humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to bring into collision or hostile contact, to set at variance:* Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor.

colligātio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colligo] *a binding together, connection* (rare): tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. Fig.: colligatio causarum omnium, Cic.

col-ligo (conl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to sweep together, to gather* or *pick up, collect, assemble:* sarmentis virgultisque collectis, Caes.: omnia praesegmina, Pl.: stipem a tyrannis, *to obtain by begging*, Liv.: aer humorem colligens, Cic.: vasa, milit. *t. t. to pack up*, Id.: quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, *had collected together, taken refuge*, Caes. ‖ *to draw together, contract, compress, concentrate* (mostly post. for contrahere, coercere, *etc.*): cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv.: se collegit in arma, *covered himself with his shield*, Virg. ‖‖ *to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire*, etc.: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. *brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic.: auctoritatem, Caes.: sitim, *to become thirsty*, Virg. 2. Of numbers: *to make up, come to, amount:* and *pass., to be reckoned* (rare): ex quo discenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. 3. With *pron. reflect., or animum, mentem, etc., to collect* or *compose oneself, to recover one's courage, resolution*, etc.: animos, Liv.: animum, Tac. Milit. *t. t. to rally:* neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. 4. *to collect in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider:* levis haec insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Esp. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer:* ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. (Hence It. *cogliere*; Fr. *cueillir*.)

col-ligo (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *fasten together, connect:* omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic.: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, *fastened to one another*, Caes. Fig.: hominem inter se sermonis vinculo, Cic.: amorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, *to comprehend, comprise*, Id. ‖ *to restrain, stop, hinder:* impetum furentis (Antonii), Id.

col-līmo (conl.), atum, 1. *v. a. to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. ‖ *to hit the mark, take a right aim:* Id.

col-līno (conl.), lēvi, lītum, 3. *v. a.* With *acc.* and *abl.: to besmear* (rare) ora venenis, Ov. Fig.: *to defile, pollute*. pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl.

col.liphium, i, v. coliphium.

col-liquefactus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [liqueo] *made liquid, dissolved, melted* (rare): venenum in potione, Cic.

collis, *is* (abl. colli or colle), *m. high ground, a hill:* collis paulum ex planitie editus, Caes. [From the root which appears in *culmen, celsus*, etc., v. *antecello*; and perhaps also in Ger. *hügel*, Eng. *hill*.] (Hence Ital. *collina*· Fr. *colline*.)

collīsus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collido].

collītus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [collino].

collŏcātio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloco] *a placing together, arrangement:* verborum, Cic.: collocatio filiae, *an endowing, giving in marriage*, Id.

col-lŏco (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to place together, place, station, arrange, set, set up, erect*, etc. Constr. the *object* in the *acc.*: the *place* usu. *in* with *abl.* or *adv.* of place; also *in* with *acc.*; with other *prep.*; with *abl.*; with *dat.* of proper names: sometimes the *place* is not stated. 1. *in* with *abl.*: exercitum in hibernis, Caes.: multitudinem in agris collocavit, *settled as colonists*, Nep. 2. With *adv.* of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, Caes. 3. With *in* and *acc.*: in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. 4. With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, *are lodged, quartered*, Cic.: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, Id. 5. With *abl.*: oculos pennis, Ov. 6. With *dat.* of proper names: se Athenis collocare, *settle*, Cic. 7. Without words denoting place: vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, *for arranging*, Caes.: impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. 8. With *fem. acc.: to give in marriage:* matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Caes.: in matrimonium, Cic. *Absol.:* in collocanda filia, Tac. 9. With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, *etc.*, a mercantile *t. t. to give, lay out, invest, advance*, etc.: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. ‖ Fig.: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be deposited*, Id.: collocare satis de aliqua re, *to insert enough*, Tac. (Hence It. *colcare*; Fr. *coucher*.)

col-lōcŭplēto (conl.), avi, ĭ. *v. a. to make very rich, to enrich* (rare): Ter.

collŏcūtio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colloquor] *a (familiar or private) conversation, conference* (rare): Cic.

collŏquium (conl.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse:* eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes.: in colloquium venire, Id.: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic.: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. *epistolary correspondence*, Id. (Hence Fr. *colloque*.)

col-lŏquor (conl.), lŏcūtus, 3. *v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation or conference:* constr. usu. cum with *abl.*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.:* in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa nostro et cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic.: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, Id. *Absol.:* deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Pl.

col-lūdo (conl.), 2. *v. n. to be lighted up, to shine forth, to be entirely illuminated, to be clear, bright. Absol.:* sol qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic.

2. With *abl.:* candelabri fulgore colluscre Jovis templum oportebat, Id.

3. With *ab:* mare qua a sole colluceat, albescit et vibrat, Id.

col-lūdo (conl.), si, sum, 3. *v. n. to play* or *sport together, play with* (rare): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, Hor. Poet.: summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, Virg. ‖ Legal *t. t. to act in fraudulent collusion:* Cic.

collum, i, *n. the neck*, of men and animals: anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck*, Id.: actum'st de collo meo, *it's all over with me*, Pl.: collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, *to seize by the throat and drag to prison*, etc.: consul quum paucis collum torsisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixere, Liv. ‖ Meton.: *the neck of a flask* or *bottle:* Phaedr.: *of a poppy*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *cou*.)

col-lŭo (conl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash out, rinse:* dentes aqua, Plin. Poet.: ora, *to moisten*, i. e. *to quench thirst*, Ov.

colltŭsio (conl.), ōnis, *f.* [colludo] *a secret understanding, collusion:* Cic.

colltŭsor (conl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a play'fellow, playmate, boon companion:* Cic.

col-lustro (conl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lighten up, illumine* (rare) sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. *Part. perf. subst.:* in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, *brilliantly coloured pieces*, Id. ‖ Fig.: *to consider on all sides, to inspect:* omnia oculis, Id.

col-lūtŭlo (conl.), 1. *v. a. to soil, defile much.* Fig.: Pl

colluvies (conl.), ēi, v. colluvio.

colluvio (conl.), ōnis, and **colluvies**, ēm, ē (the latter form not frequent before the Aug. per.; but exclusively used in Pliny the elder, and Tac.) *f.* [colluo] *washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth:* cohortis et aedificii, Col. ‖ Fig.: *impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings:* colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv.: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic.: in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people his adherents*, Id.

collўbus (collubus), i, *m.* = κόλλυβος: *exchange:* Cic. ‖ Meton.: *banking business, money-changing:* Id.

collўra, ae, *f.* = κολλύρα, *a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli:* Pl.

collўricus, a, um: jus, *vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup*, Pl.

collўrium, ii, *n.* = κολλύριον, *a liquid eye-salve:* Hor.

cŏlo, ŭi, cultum, *3. v. a. to cultivate, till, tend, take care of*: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic.: arbores, Hor. ‖. *to abide, dwell*, or *stay in a place, to inhabit*. With *acc.*: solitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic.: Britannicam, Tac. *Absol.*: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. ‖‖. Fig.: *to bestow care upon, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, foster, cherish, practise*, etc.; *to clothe, adorn*: Jovis omnia plena: ille colit terras, illi mea carmina curae, Virg.: (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, *improve, polish*, Hor.: virtutem, Cic.: pacem, Ov.: colere vitam, *etc., to live a life*: nunc plane nec ego victum, nec ĭtam filium colere possum, Cic.: servi tem apud aliquem, *to be a slave*, Pl. 2. *to honour, revere, reverence, worship*: quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic.: in amicis diligendis et colendis, id.

cŏlŏcăsĭa, ae, *f.* (cŏlŏcăsĭum, ii, n. Virg.) = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον: *a plant which grew in Italy, and had an edible root*: mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho, Virg.

cŏlōna, ae, *f.* [colonus] *a country woman*: Ov.

cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a landed estate, a farm*: Col. Poet.: *an abode, dwelling* in gen.: Pl. ‖. *a colony, colonial town, settlement*: mittere, Liv.: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic.: applied to similar establishments among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rhenum colonias mittebant, Caes. ‖‖. *a band of settlers* (as familia, *a gang of slaves*), *colonists, planters*: hence coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. (on the Rom. colonies, *v.* Smith's Ant. 99 *seqq.*)

cŏlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to agriculture* or *husbandry*: leges, Varr. ‖. *pertaining to a colony*: cohortes, *levied from colonies*, Caes.

cŏlōnus, i, m. [colo] *a cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant*: Domitius naves servia, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. ‖. *a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town*: delectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituunt, id. Poet. for *an inhabitant* in gen.: Virg. (Hence Fr. *colon.*)

cŏlor (old form cŏlos) ōris, *m. the colour of the skin, the complexion*: vesusti oculi, color suavis, Cic.: verus (opp. to paint), Ter.: colorem mutare, perdere, *to change colour; to blush*, etc.: crebra coloris mutatio, Cic. Proverb.: bonso nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Pl. Poet.: *beauty, lustre*, etc.: O formose puer nimium ne crede colori, Virg. ‖. *colour* in general: varii rerum, Lucr.: Tyrios mirare colores, *the Tyrian dye*, Hor.: mille trahens varios colores, *a thousand various hues*, Virg. Poet.: ducere, of grapes, *to become coloured*, id. ‖‖. Fig.: *outward show, external condition, exterior, outward appearance*: amisimus omnem non modo fucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. 2. Of style: *general character, cast, colouring*: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id.: tragicus, Hor. ‖V. *a colourable pretext, excuse*: dic aliquem, Quintiliane, colorem, Juv. (Hence Fr. *couleur.*)

cŏlōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [coloro]. ‖. *adj. variegated*: coloratus arcus, Cic. 2. *florid, embrowned*: corpora, *of a healthy complexion*, Quint.

cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [color] *to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan*, etc.: corpora, Cic.: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. ‖. Fig.: of the mind, style, *etc.*: quum istos libros studiosius legerim sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic.

cŏlos, v. color, *init.*

cŏlossĕrōs, ōtis, m. [Κολοσσὸς Ἔρως, the Colossal-love] *an appellation of a large and handsome man*: Suet.

cŏlossēus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσιαῖος, *colossal, gigantic*: statua, Suet.

cŏlossus, i, *m.* = κολοσσός, *a gigantic statue, a colossus*: Plin. Esp. *the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes*: id.

c lostra, ae, *f. the first milk after delivery*: Plin. As a term of endearment: Pl.

colpa, v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m. a serpent, snake, adder*: Virg. (Hence Fr. *couleuvre.*)

cŏlŭbra, ae, *f.* [coluber] *a female snake* or *adder*: Hor. Proverb.: quas tu vides colubras? i. e. *art thou frantic?* (in allusion to the Furies), Pl.

cŏlŭbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coluber fero] *snake-bearing*, an epithet of Meduse: monstrum, Ov.

cŏlŭbrīnus, a, um. *adj.* [coluber] *like a serpent, cunning, wily*: Pl.

cōlum, i, *n. a strainer, colander*: Virg. (Hence Ital. *colatojo.*)

cŏlumba, ae, *f. a dove, pigeon*: Cic. As a term of endearment, *my dove*: Pl. (Probably the same word as *palumbes*, the wild pigeon.)

cŏlumbar, āris, *n.* [columba] *a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole*: Pl.

cŏlumbīna, ae, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon*: pulli, Cic.: ovum, Hor.

cŏlumbus, i, *m. a male dove* or *pigeon*: *a dove* in gen. (rare): Hor.

cŏlŭmella, ae, *f. dim.* [columna, columen] *a small column, a pillar*: Cic.

cŏlŭmen, ĭnis, *n. a height, summit, peak* (Poet. for culmen): ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, Cat. ‖. *the highest part of a building, a roof, gable*: in turribus et columinibus villae, Varr. ‖‖. Fig.: *the summit, head, chief, the height*, etc.: columen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic.: columen audaciae, *the height of impudence*, Pl. ‖V. In architecture: *a gable pillar, a prop*: Vitr. Fig.: *a support, stay*: familiae, Ter.: reipublicae, Cic. [From the root COL or CEL, which appears in *collis, celsus*, etc.: *v.* collis and antecello. *Culmen* is a shortened form of *columen.*]

cŏlŭmis, e, *adj. safe, unhurt*: Pl.

cŏlumna, ae, *f. a column, pillar, post*: Cic.: columna rostrata, *a column ornamented with beaks of ships*, erected in honour of Duillius, Quint. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 102): templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov.: columna Maenia, also absol. columna, *a pillory* in the forum Rom.: Cic. Fig.: *a pillar, support*: injurioso ne pede prorsus stantem columnam, Hor. ‖. Meton.: *a water-spout*: Lucr. ‖‖. Poet.: *the top, summit, the dome of heaven*: poet. Cic. [From the root COL; *v. columen*: cf. *cer-umna, al-umna.*] (Hence Ital. *colonna*; Fr. *colonne.*)

cŏlumnārium, ii, *n.* [columna] *a tax on pillars*: Cic.

cŏlumnārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *one condemned at the* Columna Maeni's; *a criminal* or *debtor*: Coel. in Cic.

cŏlumnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *supported by posts* or *pillars*: Varr. Humorously: os, i. e. *supported upon the hand*, Pl.

cŏlurnus, a, um, *adj.* [euphon. transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] *made of the hazel-tree*: Virg.

cŏlus (i and) ūs, *f. a distaff*: *sing. nom.*: et colus et fusi digitis cecidere, Ov.: *acc.* colum, id.: *abl.* colo, Tib.: colu, Optimus in Cic.: *plur. nom.* colus, Stat.: *acc.* colos, Ov. (Hence It. *conocchia*; Fr. *quenouille*, through middle age Lat. *conucula* for *colucula.*)

cŏlūtĕa, orum, *n. plu.* = κολυτέα, *a pod-like kind of fruit*: Pl.

cōma, ae, *f.* [κόμη] *the hair of the head, a head of hair*: consul unguentis effluens calamistrata coma, Cic.: flava, Hor.: componere, Ov. ‖. Meton.: *foliage, ears, stalks*, etc.: nemorum coma, Hor.: *the wool of sheep*: Poet. in Cic. (Hence Ital. *chioma.*)

cōmans, antis, *Part.* [como] ‖. *adj. hairy, covered with hair*: colla equorum, Virg.: galea, *furnished with a tuft of hair*, id.: stella, *having a radiant, hairy train* (*a comet*), Ov.

cōmarchus, i, m. = κώμαρχος, *a bailiff of a village, a burgomaster*: Pl.

cōmātus, a, um, *Part.* [como] *hairy*: Cat. ‖. Subst.: Suet.

com-bĭbo, bĭbi, *3. v. a. to drink with any one* (rare): Sen. ‖. *to drink up, absorb, imbibe*: succos, Ov.: atrum venenum corpore, Hor.: lacrimas, *to restrain*, Ov. Transf. to things: ara cruorem combiberat, id. Fig.: artes, Cic.

combĭbo, ōnis, m. [combĭbo] *a pot-companion*: Cic.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, *3. v. a.* [buro = uro: cf. bustum and amburo] *to burn up, consume*: frumentum, Caes.: naves, id.: aliquem vivum, Cic. ‖. Fig.: comburere aliquem judicio, *to ruin, destroy*, id.: comburere diem, *pass it in carousing*, Pl.

combustus, a, um, *Part.* [comburo.]

cŏm-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, or estum, 3. v. a. (comesus, a, um, the more usual form. Hence comesurus, Pl.: comestus, a, um, Cic. Contr. forms: comes, Pl.: comesse, id.: comesset, Cic. Old forms: comedim, Pl.: comedint, id.), *to eat up, to eat, consume:* corbitam cibi comedes possunt, Pl. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, id.: coena comesa venire, i. e. *to come too late*, Varr. Fig.: *se, to consume oneself, pine away*, Pl. ‖. Meton.: *to waste, dissipate, squander:* nummos, Cic. 2. In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, *to consume the property of any person, eat him out of house and home:* quem absentem comes, Pl.

cŏm-es, ĭtis, *c.* [con and I, root of eo] 1 I. *one who goes with another; a companion, an associate, comrade, partner*, etc.: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic.: *fem.:* me tibi venturam comitem, Ov. Fig.: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. ‖. Esp. *a guardian, tutor, teacher*, etc., *of boys* (rare): Virg. 2. *the suite, retinue of friends, relatives*, etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces:* Cic.: Hor. 3. *the attendants of distinguished private individuals:* id. 4. *the imperial retinue, the court:* Suet. (Hence Ital. *conte*; Fr. *comte.*)

cŏmestus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

cŏmēsus, a, um, *Part.* [comedo].

cŏmētes, æ, m. = κομήτης, *a comet:* non diri toties arsere cometae, Virg.: Cic. In appositaon with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometes effulsit, Tac.

cŏmĭcē, *adv. in the manner of comedy:* Cic.

cŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός, *pertaining to comedy, comic:* poeta, Cic. versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult, *a comic subject*, Hor.: stulti senes, *as they are represented in comedy*, Cascil. in Cic.: surum = lupinum, *lupines, used by comic actors instead of money*, Pl. ‖. Subst. comicus, i, m. *an actor of comedy, a comedian:* id. 2. *a comic poet, writer of comedy:* Cic.

cŏmĭnus, v. cominus.

cŏmis, e, *adj. courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving:* comis et humanus, Cic.: in uxorem, Hor.: bonis, Tac.

cŏmissābundus, a, um, *adj.* [comissor] *holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing:* per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine commissabundus incessit (Alexander), Liv.

cŏmissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a Bacchanalian revel, a joyous procession with torches and music, a merry-making, a revelling:* nullum turpe convivium, non comissatio, non libido, ostenditur, Cic.

cŏmissātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who holds or joins in a festive procession, a reveller:* Liv. Fig.: nostri isti comissatores conjurationis, *those necessary conspirators*, Cic.

cŏmissor, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* = κωμάζω *to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel:* ad fratrem, Liv: in domum Pauli, Hor.

cōmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [comis] *courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness:* Catonis comitas et facilitas, Cic.: comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, *etc.:* rem bene paratam comitate perdidit, Pl.

cōmĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [comitor].

cōmĭtātus, ūs, m. [comitor] *an escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue:* delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic.: comitatu equitum triginta ad mare perveni, Caes. Fig.: quid tanto virtutum comitatu opus est? Cic. ‖. *the imperial retinue, court, suite:* Tac. ‖‖. *a company, troop, crowd, convoy*, etc.: nuntiatur magnos comitatus ad flumen constitisse, Caes.

cōmĭter, *adv.* [comis] *kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly, readily:* homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam Enn. in Cic.: munera missa legatis, Liv *Sup.*: lepidissume et comissume, Pl.

comĭtia, orum, v. comitium, *no.* II.

cōmĭtiālis, e, *adj.* [comitia] *pertaining to the comitia:* comitiales dies, *on which the comitia were held:* consecuti sunt dies comitiales, per quos senatus haberi non poterat, Cic.: homines, *who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence*, Pl.

cōmĭtiātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an assembly of the people in the comitia* (rare): dimittere, Cic.

cŏm-ĭtium, ii, n. [con and I, root of eo]. In *sing.: a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held:* Cantilius virgis in comitio caesus erat, Liv. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170). Transf.: *any place of assembly:* so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. ‖. Meton.: in *plur.:* comitia, orum, n. *the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the comitia.* The comitia were of three kinds: comitia curiata, centuriata, and tributa. Respecting their nature, v. Smith's Ant. 104 *sqq.* They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, praetoria, tribunicia, *etc.:* so comitia consulum habere, Liv.: comitia regi creando, id. Fig.: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, Pl.

cŏmĭto, are, for comitor: Ov.

cōmĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [comes] *to accompany, follow, attend:* constr. with *acc.* or *abeol.*, sometimes with *dat.:* comitati eos ex civitate excessere, Caes. *Abeol.:* lanigerae comitantur oves, Virg.

2. Fig.: Tarquinio Superbo aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic.: tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur, id. ‖. Esp. *to attend one to the grave:* juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. ‖‖. In a *pass.* sense: ut posset claro comitari Hymenaeo, Lucr. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. And in *comp.:* puero ut uno esset comitatior, id.

cŏm-măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to spot all over, stain, pollute* (rare): manus sanguine, Virg. Fig.: se isto infinito ambitu, Cic.

cŏm-mănĭpŭlāris, is, m. *a comrade in the same manipulus:* Tac.

cŏm-mărītus, i, m. *a fellow-husband:* Pl.

cōmmĕātus, ūs, m. [commeo] *a going to and fro:* Pall. ‖. Meton.: *a passage, thoroughfare* (rare): perfodi parietem qua commeatus esset, Pl. 2. *a leave of absence, a furlough:* sumere, Liv.: in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough*, id. Fig.: cras igitur (*sc.* proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic. 3. *a caravan, a train, a company of travellers:* Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. 4. *a carrying over, transport, passage:* duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit, Caes. 5. *provisions, supplies of all kinds:* cogebantur, sicuti reliquum commeatum, ita ligna atque aquam Corcyra navibus supportare, id.: maritimi, Liv. But very freq. opp. to frumentum: *the remaining supplies of war:* ad Vesontionem rel frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur, Caes. Transf.: commeatus argentarius, *gain acquired by money transactions*, Pl. (Hence old Fr. *congier*; mod. Fr. *congé.*)

cŏm-mĕdĭtor, 1. v. *dep.* (very rare) *to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon:* Anc. Her. ‖. *to remind one of something, to resemble:* Lucr.

cŏm-mĕmĭni, isse, *v. defect. to recollect thoroughly, to remember:* quem hominem probe commeminisse se debat, Cic.

cōmmĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commemoro] *worth mentioning, memorable* (rare): Pl.: Cic.

cōmmĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a reminding, remembrance, mentioning:* commemoratio antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, Cic.: (Verres) in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, *every one was continually recounting his crimes*, id.

cŏm-mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to call to mind, keep in mind, remember:* quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim; commemoro vesperi, Cic. ‖. *to bring to mind, recall to the recollection of another, to remind:* ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam misi, Liv. ‖‖. In gen.: *to mention, recount, relate.* With *acc., acc.* and *inf.*, *rel. clause*, or *de:* causas, Caes.: quid ego nunc commemorem simillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter.: illa pars quam supra commemoravi Moesam transisse, Caes.: omnes de tua virtute commemorant, Cic.

commendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commendo] *praiseworthy, commendable* (rare): nec illo commendabilis merito, Liv.

commendāticius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [commendatio] *pertaining to commendation, commendatory* (very rare): literae, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction*, Cic.

commendātio, ōnis, *f.* [commendo] *a commendation, recommendation*: ut intelligat meam commendationem non vulgarem fuisse, Cic. Fig.: oculorum, id. ‖ Meton.: *that which recommends, the excellence* or *worth of a thing*: ingenii, id.

commendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who commends* (rare): Cic.

commendātus, a, um, *Part.* [commendo]. ‖ *Adj.*: *recommended*: quae res commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic.

com-mendo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mando] *to commit to one's charge, put under one's protection, to intrust to, commend to*: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter.: tribuni ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes.: aliquem Diis, Tac.: nomina memoriae, *i. e.* ediscere, Cic. ‖ *to recommend, i. e. to render agreeable, to set off, to grace*: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id.

commensus, a, um, *Part.* [commetior].

commentārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [commentarius] *a short treatise*: Cic.

commentārius, ii, *m.* (*sc.* liber) and **commentarium**, ii, *n.* [commentor] *a note-book, memorandum*: non est oratio, sed quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, Cic.: diurni, *a day-book, journal*, Suet. Hence, ❡ As the title of a book (mostly in *plur.*): *a sketch, memoirs, a commentary*, etc.: Cic. Thus, Caesaris Commentarii, id. ‖ In law: *a brief*: id.

commentātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation*: quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. In *plur.*: esse quotidianis commentationibus acerrime exercuit, id.

commenticius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [commentus, comminiscor] *thought out, invented, devised, fabricated*. Opp. to that already existing: *newly invented*: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. ❡ Opp. to that which is actual: *pretended, fancied, imaginary*: commenticii et ficti Dei, id. ❡ Opp. to that which is true: *fabricated, forged, false*: crimen, id.

commento, are, *for* commentor: commentare ora, facetiously, *to demonstrate on the face, i. e. to strike*, Pl.

commentor, atus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [comminiscor] *to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, weigh, consider* With *acc.*, *de*, or *absol.*: curiosius incipiunt commentari aliquid et discere, Cic.: de pop. R. libertate, id.: dum tu commentabere, Pl. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: ut sua et commentata et scripta memin-isset, Cic. ‖ *to devise, invent, contrive*: ut cito commentatus est (*sc.* mendacium)! Pl. ❡ *to sketch out, work up, write, compose, treat upon*: mimos, Cic.: aliquid in reum, id.

commentor, ōris, *m.* [comminiscor] *one who devises* or *invents something, an inventor*: uvae, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov.

commentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: ipsis commentum placet, Ter. ❡ *a mechanical contrivance*: Suet. ❡ *a project, plan*: Just.

commentus, a, um, *Part.* [comminiscor].

com-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go and come, pass to and fro*: fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli commeare possent, *go backwards and forwards* (between the two camps), Caes. Of inanimate and abstract objects: (fossam) latitudinis, qua contrarine quinqueremes commearent, *pass each other*, Suet. With viam (rare): meus scruposam victus commeat viam, Pl. ‖ *to visit often, to resort to, frequent*: minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, Caes. Transf. to things: nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Pl.

com-mercium, ii, *n.* [commercor] *legal capacity to buy and sell*: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic.: ceteris Latinis populis connubia, commercia que et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv. ❡ *commercial intercourse* in general, *trade, traffic, commerce*: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. ‖ In gen.: *intercourse, communication, correspondence*: mihi cum vostris legibus nihil est commerci, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, Pl.: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic.: agrorum aedificiorumque inter se, Liv.: sortis humanae, Tac.: belli, *stipulation, treaty*, id.

com-mercor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase*: captivos, Pl.

com-mĕrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* (also **commereor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.*, Pl.: Ter.), *to entirely merit, fully deserve* (rare): aestimationem commeruisse, Cic.: poenam, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *to be guilty of an offence* or *crime*: noxiam, Pl.: arbitrabitur commeruisse culpam, Ter.

com-mētior, mensus, 4. *v. dep. to measure* (very rare): omnes porticus, Pl. Fig.: *to measure with* or *by something, to proportion*: negotium cum tempore, Cic.

commēto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [commeo] *to go frequently*: Ter.

commĭctus, a, um, *Part.* [commingo].

com-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to remove in a body, to migrate, enter*: huc, Ter.: in tuam (domum), Cic Romam, Liv.

com-mĭlĭtium, ii, *n.* [con and milit- (miles)] *companionship in war*: Chaucī in commilitium adsciti sunt, Tac. ‖ In gen.: *fellowship, companionship* (very rare): studiorum, Ov.

com-mĭlĭto, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a comrade, fellow-soldier*: desilite, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere, Caes. ‖ Transf.: *dii, fellow-gods*, Flor.

com-mĭlĭto, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be a companion in war, to fight in company*: Flor.

comminātio, ōnis, *f.* [comminor] *a threatening, menacing* (rare): comminatio orationis tanquam armorum, Cic. In *plur.*: comminationes Hannibalis, Liv.

com-mingo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to make water on, defile* (rare): lectum potus, Hor.: commictum coenum, as a term of reproach, for *a paltry, dirty fellow*, Pl.

com-miniscor, mentus, 3. *v. dep.* [so reminiscor, root MEN whence mens, memini] *to devise, to contrive, invent*: reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Pl.: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. ‖ *to invent, contrive something new*: novas literas, Suet. *Part.* commentus, a, um, in pass. signif.: *devised, feigned, contrived, fictitious*: dat gemitus fictos-commentaque funera narrat, Ov.: crimen, Liv.

com-mĭnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to threaten, menace*. With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of person: necem alicui, Suet.: inter se, Liv.

com-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to make small, to fritter away, to break* or *crumble to pieces, to crush, split, diminish*, etc.: illi statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic.: argenti pondus et auri, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to weaken, impair, enervate*: opes civitatis, Cic. Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, id.

com-mĭnus (also **cŏmĭnus**), *adv.* [manus] *hand to hand, in close contest* (with the sword, *etc.*), opp. to eminus: nec eminus hostis aut comminus gladius uteretur, Cic. Fig.: sed haec fuerit nobis tanquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, id. ‖ In gen. without the idea of contest: *nigh at hand, hard by, near*: eminus ardescunt, (prius) quam comminus imbuat ignis, Lucr.

comminūtus, a, um, *Part.* [comminuo].

com-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum *or* stum, 2. *v. a.* (*inf. pass.* commisci, Lucr.) *to mix* or *mingle together, to intermingle*. With *acc.* and *cum*, *abl.*, or *absol.*: servos cum ingenuis, Suet.: commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg.: mulsum, Pl. Fig.: nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic.

commiserātio, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror]. In rhetor.: *a part of an oration intended to excite compassion*: Cic.

com-miseresco, 3. *v. a. to commiserate, pity* (rare): servos, Enn.: *impers.* Bacchidem ejus commisereseret, Ter.

com-miserŏr, atus, 1. *v. dep.* tr. *commiserate, pity* (rare): fortunam Graeciae, Nep. ‖ In rhetor.: *to*

excite compassion: quid quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic.

commissātio and **commissātor**, v. comiss.

commissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [committo] *Lit. a letting go together;* hence, *the beginning of a fight, game,* etc.: *the celebration of games or contests:* ego illos (ludos) celebrari cupio: et tecum ago, ut jam ab ipsa commissione, *etc.*, Cic. Meton.: *a prize declamation, ostentatious speech:* Suet.

commissum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is intrusted, a secret, trust:* enuntiare commissa, Cic. II. *a transgression, offence, fault, crime:* turpe, Hor. In plur.: post mihi non simili poena commissa inertia, *offences,* Virg. III. In law: *an incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property:* Suet.

commissūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, a band, knot, joint, seam:* digitorum contractio facilis propter molles commissuras, Cic.: navium, Plin.

commissus, a, um, *Part.* [committo].

commistus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

com-mītĭgo, 1. *v. a. to make soft, mellow:* Ter.

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to let go together; to join together, connect, unite:* constr. with *inter, cum, dat.,* or *absol.:* per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv.: costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels.: qua naris fronti committitur, *is joined to,* Ov.: commissis operibus, Liv. II. With *acc.* of person: *to set face to face, to set on, set fighting; to match, compare:* pugiles Latinos cum Graecis committere, Suet.

2. With *acc.* of thing: *to set going, to begin, join:* sequestre proelium commiserunt, Caes.: pugnam, Cic. *Absol.* (rare): primoquam committeretur, *before the contest began,* Suet. Hence, Fig. in gen.: *to begin, undertake:* judicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. III. *to go to work, to do, act, etc.:* followed by *ut, to act so that:* non committam ut tibi cansam aliquam dem recusandi, id. With *cur:* Caecilius negare se commissurum cur sibi aut deorum aut hominum quisquam imperium finiret, Liv. With *inf.:* infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. IV. *to do wrong:* esp. with facinus, *etc., to commit, perpetrate:* committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, Cic.: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 2. With *contra legem: to offend against, violate:* quasi committeret contra legem, Cic.

3. With poenam, multam, *etc.: to incur, make oneself liable to:* ut filiam mulctam non committerit, id. *Pass.: to be forfeited* or *confiscated,* as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae commissam esse dicerent, id. V. *to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up:* and reflect.: *to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself.* Constr. *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of what is intrusted; *dat.* of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by *in* and *acc.*, and sometimes omitted altogether: Caesar me vestrae fidei commisit, Caes.: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic.: semina sulcis, Virg.: se publico committere, *to venture into the streets,* Suet. Proverb.: ovem lupo committere, Ter.: se in id conclave, Cic.

commixtus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

commŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [commodo].

commŏdē, *adv. appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well,* etc.: non satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes.: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. II. *commodiously, opportunely, seasonably:* ille satis acute et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id.: emerseram commode ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, *at the very moment,* id. III. In the comic poets: *kindly, obligingly:* acceptae bene et commode eximus, Pl.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus] *adaptation, just proportion, symmetry* (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Fig.: of style: *fitness, a suitable oratorical expression:* Cic. II. *fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit:* commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Pl.: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. III. Of persons: *pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, lenity* (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl.: viri, Ov.

commŏdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.]. Lit.: *to measure one thing with another;* hence, *to adapt, accommodate* (rare): trapetum, Cato. Fig.: commoda loquelam tuam, Pl. II. With *acc., abl.,* or *in* with *abl.,* and *dat.: to accommodate with, to give, furnish, lend, oblige, serve,* etc.: aquam quam hostis hosti commodat, Pl.: ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, *oblige, serve him,* Cic.: commodare tantum ei in hac re, id.

commŏdŭlē, *adv. dim.* [commode] *conveniently, suitably:* Pl.

commŏdŭlum, *adv. dim.* [commodum] *according to convenience, suitably:* Pl.

commŏdum, i, *n. a convenient opportunity, convenience:* quum erit tuum commodum, *when it shall be convenient for you,* Cic. So, commodo meo, tuo, *etc.: at my, thy,* etc., *convenience, at one's leisure:* quod commodo tuo fiat, id.: naves quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, Caes. II. *advantage, profit:* ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Sometimes *adv.: without injury* or *detriment:* ut regem reducas, quod commodo reip. facere possis, Cic. III. *a reward, pay, wages for public service:* tribunatus, Cic. 2. *a favour, privilege, immunity:* Suet. IV. Meton. = commodatum; *that which is lent, a loan:* Cic.

commŏdum, *adv. opportunely, seasonably:* ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl.: commodum egeram diligentissime, Cic. II. *instantly, immediately, just:* ad te hercle ibam commodum, Pl.: commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic.

com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [con and modus]. Lit.: *measured with:* hence *fitted* or *adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable.* With *dat.,* or *absol.:* rarely with *ad:* hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Caes.: commodius anni tempus, Cic.: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Liv.: commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable:* quod commodum est, *just as you please,* Cic.: amat? dabitur a me argentum dum erit commodum, Ter. II. Of manners: *agreeable, obliging, friendly, polite, affable, gentle,* etc.: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic.: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Fig.: (iambus) spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit commodus et patiens, id. III. As *con* before adjs. often implies completion, or gives a superlative signification, hence commodus means, *having full measure, complete, perfect, due, proper,* etc.: commoda statura, *a proper height,* Pl.: viginti argenti commodas minas, *full twenty,* id.: capillus commodus, *well arranged,* id.

com-mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep. to set in motion, undertake* (rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat, Lucr.

commōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [commolior].

commŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [commolo].

commŏnĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to remind, admonish, impress upon:* commonefacit, quae de Dumnorige sint dicta, Caes. Humorously: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, Pl. 2. *to commemorate* (rare): istius turpem praeturam, Cic.

com-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection.* Constr.: the person warned in the *acc.* (or *nom.* with the *passive*): that of which he is warned in the *gen.,* with *de,* in the *acc.,* or as a *dependent clause:* ut anulus commoneat nos, cur id fecerimus, Quint.: mearum me absentiam miseriarum commones, Pl.: quis in circum maximum venit quin de avaritiae tuae commoneretur, Cic.: quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint.

commŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoneo].

com-monstro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* (commonstrasso = commonstravero, Pl.) *to show, point out fully* or *distinctly:* aurum alicui, Cic.

commōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] *a tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning*: Cic. ‖ In rhetor.: *a delaying, dwelling upon some important point*: id.

com-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3. v. *dep. to die together* or *at the same time*: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv.

com-mŏror, ātus, 1. v. n. and *a. dep.* ‖ Neutr.: *to stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay*: Romae, Cic.: dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus, Caes. Fig. (mostly with *in* or *absol.*, rarely with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic. Of style: ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paullisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. ‖ Act.: *to stop, detain, retard*: an te auspicium commoratum est? Pl.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] *a violent moving, motion*: vasorum, Pall. Fig.: *a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (rare): commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic.: animi, id. in *plur.*: animorum, id.

commōtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [commotio] *a slight indisposition*: Cic.

commōtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoveo]. ‖ *Adj.*: *unsettled, wavering*: genus dicendi, Cic. 2. *moved, excited, aroused*: animus commotior, id.: Drusus commotior animo, *more violent, passionate*, Tac.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. (contr. forms: commorunt, Lucr.: commorat, Ter.: commorit, Hor.: commossem, Cic., *etc.*): *to move violently up and down, to shake, move, stir*: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr.: quis sese commovere potest, cujus ille (Roscius) vitia non videat? Cic. 2. *to move from a place, to remove, carry away*: columnas, id.: hostem, *repulse*, Liv.: numum, i. e. *to turn over, use in business*, Cic.: sacra, *to carry about the sacred utensils, images*, etc., *for religious use*, Virg. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments* (artifices, tricks, *etc.*) *in motion*, Pl. Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro decumano Siculias nemo, *would have stirred a clod*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: chiefly of the intellect and passions: *to shake, rouse, agitate, disturb, alarm, affect*: si convellere adoriamur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id.: commotus habebitur, *i. e.* mente captus, *frantic, crazed*, Hor.: se et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes.: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotu'st metu, spe, gaudio, Ter.: qui me commorit, flebit, *provoke, rouse*, Hor.: in hac commotus sum, i. e. *inflamed with love*, Ter.: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic.

commune, is, v. communis.

communĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communico] *a making common, imparting, communicating*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic.: communicatio sermonis, id. ‖ In rhetoric: *a figure of speech, in which the orator consults his hearers*: id.

communĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [communico].

communĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [communis] (dep. form: communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv.), *to make common, to share with others, to communicate, impart*. Constr.: usu. the thing shared in *acc.*: the person with whom it is shared, with *cum*, or in *dat.*: but other constr. occur: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv.: consilia cum aliquo, *to make common cause with one*, Caes.: iis omnium domus patet, victusque communicatur, id.: communicabo te semper mensa mea, *you shall always have a seat at my table*, Pl. 2. Of oral communication: *to make known, talk over, discourse, tell*: homo, quocum omnia, quae me cura aliqua afficiunt, una communicem, Cic.: quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuerat, Caes. ‖ Of things: *to join, unite*: privabo potius filium debito testimonio, quam id cum mea laude communicem, Cic. ‖‖ *to take a share in, to partake, participate in*: inimicitias mecum communicasti, *you have shared in*, id.

com-mūnio, ivi *or* ii, itum, 4. v. a. *to fortify on all sides, to secure, intrench*: castella, Caes.: castra, Liv. Fig.: auctoritatem aulae, Cic.

communĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communis] *fellowship, a common share* or *interest, communion*: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic.: sanguinis, id.

com-mūnis, e *adj.* [munus] *shared together, common to several* or *to all, common, ordinary, general* (opp. to proprius): vetus verbum hoc quidem est: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter.: dis communibus aras, Virg.: vitium commune omnium est, Ter.: non proprium senectutis est vitium sed commune valetudinis, Cic.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes.: communis vitae ignarus, *ignorant of the customs of society*, Cic.: communi sensu caret, *of a sense of propriety*, Hor.: locus, euphem. *the Lower World*, Pl. In *plur.*: loca, *public places*, Cic.: loci, in philos. lang., *common-places, common topics*, id. *Subst.* commune, is, n. *a community, state*: commune Milyadum, id.: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. *Adv.*: in commune: *for common use, for a common object, advantage*, etc.: consulere, Ter.: vocare honores, i. e. *to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 2. *in general, generally*: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine accepimus, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *courteous, condescending, affable* (in MSS. often confounded with comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (amicum) par est, Cic. ‖‖ In rhetoric: commune exordium quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, *equally appropriate to either side of a cause*, id.

communĭtas, ātis, *f.* [communis] *community, fellowship, society*: communitas nulla cum deo hominī, Cic. ‖ *courteousness, affability*: Hegesias.

communĭter, *adv.* *in common, commonly, jointly, generally*: litterae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, et eae, quas tuo nomine, Cic.: (ira) communiter urit utrumque, Hor.

communītus, a, um, *Part.* [communio].

com-murmŭro, and *dep.* -or, 1. v. n. *to murmur, mutter* (rare): Cic.

commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commuto] *subject to change, changeable*: cera, Cic. ‖ In rhetoric: exordium commutabile est, quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contraria parte dici, id. (Cf. communis no. III.)

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a changing, change*: commutationes annuae, Cic.: crebrae commutationes aestuum, Caes.

commūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (for commutatio) *a change, alteration*: Lucr.

com-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to change about, change entirely, alter*: Curio consilium commutat, Caes.: commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, id.: quae commutantur tantque contraria, Cic. Fig.: nihil commutantur animo et iidem abeunt qui venerant, id. ‖ *to exchange, to barter, traffic*: inter se commutant vestem ac nomina, Pl.: captivos, Cic.: ne studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, Caes.

cōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. *to put together, arrange*; esp. of the hair: *to comb, braid, dress*: amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Pl.: capillos, Cic.: comas hasta recurva, Ov. In gen.: *to adorn, ornament*: corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. Esp. freq. of rhetor. ornament: nos quia comi expolirique non debeat (oratio), id. [Prob. compounded of *con* and *emere*, "to put together," "to arrange:" but it seems to have been confounded by the Romans with *coma*, "the hair," and hence to have signified "to arrange the hair."]

cōmoedĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen.* comoedīī, Plaut.) = κωμῳδία, *a comedy*: fecere, Ter.: agere, id.: exigere, *to hiss from the stage*, id.: successit vetus his comoedia, Hor.: Hyperboli improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, Cic.

cōmoedĭŏr, *adv. as in comedy*: Pl.

cōmoedus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμῳδός, *pertaining to comedy, comic*: natio comoeda est, *it is a nation of buffoons*, Juv. ‖ Subst.: comoedus, i, m. *a comedian, comic actor*: Cic.

cōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] *hairy, with much* or *long hair* (rare): frons, Phaedr.

com-pācisco or **-pĕcisco**, -pectus or -pectus, 3. v. dep. *to make an agreement, form a compact with one*. (Only in *perf. tenses* and *partic.*): si summus com-

pecti, Pl. In pass. signif., compacto, *according to agreement* or *concert*: omnes compacto rem agunt, id.: Cic. So, de compacto, Pl.: and ex compacto, Suet.

compactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compingo] *a joining together*: membrorum, Cic.

compactum, i, v. compactiscor.

compactus, a, um, *Part.* [compingo]. **II.** *Adj. compact, strongly built*: compactis firmisque membris, Suet.

compactus, a, um, *Part.* [compaciscor].

compāges, is, *f. a fixing, pegging*, or *fastening together, a connection, joint, structure*: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. Fig.: in Veneris compagibus haerent, i. e. *in the embraces*, Lucr.: dum summa in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *bodily structures*, Cic. [con and PAG, root of pango.]

compāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [v. compages] *a fastening together, connection*: compagine cerae, Ov.

com-par, ăris, *adj.* (*abl.* compari, Liv.: compare, Ov.: *gen. plur.* comparum, Pl.), *like* or *equal to another*: natura, Lucr.: connubium, Liv. **II.** Subst.: *an equal, a comrade, colleague*: hunc comparem metuo meum, Pl. **2.** *a lover, consort, mate*: nondum munia comparis aequare, Hor. **3.** *a piece in some game*: Ov.

compărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [comparo] *that may be compared, comparable* (rare): species, Cic.: mors, Liv.

compărātē, *adv. by way of comparison, comparatively*: Cic.

compărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comparo] *a bringing together, comparing, comparison*: potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic. **II.** *a ratio, proportion*: quum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, id. **III.** *an agreement, contract*: provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. **IV.** *a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation*, etc.: novi belli, Cic.: venendi, Liv. **V.** *a procuring, gaining, acquiring*: testium, Cic.

compărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for* or *pertaining to comparison, comparative*: judicatio, Cic.

com-parco, parsi, 3. *v. a. to save, husband, lay up*: Ter.

com-părĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible*: nec tamen ulla comparebat avis, Lucr. nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, *agrees, is correct*, Pl. **II.** Meton.: *to be present, be in existence*: signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic.

com-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (old form comparassit=comparaverit, Plaut.) *to put together, unite*. Constr.: what is put, in the acc. (or *nom.* with *pass.*); that with or to which it is put, with cum or in *dat.*: other constr. occur: ambo quum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv.: labella cum labellis, Pl. **II.** *to bring together to a contest, to match*: ut ego cum patrono dissertissimo comparer, Cic.: hunc Threci comparavit, Suet. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. **III.** Fig.: *to put together, put on a level* or *equality, place on the same footing*: utrum exercitus exercitui, an duces ducibus, an dignitas, an causa, comparari poterat? Liv.: multis victi proeliis ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, Caes. Hence, in gen.: *to compare*: homo quo? rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic.: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. With a relat. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, *by drawing a comparison*, Liv. **IV.** *t. t.* of colleagues in office: with *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: *to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement*: (consules) comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. **V.** *to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide*: praesidium Genabi tuendi causa comparabant, Caes.: copias comparare, id.: comparare convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic.: se comparare, *to prepare oneself*: se ad respondendum, id.: se ad iter, Liv. *Absol.*: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. With *inf.*: an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, *shall I resolve*, Ter. **VI.** *to arrange, appoint*: esp. *pass. imp.* comparatum esse, *to be arranged, established*: ita comparatum more majorum erat, Liv.: praetores, ut considerate fieret, compararerunt, Cic. Rarely of persons: sic fidimus semper comparati, *in the situation*, id. **VII.** *to bring to hand, get, purchase, procure, obtain*: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter.: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes.: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv.

com-pasco, pastum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to feed together*: si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, Cic.

com-pascŭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to common pasturage*: ager, Cic.

compectum and **compectus**, a, um, v. compesciscor.

compĕdĭo, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [compes] *to fetter, shackle*: in lapicidinas compeditum condidi, Pl.

compellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compello] *an accosting*: Auc. Her. **II.** *a reprimanding, rebuking* (rare): Cic.

com-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive together* or *in a body, to drive along, push on, collect, assemble*: armentum in speluncam, Liv.: dispersos homines compulit unum in locum, et congregavit, Cic.: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes.: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to press together, to drive on, impel, incite, urge, force, constrain*: constr. with *ad* or *in*; more rarely with *the subj.*, the *inf.*, or *absol.*: cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic.: aliquem ad virtutem, Pl. With *subj.*: callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Pl. With *inf.*: nisi eum Thrasyllus differre quaedam compulisset, Suet. *Absol.*: ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Pl.

compello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. appello] *to accost, address* (mostly post.): aliquem voce, Virg.: blande hominem, Pl. **II.** *to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, call to account*: pro cunctatore segnem, pro canto timidum compellabat, Liv.: ne compellarer inultus, Hor.

compendĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *short, abridged*: via quasi compendiaria, Cic.

compendĭum, ĭi, *n.* [con and PEND root of pendo]. Lit.: *a hanging together, laying up, storing*, etc.: hence, *a saving, profit acquired by saving*: opp. to *dispendium*: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves*, Pl. In gen.: *gain, profit*: praeter imperatas pecunias, suo etiam privato compendio serviebant, Caes. **II.** *a laying together, a putting into one, a shortening, abbreviating*: quam potes, tam verba confer maxume ad compendium, *be concise, brief*, Pl.: compendio morari, *only a short time*, Quint. *Absol.*: compendium, *shortness of way, a short way*: Tac.: per compendia montis anticipata via est, Ov.

compensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compenso] *a weighing together*: hence, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent*: merchum, *an exchange, barter* (opp. to *pecunia*), Just. Fig.: *compensation*: Cic.

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another*: hence, *to balance, to make good, compensate*. Constr.: the thing weighed, in *acc.*; that against which it is weighed with *cum* or in *abl.*: bona cum vitiis, Hor.: summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic.: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, *that the differences in price is made up in shoe-leather*, id.

comperco, v. comparco and compesco.

compĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comperendino] *a deferring of a trial to the third day*: Tac.

compĕrendĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = comperendinatio, *q. v.*: Cic.

compĕrendĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perendinus]. Jurid. *t. t. to cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day*: reum, Cic. *Absol.*: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, *defer the day of trial*, id.

com-pĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4. *v. a.* (**comperior**, Sall.) [root PAR: cf. aperio] *to bring up, find out, to ascertain, learn*, etc.: certo comperi, Ter.: per exploratores, Caes.: certis auctoribus, Cic.: Metellum sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall. In pass. it

freq. means, *to be detected* or *convicted*: dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Ter. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: non ego haec incertis jacta rumoribus affero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. With *gen.* of the crime: compertus probri, Id.: flagitii, Tac.: pro comperto polliceri, *as certain*, Suet.: nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petissent, *since it was not yet discovered*, Liv. So compertam habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: quod de iis duobus habuerint compertum, Cic.

compertus, a, um, *Part.* [comperio].

com-pes, ĕdis, *f. a fetter* or *shackle for the feet* (usu. in *plur.*): vapulandum, habendae compedes, Ter.: servis indunt compedes, Pl. Fig.: *fetters, bonds*: compes corporis, Cic.: grata (of the chains of love), Hor.: nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, Id.: has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, Cic.

compesco (comperco, Plaut.), ŭi, 3. *v. a.* [con-pasco, *to feed together*, hence] *to confine, curb, restrain*: ramos fluentes, i. e. *to clip, prune*, Virg.: spatiantis brachia, Ov.: legiones, Suet.: mare, Hor.: stim multa unda, *to quench*, Ov.: sufer lacrimas et compesce querelas, Lucr.: clamorem, Hor. With *inf.*: cave malo et compesce in filium dicere injusta, *cease, forbear*, Pl.

com-pĕtĭtor, ōris, *m.* [competo] *a rival, competitor*: Cic.

compĕtĭtrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female competitor*: Cic.

com-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to go* or *come together, to meet*: ubi viae competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. Fig.: of time: *to coincide, agree*, etc.: with *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac.: neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum anctumno competerent, Suet. Of other things: *to agree* or *coincide with, to answer to*: tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competit, Id. *Absol.*: *to be qualified, competent, fit, to correspond*: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv. II. Act.: *to strive for, seek*: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just.

compĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [compilo] lit. *a raking together, pillaging, plundering*: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, *a compilation*: Chresti, Cic.

com-pĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to rob, to plunder, pillage* (rare): aedes, Pl.: fana, Cic. Fig.: scrinia Crispini, Hor.

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fix together, fix up, join, unite, frame, compose*: aedificia, Sen. In *part. perf.*: septem compacta cicutis fistula, Virg. II. *to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal*: aliquem in carcerem, Pl.: se in Appuliam, Cic. Fig.: quae parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compegeris, Pl.

compĭtālia, ium, v. compitalia.

compĭtālis, e, *adj.* [compitum] *pertaining to cross-roads*: Lares, Suet.

II. Subst.: compitalia, ium and iorum, *n. plu. a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112).

compĭtālĭtius or **-ĭcius**, a, um, *adj.* [compitalis] *of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: dies, Cic.

compĭtum, i, *n.* (mostly in *plur.*): *a place where two* or *more ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cic.: compita servant et vigilant nostra semper in urbe Lares, Ov. [Con and PET, "go."]

com-plăcĕo, ŭi and complăcĭtus sum, 2. *v. n.* *to be pleasing to several persons*: Ter. II. *to be very pleasing*: hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to make even, level*, or *plain* (rare): terram, Cato: montium juga, Suet.

complector, xus, 3. *v. dep.* [con, and PLEC, *fold*] lit. *to fold* or *twine together; to clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, embrace*, etc.: (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic.: spatium, *to mark out around for military purposes*, Caes.: viri corpus, Lucr.: Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, Caes.: caput digitis, Ov. Fig.: sopor complectitur artus, Virg.: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, *when it has laid hold of*, Cic. II Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, comprehend, understand*: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, Id.: formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider*, Tac. 2. *to comprise in a discourse* or *writing, to describe, represent, explain*: omnia facta oratione, Cic. In philos. lang.: *to draw a conclusion, make an inference*: Id. III. Of the will and affections: *to display affection, or esteem for*, etc. Constr.: the object of the sentiment, in *acc.*: the manner or means by which it is displayed, in *abl.*: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, Id. Without *abl.*: hominem, Id. And *absol.*: da te homini; complectetur, Id. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, Id.: artes ingenuas, Ov.

IV. Pass.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, *is comprised*, Cic.

complēmentum, i, *n.* [compleo] *that which fills* up or *completes, a complement* (rare): Cic.: Tac.

com-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* *to fill full, fill up*. With *abl.*: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes.: simulacrum coronis et floribus, *to deck, cover*, Cic. With *gen.*: urbes ararum, Lucr.: completus mercatorum carcer, Cic. *Absol.*: non bene complere urnam, Ov.: paginam, *to fill with writing*, Cic.: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. Esp. of food and drink: me complevi flore Liberi, *have sated myself*, Pl. 2. Milit. *t. t. to complete, fill up*: legiones, Caes.: classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv.: naves coloais pastoribusque, *to man*, Caes. And of provisions, *etc.*: compiere exercitum omni copia, Id.

II. Fig.: of sound: nemus timenda voce, Hor.: completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, Cic. 2. *to fill with any desire, humour, passion*: reliquos (milites) bona spe complet, Caes.: omnia terrore, Liv. With *gen.*: aliquem erroris et dementiae, Pl. 3. *to make complete* or *perfect, to finish*: of a promise, *to fulfil it*: his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Caes.: summam promissi, Cic. 4. Of time: *to finish, complete*: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Id.

complētus, a, um, *Part.* [compleo]

I. *Adj.*: *filled full, full*: alveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet. Fig.: *complete, perfect*: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic.

complexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complector] *a combination, connection*: atomorum, Cic. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, *a short summary* or *outline*, Id. II. In rhetoric: *a period*: complexio longissima verborum, Id. III. In logic: *the conclusion in a syllogism*: Id. 2. *a dilemma*: Id.

complexus, a, um, *Part.* [complector].

complexus, ūs, *m.* [complector] *a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing*, etc.: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, Id. In *plur.*: Hor.: Ov. Of a hostile attack: si in Caesaris complexum venire posset, *come to close quarters with*, Caes. Meton.: *the cherished object*: de ejus (*sc.* Catilinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom friends and favourites*, Cic. II. Fig.: *a friendly embracing, love*: Id.

com-plico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to fold together, to fold up* (rare): epistolam, Cic. Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, Id.

complōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [comploro] *a loud, violent complaint, lamentation*, esp. *by several persons*: comploratio lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. With *gen.* of the object: *a bewailing of*: sui patriaeque, Id.

complōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = comploratio: *a loud, violent lamentation, a wailing for the dead*: familiarum, Liv.

com-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to bewail together* or *violently, to mourn for the dead* (rare): desertos penates, Ov.: nondum morte complorata, Cic.

com-plūres, a (also is, *gen.* ium), *adj. several, many*: reperti sunt complures nostri milites, Caes.: ex dedititiis Belgis complures, Id.: scyphorum paria complura, Cic.

complūries or **-iens**, *adv.* [complures] *several times, many times-often*: Pl.

complusculi, ae, a, *adj. dim. plu.* [id.] *a good many, several*: dies, Pl.

compluvium, ii, *n.* *a quadrangular*

open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed impluvium: palmam in compluvium deorum Penatium transtulit, Suet. [Con and PLUV, root of pluo, pluvia.]

com-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. (*part. perf. syncop.* compostus, Virg.) *to put, place, or lay together, to pile up*: compone, quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter.: aridum lignum, Hor. II. *to bring or join together, make up, to unite, connect.* Constr. with the *dat.*, or *absol.*: componens manibusque manus atque ora contra ora, Virg.: si qui cuncta componit, *who made all things*, Cic.: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall.: urbem, *to found*, Virg. III. *to draw up, to compose, write*: librum, Cic.: versus, Hor. IV. *to feign, invent, devise, contrive*: mendacia, Pl.: insidias, Tac. V. *to put in order, arrange, regulate*: capillum, Cic.: comas, Ov.: togam, *to lay properly into folds*, Hor.: composito agmine, *in regular array*, Tac. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic.: se componere, *to recline*, Virg. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, *bring to a close*, id.: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, *to put in rhetorical order*, Cic. VI. With *ad* or *in*, and sometimes with *dat.*: *to adapt, suit*: gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, Quint.: in dissimulationem, Tac. VII. *to agree upon, to settle, adjust*: cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent, composuerunt, Liv.: lctum jam foedus et omnes compositae leges, Virg.: lenes sub noctem susurri composita repetantur hora, Hor. With *subj.*: compositum inter ipsos, ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. VIII. *to allay, settle, quiet calm, appease*, etc.: non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites, Virg.: fore uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caes.: bellum, Nep.: turbatas seditione res, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: posteaquam id, quod maxime volui, fieri non potuit, ut componatur, *that peace should be restored*, Cic. IX. *to lay up, keep, preserve*: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. X. *to dress or adorn a dead body, lay out*: peream, precor, ante, toroque mortua componar, Ov. And gen.: *to bury, inter*: est tibi mater, cognati? haud mihi quisquam: omnes componet, Hor. XI. *to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match*: doctus et acer, cum Pacideiano hic componitur, Lucil. in Cic. XII. *to put together in comparison, to compare.* With *cum*: dicta cum factis, Sall. With *dat.*: parva magnis, Virg.

com-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry or bring together, to collect*: nobis opus est rebus exquisitis undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic.: aurum, argentum domum regium, Sall.

com-pos, ōtis, *adj.* [POT, root of potis] *having the mastery of, possessing, participating, guilty of*, etc.: usu. with *gen.*, more rarely with *abl.*: perduelles vicit, et domum laudis compos revenit, Pl.: compos animi, *of a sane mind*, Ter.: mentis, Cic.: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish*, Hor. With *abl.*: quarum qui essent animo compotes, Cic.

compŏsĭte, *adv. in an orderly or regular manner, in good order*: componite et apte dicere, Cic.: composite atque magnifice casum reip. miserati, Sall. *Comp.*: compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac.

compŏsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [compono] *a putting together, composing, arranging, adjusting*: unguentorum, Cic.: varia compositio sonorum, id. II. Fig.: *coherence, system*: disciplinae, id. 2. *a drawing up in writing, composition*: id. 3. In rhetor.: a *proper connection in style, arrangement, disposition*: compositio apta, id. 4. *an accommodation, agreement, compact*: pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, id. 5. *a matching* of combatants: gladiatorum, id. 6. *an appointment*: compositio magistratuum, id.

compŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an orderer, arranger, disposer* (rare): Cic.

compŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining together, connection* (rare): oculorum, Lucr.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono] II. *Adj.*: *compound*: opp. to simplex: verba, Quint. 2. *invented, false, feigned*: crimen, Cic. 3. *fully ordered, prepared, well arranged*: compositior pugna, Liv.: literulae tuae compositissimae, Cic. 4. With *ad* or *dat.*: *fit, suitable for*: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint.: alliciendis moribus alicujus, Tac. 5. *quiet, calm, composed*: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint.: aetas, *mature, sedate*, Tac. *Adverbially*: ex composito, *according to agreement, in concert*: Liv.: Tac. So composito alone: Ter.

com-pōtātio, ōnis, *f.* a *drinking together* (transl. of the Gr. *συμπόσιον*): Cic.

compōtio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. [compos] *to make partaker of, to make master of.* With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of the thing: me piscatu novo, Pl. *Pass.*: locis compotita sum, i. e. *I have come into*, id.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m.* a *drinking-companion*: Cic.

com-pōtrix, īcis, *f.* a *female drinking companion*: Ter.

com-pransor, ōris, *m.* a *companion in a banquet, a boon companion*: Cic.

compŕĕcātio, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor] *an imploring of a deity*: Liv.

com-prĕcor, atus, 1. v. dep. to *pray to, supplicate, implore*: Jovi mola salsa, Pl. *Absol.*: Cytherea, comprecor annis assit, Ov.

com-prĕhendo (comprendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. *to lay* or *catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise*: quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic.: naves, *to join one to another*, Liv.: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes.: ignem, *to catch*, id.: ignis robora comprendit, Virg.: and *absol.*: argentariae arsere: comprehensa postea privata aedificia, Liv. 2. *to attack, to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend*: tam capitalem hostem, Cic.: multi in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti, Caes. Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect it*, Cic. II. Fig.: of the intellect: *to grasp, perceive, comprehend*: omnes animo virtutes, id.: aliquid memoria, id. 2. *to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate*, etc.: breviter pancis comprendere multa, Lucr.: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Poet.: aliquid numero, *to number, enumerate*: neque enim numero comprendere refert, Virg. 3. *to admit to one's friendship, to put under obligation*, etc. (rare): comprehendere multos amicitia, *to have many friends*, Cic.

comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [comprehensus, comprehendo] *that can be seized or laid hold of*: Lact. II. Fig.: *perceptible by the senses, evident*: comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. 2. *perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible*: Cic.

comprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprehendo] *a seizing* or *laying hold of* (rare): Cic. 2. *an arresting, catching, apprehending*: sontium, id. II. Fig.: *a comprehension, perception, idea*: id. In *plur.*: rerum, id. 2. In rhetoric: *expression, style*: id. 3. Meton.: *a period*: id.

comprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [comprehendo].

comprendo, v. comprehendo.

compressē, *adv. in a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly*: compressius loqui, Cic.

compressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression*: ventris, Gell. 2. *an embracing*: arctae, Pl. II. Fig. of style: *a compressing*: Cic.

compressus, a, um, *Part.* [comprimo].

compressus, ūs, *m.* [comprimo] *a pressing together, compression* (only in *abl., sing.*): Cic. II. *an embracing, copulation*: Pl.

com-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press* or *squeeze together, press closely*: quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic.: labra, Hor.: ordines (aciei), *to make more dense*, Liv.: versus ordinibus, *to write closely*, Ov. Proverb.: compressis manibus sedere, *with folded hands, idly*, Liv. II. *to hold back, keep in, restrain*: animam, *to hold one's breath*, Ter.: manum, *to keep off*, id.: linguam alicui, *to silence him*, Pl.: gressum, Virg. III. Fig.: *to hinder,*

check, repress, curb: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: conscientiam, *to silence*, Cic. 2. Of persons: magis e republica visum erat, comprimi ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv.: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, Caes. IV. *to withhold, suppress, conceal* (rare): frumentum, Cic.: famam captae Carthaginis ex industria, Liv.

comprōbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo] *approbation, approval*: Cic.

comprōbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an approver*: Cic.

com-prōbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to approve wholly, assent to, sanction*: istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. ||. *to prove, establish, attest, confirm*, etc.: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, id.: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes.

comprōmissum, i, *n. a mutual engagement to abied by the award of an arbiter*: Cic.

com-prōmitto, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* In law: *to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an* arbiter: Cic.

comptus, a, um, *Part.* [como]. ||. *Adj.*: *adorned, ornamented, decked*: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor.

comptus, ūs, *m.* [como] *an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress*: Lucr. Fig.: *a band, tie*: comptu conjugioque corporis atque animae, id.

compulsus, a, um, *Part.* [compello].

compunctus, a, um, *Part.* [compungo].

com-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to prick* or *puncture, to sting* (rare): collum dolone, Phaedr.: barbarum compunctum notis Threicia, *branded*, Cic. Fig.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings*, id.

com-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sum up, reckon, compute*: suos jam dextra computat annos, Juv. With a *relat. clause*: computare quid studia referant, Quint. *Absol.*: praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, Cic. Fig.: facies tua computat annos, *shows thy age*, Juv.

com-putresco, trui, 3. *v. n. to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): artus compue putrescunt, Lucr.

comtus, v. compt.

cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [conor] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr.: molarem magno conamine misit, Ov.

cōnātum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, *n.* [id.] *an undertaking, effort, venture*: conata patrare, Lucr.: peragere, Juv.: perficere, Caes.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort*: alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, Cic.: conatu desistere, Caes. *Plur.*: compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. ||. *an impulse, incitement*: ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, id.

con-căco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to defile with ordure, to pollute*: totam regiam, Phaedr.

con-caedes, ium, *f. plu. an abatis, barricade of felled trees*: cartra concaedibus munit, Tac.

con-călĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to warm thoroughly* (rare): brachium, Cic. *Pass.*: igni concalefacta (omnia), Lucr.

concălĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [concalefacio].

con-călĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be thoroughly warm* (rare): Pl.

con-călesco, lui, 3. *v. incep. to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. ||. *to glow with love*: concaluit, quid vis? Ter.

con-callesco, ui, 3. *v. incep.* [calleo] Lit. *to become hard* or *callous*; hence, Fig. *to become insensible, obtuse*: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. 2. *to become shrewd by rubbing in the world*: callidos eos appello, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, id.

con-cămĕro, atum, 1. *v. a. to vault* or *arch over*: in abditum et concameratum locum se recipere, Suet.

con-castĭgo, 1. *v. a. to chastise severely*: hominem probe, Pl.

concăvo, atum, 1. *v. a.* [concavus] *to make hollow* or *round* (rare): nidos, Col.: brachia in arcus, *to curve, bend*, Ov.

con-căvus, a, um, *adj. hollowed out, hollow, concave*; *arched, curved*: altitudines speluncarum, Cic.: vallis, Ov.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to go away, give way, depart, retire from* or *to, withdraw from* or *to*: a parentum oculis, Cic.: hinc rus concedere, Ter.: in hiberna, Liv.: Cytheram, Tac.: concedere vita, *to die*, id.: and *absol.*: quandoque concessero, id. 2. With *dat.* or *absol.*: *to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt oneself to, comply with, assent to*: ut magnitudini medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic.: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, *to give way to no man living*, Pl.: concedendum sibi non putabat, Caes.: naturae, i. e. *to die*, Sall.: poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, *makes allowance for us*, Cic. 3. With *in* and *acc.*: *to enter into, agree* or *consent to; to go or pass over to*: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concesere, Sall.: in deditionem, Liv. ||. Act. with *acc.* and *dat.*: *to grant, concede, allow, to make over, resign, vouchsafe*, etc.: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, Cic.: his (Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes.: Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, *had been ceded*, Liv. *Impers. Pass.*: de republica, nisi per conclium, loqui non conceditur, Caes. With *inf.*: esse poetam, Hor. With *acc.* and *inf.*: non omnia corpora vocem mittere concedis, *you admit that*, Lucr. With *subj.*: nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. *Absol.*: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, id. 2. *to give up, relinquish, to desist from, forbear, forgive* (the *dat.* in such cases is equivalent to, *out of regard to, in consideration of*): si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicae concessisse, id.: multa virtuti eorum concedens, *forgiving much in consideration of their bravery*, Caes.

con-cĕlĕbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare) *to resort to in multitudes* or *frequently, to frequent*: variae volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. Of actions: *to pursue* or *prosecute vigorously*: studia per otium, Cic. ||. *to celebrate, solemnize*: spectaculum, Liv. III. *to praise, extol*: genium ludis, Tib. IV. *to publish, make known*: fama ac literis victoriam concelebrant, Caes.

concentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concino] *a singing together, harmony* (very rare): clarissima (catervae), Cic.

con-centūrio, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to assemble by centuries*; hence, *to collect, to prepare*: Pl.

concentus, ūs, *m.* [concino] *a singing together, a blending of voices* or *sounds, symphony, harmony*: ille sonus qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. ||. Fig.: *concord, agreement, unanimity*: major et melior actionum quam sonorum concentus est, id.

conceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concipio] *a comprehending*; hence, *a circuit, compass*: Vitr. ||. *a conception, a becoming pregnant*: Cic. III. Meton.: *a composing, drawing up of juridical formulas*: id.

conceptus, a, um, *Part.* [concipio].

conceptus, ūs, *m.* [concipio] *a collecting, gathering*: Plin. 2. Meton.: *a collection, conflux*: conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. ||. *a taking, catching*: camini, i. e. *a taking fire*, Suet. Esp. *a conceiving, pregnancy*: conceptus hominum pecudumve, Cic. 2. *the foetus*: a se abigere, Suet.

con-cerpo, ptus, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck, pull, tear up, rend* (very rare): epistolas, Cic. Fig.: *to abuse, revile, censure*: Curio ferventissime concerptur, Coel. in Cic.

concertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concerto] *a strife of words; a contentious wrangling, dispute, controversy*: concertationis studium, Cic.: jejuna verborum, id.

concertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who contends* or *vies with another, a rival*: Tac.

concertātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to controversy* or *disputation, controversial*: Cic.

con-certo, avi, atum, 1 *v. a. to contend* (rare): pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem proelio non esse concertaturum, Caes. ‖. *to dispute, debate*: (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste confixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic.

concessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concedo] *an allowing, conceding, permission, leave* (rare): agrorum, Cic. ‖. In rhetor. *an admission of a fault, with an appeal for forgiveness*: id.

con-cesso, avi, 1. *v. a. to cease, leave off* (very rare): Pl.

concessus, a, um, *Part.* [concedo] ‖. Subst.: concessum, i. *n. permission*: Cic.

concessus, ūs, *m.* [concedo] *a permitting, conceding, concession, leave* (only in *abl. sing.*): Cic.

concha, ae, *f.* = κόγχη [v. cochlea] *a shell-fish, cockle*: conchas legere, Cic. Esp. *a pearl-oyster*: Plin. Hence, meton.: *a pearl*: lucida, Tib. ‖. *the shell-fish which yields the purple dye*: Ov. ‖‖. *a muscle-shell*: Cic.: *an oyster-shell*: ostreaque in conchis tuta fuere suis, Ov. ‖. *the triton's trumpet, in form like a small-shell*: id. ‖. *vessels for holding oil, unguents, salt*, etc.: Hor. (Hence It. *cocca*; Sp. *coca*; Fr. *coche*.)

conchis, is, *f.* = κόγχος, *a kind of bean boiled with the pods*: Juv.

conchīta, ae, *m.* = κογχίτης [κόγχη] *a catcher of shell-fish*: Pl.

conchўlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [conchylium] *of a purple-colour*: Cic.

conchўlium, ii, *n.* = κογχύλιον (δ), *a shell-fish, a testaceous animal*, in gen.: Cic. ‖. Esp. *an oyster*: id. ‖. *a kind of purple shell-fish*: Lucr. Meton.: *purple colour, purple*: Cic.: and *purple garments, purple*: Spartana chlamys, conchylia Cos, Juv. (Hence It. *cocchiglia*.)

con-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground*: conclave illud concidit, Cic.: pronus in fimo, Virg. ‖. *to fall to the ground or lifeless, to fall in battle or combat*: accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, Liv.: in proelio, Cic. Of victims: *to be slaughtered, to fall*: vitulus propter mactatus concidit area, Lucr. ‖‖. *to break down, fail, lose strength, value*, etc.; *to be overthrown, decay, perish, waste away, to cease*: of the wind, *to fall, subside*: concidunt venti, Hor.: qua concidit Ilia tellus, Virg.: eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell.: scimus Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, *that when payment was stopped credit failed*, Cic.: opes Persarum, Tac.: omnis ferocia, Liv.: bellum, Tac.

con-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy*, etc.: sarcus, Cic.: pedestria ea itinera concisa asseribus sciebant, Caes.: concidere et evenare naves, *to break up*, Liv. ‖. *to beat severely, to cudgel soundly*: aliquem virgis, Cic. ‖. *to cut to pieces in battle, to cut down, destroy, kill*: hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. ‖. Fig. of style: *to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble*: nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. ‖. *to strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul*: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, id.: Timocratem totis voluminibus, *to confute*, id.

con-cĭĕo, īvi, ītum, 2. *v. a.* (from the form **concio**, īre: concī, Lucr.: concībant, Tac., *etc.*), *to urge, bring*, or *assemble together, to collect*: homines miraculo rei novae, Liv.: remotos populos, Tac. ‖. *to move violently, to shake, stir up*: concitus imbribus amnis, Ov.: murali concita tormento saxa, Virg. Fig.: *to rouse, stir up, provoke*: quantas turbas concivi insciens, Ter. Esp. in *part. perf.*: immani concitus ira, Virg.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, Hor.: divino concita motu, *inspired*, Ov. ‖. *to excite, produce, cause*: uxori turbas, Pl.: seditionem, Tac.

concĭlĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [concilium] *a place of assembly, a public place, a market-place, court*, etc.: nundinas et conciliabula obire, Liv.

concĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concilio] *a connection, union*: totius generis hominum conciliatio, Cic. ‖. *a uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over*: quae conciliationis causa leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur, id. In Rhet.: *the gaining over of hearers*: id. ‖‖. Meton.: *an inclination, desire*, or *longing for*: prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id. ‖V. *an acquiring, procuring*: gratiae, id.

concĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who provides or prepares*: *an author, founder, promoter*, etc.: proditionis, Liv.

concĭlĭātrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix] *that which conciliates*, or *unites*: Cic.

concĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [concilio] *she who brings together* or *unites; a match-maker, a procuress*: non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. ‖. *she who occasions, produces*: conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio, id.

concĭlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [concilio] ‖. *Adj.*: *beloved*: (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv.

2. In an act. sense: *favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to*: Quint.

concĭlĭātus, ūs, *m.* [concilio] *a union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only in *abl. sing.* and in Lucret.)

concĭlio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [concilium] Lit. *to call together, to bring together*; hence, *to unite, connect*: primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts*, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *to unite in thought* or *feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring* or *win over*: Constr. with *inter* and *prom. reflect., dat.*, or *absol.*: quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjunctureque sit, Cic.: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesari, Caes.: animos plebis, Liv. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, *to recommend*, Ov. ‖‖. In gen.: *to procure, provide, prepare, produce, bring about*, etc.: pacem inter cives, Cic.: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes.: nuptias, *to bring about*, Nep. ‖V. *to procure, obtain by purchase* or *otherwise, to extort*: si ullo pacto ille (filius) huc conciliari potest, *can be brought here*, Pl.: pecuniae conciliandae causa, Cic.

concĭlĭum, ii, *n.* Lit. *a calling together*; hence, *a meeting, an assembly*. (For the difference between concilium and consilium, v. consilium.) ‖. In gen. *a meeting, an assembly*: pastorum, Cic. Fig.: tanquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id. ‖. *an assembly for deliberation*: vocare, Virg.: dimittere, Caes.: dare legatis, Liv. 2. In the Roman constitution, concilium was an assembly of a *portion* of the people as distinct from the comitia; hence the comitia tributa are often called concilia plebis and concilia populi: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 112. ‖‖. *a union*: corpora sunt partim primordia rerum, partim concilio quae constant principiorum, Lucr. [From root CAL "call:" cf. calo.]

concinnē, *adv. courteously, elegantly, finely*, etc.: hunc rogare coepit blande et concinne scilicet, Cic.

concinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concinnus] *fitness, neatness; neat adjustment* (rare): non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Sen. In rhetor.: *a well arranged style*: Cic.

concinnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *beauty of style*: Cic.

concinno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to join fitly together, mix, arrange appropriately, adjust*: pallam, Pl.: lutum, id. ‖. In gen.: *to prepare, cause, occasion, produce*: venti vis fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr.: quantum mali, Phaedr. 2. With a qualifying adj. in Plaut. = reddere, *to make, render, cause to be*: qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Pl.

con-cinnus, a, um, *adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant*, etc.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl.: Samos, Hor.: helus, *elegant*, Cic. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, id.: versus, Hor. Transf. to the speaker: concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. ‖. Poet. with *dat.*: *suited to, fit*; of persons, *suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing*, etc. (rare): concinnus amicis, Hor. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, *as you best like it*, Pl. [Etym. dub., but perhaps from *concino*, the termination being *-nus*.]

con-cino, cĕcĭni, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] ‖. Neutr.: *to sing, play*, or *sound together, in concert*, or *harmoniously*; *to play an accompaniment*: comnus ac tu-

hae concinnere, Tac.: ubi signa concinuissent, Liv. **Fig.**: *to agree together, harmonize, accord*: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. ‖ Act.: *to sing* or *play songs, etc., to sing about, sing of, celebrate*, etc.: haec pressis et flebilibus modis concinuntur, id.: laetos dies, Hor. **2.** *to sing prophetically, prophesy* (very rare): tristia omina, Ov.

concio, ire, v. concieo.

concio, concionābundus, concionālis, concionārius, concionātor, concionor, v. contio, contionabundus, etc.

concĭpĭo, avi, i. *v. a.* [concipio] *to seize, catch*: Pl.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, *3. v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *lay hold of, take up, to take to oneself, to take in, receive*, etc.: concipiunt etiam marinum humorem, *draw up*, Lucr.: madefacta terra caducas concepit lacrimas, *the moistened earth took up the falling tears*, Ov.: flammam, Caes. **2.** *to conceive*: *absol.*: quum concepit mula, Cic. With *acc.*: Persea quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. ‖ **Fig.**: *to seize by the senses, to see, perceive*: haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. **2.** Of the intellect: *to take in, apprehend, imagine, think upon, understand, comprehend*: agedum, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv.: forsitan et locos illic urbesque deorum concipias animo, Ov.: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. **3.** Of feeling, passion, crime, *etc.*: *to conceive, foster, devise, commit*: inimicitiae et aedilitate et praetura conceptae, Caes.: aliquid spe, Liv.: qui republica violanda frandes inexpiabiles concepissent, *had committed*, Cic.: scelus in se, Caes. **4.** Of discourse: *to draw up, comprise, express, compose*: jusjurandum, Liv.: jurisjurandi verba, Tac.: and *absol.*: verba, Liv. **5.** *to make known, promulgate, declare formally*: auspicia, id.

concīsē, *adv. in short sentences, briefly, concisely*: Quint.

concīsio, ōnis, *f.* [concido] in rhet.: *the separating of a clause into short divisions*: Cic.

concīsus, a, um, *Part.* [concido].

‖ Adj.: *divided, short, concise*: sententiae, Cic. Transf. to the orator: concisus Thrasymachus, id.

concĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concito] *a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, an emotion, affection*: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic.

‖ *sedition, tumult*: concitationes srebrae fiebant, Caes.

concĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who excites* or *rouses, an exciter* (rare): turbae ac tumultus, Liv.

concĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [concito].

‖ Adj.: *violently moved, rapid, swift*: quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. **2.** *passionate, vehement, ardent*: testimonia non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatus Cic.

concĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [concieo] *to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake*: concitare artus, Lucr.: equum calcaribus, Liv.: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare Caes.: se in hostem, Liv. ‖ **Fig.**: of the will and passions: *to rouse, urge, impel, influence, instigate*, etc.: constr.: the recipient of the feeling in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the object of the feeling in *acc.* with *ad, in*, or *adversus*; also with *inf.*, and *absol.*: concitari ad studium, Cic.: is in te non squalore et lacrimis Siciliae concitetur? id.: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv.: concitare captam dimittere Trojam, Ov.: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? *but to inflame, rouse*, Cic. **2.** *to excite, cause, occasion, produce* any action, passion, evil, *etc.*: constr.: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), the indirect object frequently in *dat.*: bellum Romanis, Liv.: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, Cic.: malus interpres populi mihi concitat iram, *stirs up the anger of the people against me*, Ov.

concītor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who rouses* or *excites, an exciter* (rare): belli, Tac.

concītus and **concitus**, a, um, *Part.* [concieo].

conciuncŭla, v. contiuncula.

conclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo] *a loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together, a shout* (rare): universi exercitus, Caes. In *plur.*: conclamationes et forma captae urbis, Tac.

conclāmito, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to call* or *cry out frequently*: Pl.

con-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to call* or *cry out together* or *in a body, to shout* (esp. in approbation or assent): conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes.: laetum paeana, Virg. *Absol.*: ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. Milit. *t. t.*: conclamare ad arma, *to call to arms*: conclamatum ad arma, concursumque in muros est, id.: conclamare vasa, *to give the order for marching*, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur): signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, Caes. ‖ *to call together, to call to one's help* (rare): socios, Ov.: duros agrestes, Virg. ‖ *to call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim*: ubi abit, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, Pl.: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov.: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. *Absol.*: conclamat virgo, *cries out*, Ov. **2.** *to call a dead person by name by way of lamentation* (v. Smith's Ant. 187): ut ex maestis planlo ante domibus, quae conclamaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, *it is all over*, Ter.

conclāve, is, n. [clavis] *a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, coop*, etc., *that may be locked up*: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter.: quum cenantes cubitum in idem conclavo cum duobus filiis iisset, Cic.

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to shut up together* or *closely, inclose, confine*: bestias delectationis causa, Cic.: conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter.: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, Cic.: longe aliam esse navigationem conclusо mari atque in vastissimo oceano, Caes. ‖ **Fig.**: *to include, compress, restrain, comprise*: fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter.: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic. **2.** *to end, close, conclude*: epistolam, id. **3.** In rhetoric: *to close rhythmically, to round off*: versum, Hor. **4.** In philos.: *to conclude, infer, argue, demonstrate*: argumentum, Cic.: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, id.

conclūsē, *adv. with periods rhetorically closed* or *rounded off*: concinne apteque dicere, Cic.

conclūsio, ōnis, *f.* [concludo] *a shutting up, closing*: palpebrarum, Cael. Aur. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a siege, blockade*: diutina, Caes. ‖ **Fig.**: *a conclusion, end*: in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. **2.** In rhetoric: *the conclusion of a discourse, peroration*: conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, id.: *a period*: id. **3.** In logic: *the conclusion* in a syllogism, *the consequence*: id.

conclūsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conclusio] *a silly* or *captious inference*: Cic.

conclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [concludo].

concoctus, a, um, *Part.* [concoquo].

con-cœnātio, ōnis, *f. a supping together, the company at supper*: Cic.

con-cŏlor, ōris, *of the same colour* (in the poets used only in the nom. *sing.*). With *dat.*: concolor est filia, Ov.: candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo procubuit sus, Virg.

con-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *attended*: Pl.

con-cŏpŭlo, 1. *v. a. to join, unite*: argentum auro, Lucr.

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to boil together* (rare): Plin. ‖ *to digest*: cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, Cic. ‖‖ **Fig.** with *pron. reflect.*: *to waste, pine away*: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl. **2.** Like our *digest* = *to endure, suffer, put up with, brook*: ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. **3.** *to reflect maturely upon, to consider well*: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id.: clandestina consilia concoquere, *to concoct, devise*, Liv.

concordia, ae, *f.* [concors] *an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord*: concordia parvae res crescunt: discordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall. quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors, Hor. **Meton.**: *an intimate friend*: Ov. Of things: rerum agendarum ordinem et, ut ita dicam, concordiam, Cic.

concorditer, *adv. harmoniously,*

amicably: concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. *Comp.*: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. *Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic.

concordo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [concors]. I. Neutr.: *to be of one mind, to agree together, to be united, to harmonize* (rare): concordare cum aliquo, Ter.: animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic.

con-cors, dis, *adj.* [cor] *feeling together, of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious, peaceful*: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv.. at multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl.: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic.

con-crebresco, brŭi, 3. v. n. *to become frequent, increase*: Virg.

con-crēdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to intrust, consign, commit to*: mihi avus hujus concredidit thesaurum auri, Pl.: rem et famam alicui commendare et concredere, Cic.

con-crĕmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to burn up entirely, consume*: vivos igni, Liv.: urbem igni, id.

con-crĕpo, pŭi, pitum, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: *to rattle, creak, grate, clash*, etc.: conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Caes. Proverb.: digitis concrepere, *by snapping the fingers*, i. e. *by the smallest effort*, Cic. *Absol.*: qui simulac decemviri concrepuerint, armati in cives esse possint, *snapped their fingers*, id. II. Act.: *to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon* (rare): aera, Ov.

con-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. (*inf. syncc.* concresse, Ov.), *to grow together*: aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, *grown together from, composed of*, Cic. II. *to grow up, take form, to grow, increase*: de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. III. *to harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal*, etc.: rigido concrescere rostro ora videt, *to stiffen into a hard beak*, Ov.: concretos sanguine crines, *stuck together or clotted*, Virg.

concrētio, ōnis, *f.* [concresco] *a uniting, condensing, congealing*: causa quae vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. II. Meton.: *materiality, matter*: mens segregata ab omni concretione mortali, id.

concrētus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] *grown together, compounded.* II. *Adj.*: *condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted*, etc.: concretus aer (*opp.* fusus, extenuatus), Cic.: pingue et concretum esse coelum, id.: lac, Virg.: concreta et durata glacies, Liv.

con-criminor, atus, 1. v. dep. to *bring a bitter complaint, to complain much*: adversum aliquem, Pl.

con-crĭcio, 1. v. a. *to torment, rack, torture severely*: Lucr.

concŭbina, ae, *f* [concubo] *a concubine, mistress*: Cic. II. In gen.: *a woman*: Tac.

concŭbĭnātus, ūs, m. [concubinus] *cohabitation without marriage, concubinage*: emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Pl. II. *adulterous intercourse*: nuptarum, *i. e. with the betrothed*, Suet.

concŭbĭnus, i, m. [concubo] *a catamite*: Tac.

concŭbĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a lying together*: Prop. II. *copulation, coition*: ficti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. Of animals: turpes pecudum concubitus, Virg.

concŭbium, ii, n. [id.] *the time of the first sleep*: Pl.

concŭbius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the time of sleep*: only in the phrase, concubia nocte, *in the first sleep*, Cic.

con-cŭbo, bui, bĭtum, 1. v. n. *to lie together*: Prop. II. *to lie with, to have sexual intercourse with*: cum aliqua, Ter.

con-culco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [calco: cf. exculco, inculco, proculco] *to tread under foot, to crush* or *bruise by treading*: Cato. II. Fig.: *to tread down, trample upon, abuse*: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. 2. *to despise, treat with contempt*: lanream, id.

con-cumbo, 3. v. n. [cum, *comb*, v. accumbo] *to lie with*, for sexual intercourse (rare): Cinyrae, Ov.

con-cŭpiens, entis, *Part.* [cupio] *warmly desiring, coveting* (rare): concupientes regni, Enn. in Cic.

con-cŭpisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. v. a. *incep.* [id.] *to long much for, to covet, to aspire to, strive after*: signa, tabulas, Cic.: eloquentiam, Tac. With *inf.*: ducere Sassiam in matrimonium, Cic. *Absol.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupiscaret, Tac.

con-cūro, 1. v. a. *to care for suitably, attend to*: Pl.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. (*perf. redupl.* concucurrit, Flor.) *to run together, to run in a body, to assemble* or *flock together*: tota Italia concurret, Cic.: ad hos (*sc.* Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrit, Caes.: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum, *united*, Nep. Of a single person (*intens.*): non statim ad Aquilium concurrisses? Cic. II. *to run upon one another, to meet* or *dash together*. Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr.: ne prora concurrerent, Liv.: mediis concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (vis., the Symplegades), Ov.: concurrit dextera laevae, *i. e. in applauding*, Hor. III. Milit. *t. t. to engage in combat, charge, join battle, fight*: constr.: *inter* with *pron. reflect., cum, contra*, the *dat.*, and *absol.*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes.: cum hoc concurrit Eumenes, Nep.: equites contra multitudinem concurrunt, *charge*, Hirt.: audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg.: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. *Pass. impers.*: ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, Caes. IV. Of abstract objects: *to meet, concur, happen at the same time*: multa concurrunt simul, Ter.: res concurrent contrariae, Cic.: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the accounts do not become due on the same day*, id.

concursātio, ōnis, *f.* [concurso] *a running together*: cum multa concursationes (populi), Cic. II. Fig.: *a correspondence, coincidence, agreement*: somniorum, id. III. *a running about, going to and fro*, etc.: cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore, *moving about on the platform*, id. IV. Milit. *t. t. a skirmishing*: Curt.

concursātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who runs hither and hither*; in milit. lang. *a skirmisher*, opp. to stator: is concursator et vagus pedes, Liv.

concursio, ōnis, *f.* [concurro] *a running or meeting together, a concourse, concourse*: atomorum, Cic. II. In rhetoric, *a repetition of the last words of a period*: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, id.

con-curso, 1. v. n. and a. *freq.* [id.] *to run together frequently* or *violently, to run about, rush hither and thither, to be busy*: dies noctesque concursare, Cic.: Titurius trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, id. In milit. lang. *to skirmish*: Liv. II. Act.: *to visit, frequent*: quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *go from house to house*, Cic.

concursus, ūs, m. [id.] *a running* or *flocking together, a concourse, assembly*: fit concursus per vias, Pl.: in *plur.*: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic. Of things: navium, Caes.: asper concursus verborum, *a harsh combination*, Cic. II. Milit. *t. t. an onset, attack, charge*: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. III. Of abstr. objects: *union, combination*: honestissimorum studiorum, id.

concussus, a, um, *Part.* [concutio].

concussus, ūs, m. [concutio] *a shaking, concussion* (only in *abl. sing.*): Lucr.

con-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to shake together*, up or *about, to shake violently, agitate*: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr.: majore cachinno concutitur, Juv.: caput, Ov. Poet.: te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, *examine yourself*, Hor. 2. *to strike together, clash*: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, Ov. II. Fig.: *to shake the foundations of, to impair, disturb, distract*: rempublicam Cic.: concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 2. *to terrify, alarm, trouble*: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic.: urbem Virg. III. *to urge, ex-*

cito, rouse: fecundum concute pectus, Id.

condăllium, ii, *n.* [*κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος*] *a little ring for slaves:* Pl.

condĕcet, 2. *v. impers. it becomes, is meet, seemly:* capies quod te condecet, Pl.

con-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adorn excessively or carefully* (rare). ludos scenicos, Ter.

condemnātor, ōris, *m.* [condemno] *one who causes a condemnation, an accuser:* Claudian, Tac.

con-damno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [damno] *to sentence, condemn, doom:* constr.: *absol.*, with the *gen.*, *abl.* and *de:* later *ad* or *in* with *acc.*, and *dat.:* (i) *Absol.:* hunc per judicem condemnabis, cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. (ii) With *gen.:* nefariorum scelerum condemnati, *convicted of infamous crimes*, id. (iii) With *abl.:* aliquem eodem crimine, id. (iv) With *de:* de ambitu, Suet. (v) With *ad:* aliquem ad metalla et munitiones virum aut bestias, id. (vi) With *in:* in antliam, id. 2. In the praetor's formula to the judex with *dat.:* hence, quaererent eoquo modo petitorem ipsum Apronio condemnare possent, Cic. II. In gen.: *to condemn, blame, disapprove:* aliquem inertiae, id.: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. III. *to urge* or *effect the condemnation of a person* (rare): omnium mortalium sententiis condemnavi, *caused him to be condemned*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *condamner.*)

con-densus, a, um, *adj. very dense, close together, thick:* condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr.: condensae puppes litore, Virg.: vallis arboribus condensa, *thickly covered*, Liv.

con-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to speak with, talk over, agree upon, to decide, appoint, fix:* sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac.: certo condixit pretio, *agreed upon a fixed price*, Phaedr. Hence in the phrase, alicui ad coenam or coenam condicere, *to engage oneself as a guest to supper:* ad coenam aliquo condicam foras, Pl.: so *absol.:* nam quum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic.

condignē, *adv. very worthily:* Pl.

con-dignus, a, um, *adj. wholly deserving, very worthy* (rare): condignum donum, qualis't qui donum dedit, Pl.

condīmentum, i, *n.* [condio] *spice, seasoning:* cibi, Cic. Fig.: omnium sermonum facetiae, id.

condĭo, Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. *v. a.* (access. form from condo, *q. v.:* cf. compono) *to preserve fruit, etc., to pickle:* oleas albas, Cato. Meton.: *to embalm:* mortuos (Aegyptii) condiunt, Cic. II. *to make savoury, to season, spice:* coenam, Pl.: jus male, Hor.: unguenta, *to perfume*, Cic. III. Fig.: *to ornament: to make pleasant* or *agreeable: to soften, temper*, etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem, verborum numerorumque jucunditas, id.: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id.

condiscĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [condiscipulus] *companionship in school* (very rare): Nep.

con-discĭpŭlus, i, *m. a schoolfellow, companion at school:* Cic.

con-disco, dĭdĭci, 3. *v. a. to learn in company with:* App. II. *to learn carefully, eagerly, or well* (rare). With *acc.:* modos, Hor. With *inf.:* condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. With a *relat. clause:* condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, id.

conditio (frequently written condicio, and erroneously derived from condico), ōnis, *f.* [condo], I. *a putting together, setting up: a standing:* hence, *situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances*, etc.: infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: fuit intactis quoque cura conditione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common circumstances*, Hor.: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt, *into the same condition of rights and freedom*, Caes.: harum rerum eventus, conditio, *the possibility*, Cic. II. *a condition, stipulation, terms, agreement, compact, proposal*, etc.: alicui conditionem ferre, Pl.: non respuit conditionem, Caes.: in eas conditiones quum pax conveniret, Liv.: ulla conditione, *on any terms*, Cic. III. *marriage* or *match*, and meton.: *the person married:* conditionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv.: filiam ejus ejecisti, alia conditione quaesita et ante perspecta, Cic. 2. In a bad sense: *a lover, paramour:* id.

conditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condio] *a preserving of fruits*, etc.: amurcae, Varr. In *plur.:* Cic. II. *a spicing, seasoning, flavouring:* suci, Varr. In *plur.:* elborum, Cic.

conditor, ōris, *m.* [condo] *a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler*, etc.: Romanae arcis, Virg.: legum latorem conditoremque Romani juris, Liv.: totius negotii, Cic. *Absol.:* T. Sicinium conditorem Veios sequantur, i. e. *who advises a removal to Veii*, Liv.

conditōrium, ii, *n.* [conditus] *a place where anything is laid up, a repository:* Amm. II. *a coffin, urn for ashes*, etc.: Suet.

conditus, a, um, *Part.* [condo].

conditus, a, um, *Part.* [condio]. II. Adj.: *seasoned, savoury:* conditora facit haec supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. 2. Of style: *polished, ornamented:* oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, id.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together* [v. ab-do]; *to build, found, fashion, produce*, etc.: condere casa, *to put broken bones together, to set*, Cels. Of cities, *etc.:* urbem, Cic.: arces, Virg.: Romanam gentem, id.: aram, Liv. Of written productions: *to compose, write, treat of:* carmen, Lucr.: poëma, Cic.: Caesaris acta, Ov. Gen.: *to make, produce, establish:* jusjurandum, Pl.: aurea secula, Virg. II. *to put away, to lay up, store*, or *treasure up*, etc.: pecuniam, Cic.: frumentum, id.: aliquem in custodiam, Liv.: aliquem in carcerem, *to imprison*, Cic.: se (aves) in foliis, Virg. Fig.: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *are contained*, Cic. III. *to preserve, pickle*, etc. (for condio): corna in liquida faece, Ov. IV. *to inter, bury:* mortuos cera circumlitos, Cic. For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur. V. Poet. of time: *to see the end of, outlive, pass, spend:* longos soles cantando, *to spend the livelong day in singing*, Virg.: diem collibus in suis, Hor. VI. *to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress:* lumen, Lucr.: ocalos, *to close, shut*, Ov.: iram, Tac.: (Danaë) nota conduntur in alvo, *conceal themselves*, Virg. VII. Poet.: *to thrust* or *strike in deep, to plunge:* ensem in pectus, Ov.: ensem in pectore, Virg.

condŏcĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to train* or *teach together* (rare): pelusa, Cic.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to exercise, train, instruct* (rare): Pl.

condoctus, a, um, *Part.* [condocoe]. II. *Adj. comp.:* condoctior sum quam tragoedi et comici, Pl.

con-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n.* [doleo] *to feel excessive pain, to suffer much* (rare): condoluisse latus ei dicenti, Cic.: admonitu matris, Ov.

condōnātio, ōnis, *f.* [condono] a law term, *not making the adjudication when it ought to be made:* Cic.

con-dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to give as a present, to present, deliver up:* ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi, Pl.: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. II. *to give up, surrender, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering:* aliquid ditioni, judicio potestatique alicujus, permittere et condonare, id.: seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. III. *to forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence*, etc.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic.: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. Also, *to pardon out of consideration for some third person:* constr.: what is forgiven in *acc.*, the third person in *dat.:* tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, sed etiam reipublicae condonaveris, Cic.: praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes. IV. With *two acc.: to present with, make a present of:* si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Pl. *Pass. impers.:* habeo multa quae condonabitur, Ter.

con-dormio, 4. *v. n. to fall quite asleep* (very rare): Suet.

con-dormisco, īvi, 3. *v. inceop.* [dormio] *to be going quite asleep:* Pl.

condūcibĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco] *advantageous, profitable, expedient:* consilium ad eam rem, Pl.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to lead, draw*, or *bring together, to assemble collect:* exercitum in unum locum, Caes.: anxilia, Liv. 2. *to connect, unite:* partes in unum, Lucr. Fig.: praepositionem et

assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic. **3.** *to hire, take on lease, to farm* (correl. of locare): hortum, id.: nummos, *to borrow*, Hor.: pecuniam, Juv.: qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, Caes. **4.** *to undertake, contract for, farm*: redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat faciendam, Cic.: vectigalia, *to farm*, id. **II.** Neutr.: *to be of use* or *profitable, to profit, serve*, etc. (only in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur.). With *in, ad*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Pl.: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic.: huic aetati, Pl.: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic.

conductio, ōnis, *f.* [conduco] *a connecting* (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. **II.** *a hiring, farming*, of which merces, a money payment, was an essential part: fundi, Cic.: vectigalium, Liv.

conductitius or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [conductus] *hired, rented* (rare): fidicina, Pl.: exercitus, Nep.

conductor, ōris, *m.* [conduco] *a lessee, a farmer, tenant, a contractor* (rare): histrionum, Pl.: operis, Cic.

conductum, i, *n.* [id.] *anything hired*, as a house, farm, *etc.*: Cic.

conductus, a, um, *Part.* [conduco]. Subst.: conducti, orum, *m. plu. mercenary soldiers*, Nep.

con-duplicātio, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico] *a doubling* (very rare): humourously, *for embracing*: Pl.

con-duplico, āvi, 1. *v. a.* *to double*: divitias, Lucr. Humorously: corpora, *of a loving embrace*, Pl.

con-dūro, 1. *v. a.* *to harden, to make very hard*: Lucr.

condus, i, *m.* [condo] *one who lays up* (provisions): Pl.

con-fābŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* *to converse together, discuss*: ad eam accesserat confabulatum, Ter.

confarrĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo] *an ancient, solemn manner of marrying among the Romans*, in which panis farreus was employed: Plin.: v. Smith's Ant. 251.

con-farrĕo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [farreus, from far] *to connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread, v. confarreatio) (very rare): confarreandi assuetudo, Tac.

con-fātālis, e, *adj.* *bound by the same fate*: res confatalis, Cic.

con-fectio, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] *a making, preparing, producing, composing, completing*: hujus libri, Cic.: escarum, *a chewing, masticating*, id.: belli, id.: tributi, i. e. *an exaction*, id.

confector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker, preparer, finisher* (rare): negotiorum, Cic.: totius belli, id. **II.** *a destroyer, consumer*: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, id.: ferarum, *a slayer*, Suet.

confectus, a, um, *Part.* [conficio].

con-fercio, no *perf.*, fertum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to stuff together, to press close together*: confertae naves, Liv.

con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl.), conferre, 3. *v. a.* *to bring* or *carry together, to collect, gather*: multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes.: et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu corpora, Ov. Fig.: consules, velut deliberabundi, capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, *lay their heads together, consult*, Liv.: conferre exemplum, *to adduce*, Ter. **II.** *to collect* (*money, treasures, etc.*), *to bring* (*offerings*), *contribute*: conferre eo minus tributi, Liv.: frumentum, Caes. **III.** *to bring into connection, to unite, join, connect*: conferre vires in unum, Liv.: conferre pedem, *to go* or *come with one*, Pl.: juvat conferre gradum, *to accompany*, Virg. **IV.** *to consult together, confer, consider*, or *talk over together*: si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic.: injurias, *to deliberate together concerning*, Tac. **V.** Milit. *t. t.* (with arma, signa, castra, *etc.*) *to set together, join battle, engage, charge*: Galli cum Fontelo ferram ac manus contulerunt, Cic.: signa cum Alexandrinis, id.: pedem cum pede, *to fight foot to foot*, Liv. Poet.: certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. *Absol.*: mecum confer, ait, *fight with me*, Ov. Fig.: non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, aut propius accedere, Cic. Poet.: lites, *to contend*, Hor. **VI.** *to bring together for comparison, to compare*. Constr.: with *cum, inter* with *pron. reflect.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, Cic.: vitam inter se utrinsque conferte, id.: parva magnis, id.: nec quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv. **VII.** *to carry over, transfer, transpose*: dictator signa in laevum cornu confert, id.: totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, Cic. **2.** With *pron. reflect.*, iter, *etc.*: *to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring* or *carry somewhere*, etc.: qui se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Poet.: *to change into, transform to*: aliquem in saxum, Ov. **3.** Fig.: verba ad rem, *to pass from words to deeds*, Ter.: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, *became his disciple*, Cic.: se ad studium scribendi, id. **VIII.** *to apply to some purpose, to confer, bestow, devote to*, etc. With *ad* or *in*: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id.: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, *assigns to, charges with*, Tac. **IX.** *to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of*, etc.: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur, Cic.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, Caes. **X.** *to put off, defer, delay, reserve* (rare): omnia in mensem Martium, Cic.

confertim, *adv.* *in a compact body, closely* (rare): confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv

confertus, a, um, *Part.* [confercio]. **II.** Adj.: *pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus): completa et conferta sint omnia, Cic.: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, *never in close bodies, but in scattered parties*, Caes. *Comp.*: confertiores steterant, Liv. *Sup.*: confertissima acie, Caes. **2.** With *abl.*: *stuffed, filled full*: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic.

confervē-făcio, 3. *v. a.* [conferveo] *to make glowing* or *melting*: Lucr.

conferveo, ferbui, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to begin to boil, grow hot*: aër concussus versando confervescit, Vitr. Fig.: mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor.

confessio, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor] *a confession, acknowledgment*: errati sui, Cic.: culpae, Liv.: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, id.

confessus, a, um, *Part.* [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., *acknowledged*: hence, **II.** Adj.: *undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible*: res manifesta, confessa, Cic. Hence the phrase, ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt*, Quint.

con-festim, *adv.* *immediately, speedily, without delay*: cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. [Probably from confestus, an obsolete participle of confero: cf. infestus.]

conficiens, entis, *Part.* [conficio]. **II.** Adj.: *effecting, causing, efficient* (rare): causae, Cic.: civitas conficientissima literarum, *that most carefully notes*, id.

conficio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* confexim, Pl.: pass. form freq. from confieri, as well as the regular form conficior: confit, Pl.: confieret, Liv.: confieri, Lucr.) [facio] *to make completely, get ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, complete, finish*: conficere annulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic.: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, id.: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, *drawn up*, Caes.: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep.: nuptias, Ter.: quum confecissaet magnam multitudinem (serpentium), *had collected*, Nep.: conficere centurias, *to secure their votes*, Cic.: hortos mihi, *procure for me*, id.: bellum, Caes.: tantum facinus, Cic. *Absol.*: tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, *arrange, settle*, id. **II.** *to produce, cause, make, effect*: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id. **III.** Of time: *to complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, id.: diem, Pl. **IV.** In philos. *pass.*: *to follow logically, to be deduced*: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. **V.** *to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken, consume, destroy, kill*: confectus senectute, id.: aetate, Sall.: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. *Absol.*: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv.: confectus et sanctus, Cic.: me (sica illa) pene confecit, *killed*, id.: Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, Pl.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [confingo] *an inventing, fabricating:* criminis, Cic.

confictus, a, um, *Part.* [confingo].

confidens, entis, *Part.* [confido]. ‖ Adj.: *bold, daring, undaunted:* decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl.. In a bad sense: *shameless, audacious, impudent:* parasitus quidam homo confidens, Ter. *Sup.:* juvenum confidentissime, Virg.

confidenter, *adv. boldly, confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously:* confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. *Comp.:* confidentius dicere, Cic.

confidentia, æ, *f.* [confidens] *firm trust, confidence:* scapularum, Pl. ‖ *self-confidence, boldness:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. In a bad sense: *audacity, impudence:* confidentia et temeritas tua, id.

confidentĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [confidens loquor] *speaking confidently* or *audaciously:* Pl.

con-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf.* confīdērunt, Liv.) *to trust to, confide in, rely firmly upon, believe, be assured:* constr. with *abl., acc. and inf.,* or *dat.;* rarely *absol.:* aut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate confidere, Cic.: confido illum fore in officio, id.: virtuti militum, Cæs.: suis militibus, Liv.: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Cæs.: ubi legati satis confidunt, Sall.

con-fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3. *v. a. to fix, fasten,* or *join together* (rare): transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. ‖ *to pierce through, to transfix:* filios suos sagittis, Cic. Proverb.: cornicum oculos configere, v. cornix. Fig.: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, *rendered inactive,* Cic.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. *v. a. to form, fashion, fabricate:* nidos, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to invent, devise, feign, pretend:* aliquid criminis, Cic.: crimen, Liv.

con-finis, e, *adj. bordering on, adjoining, contiguous:* in confinem agrum, Liv.: confines erant hi Senonibus, Cæs. ‖ Fig.: *nearly related, nearly alike, similar:* stadio confinis carmina vestro, Ov. [con and finis: cf. exsanguis.]

confĭnium, ii, *n.* [confinis] *a boundary, limit, border* (of lands; but *vicinitas,* of houses): vicinitatibus et confiniis æquum, Cic. Meton.: *neighbourhood, nearness, close connection:* superciliī confinia, Ov.: Aurora tenet confinia lucis et noctis, id.

confio, erī v. confĭcio, *init.*

confirmātio, ōnis, *f* [confirmo] *a securing, establishing, confirming:* perpetuæ libertatis, Cic. ‖ *encouragement, consolation:* animi, Cæs. ‖ *a confirming, verifying, assertion,* etc.: aerfugæ, id. ‖ In rhetoric: *an pdducing of proofs:* Cic.

confirmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who confirms* or *establishes:* pecuniæ, *a surety, security,* Cic.

confirmātus, a, um, *Part.* [confirmo]. ‖ Adj.: *courageous, resolute:* confirmatiorem exercitum efficere, Cæs. 2. *certain, proved, credible:* quod eo confirmatius erit, Cic.

con-firmĭtas, ātis, *f. firmness;* in a bad sense, *obstinacy:* Pl.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm:* ali hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs.: se confirmare, *to grow well, recover strength,* Cic.: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Cæs. ‖ Of the mind: *to strengthen, make bold, encourage, inspirit:* animum, Cic.: suos ad dimicandum animo, Cæs.: nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage,* Cic.: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, *emboldens,* Sall. ‖ *to render a disposition* or *feelings steady, to confirm in* (rare): homines, Cæs. ‖ *to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate,* etc.: quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *to assert, affirm, protest positively:* talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Cæs.

confiscātio, ōnis, *f.* [confisco] *a forfeiting, confiscation:* regis, Flor.

confisco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fiscus] *to lay up in a chest:* summam, Suet. ‖ *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate:* alienissimas hereditates, id. Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way:* devictis his et confiscatis, id.

confīsio, ōnis, *f.* [confido] *confidence, assurance:* confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic.

confīsus, a, um, *Part.* [confido].

confĭtĕor, fessus, 2. *v. dep.* [fateor] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow, concede, grant:* confiteor et genus et divitias meas, Pl.: peccatum suum, Cic.: se victos, Cæs.: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. ‖ *to reveal, manifest, make known, show:* confessa vultibus iram, Ov.: alma parens, confessa deam, Virg.

confixus, a, um, *Part.* [configo].

con-flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* (rare), *to be in a blaze:* impedimenta conflagrare intelligerent, Cæs. Fig.: an te non existimas invidiæ incendio conflagraturum? Cic.: amoris flamma, Liv.

conflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] *a striking together, a collision:* Quint. ‖ *a contest, conflict:* Cic.

conflicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] lit. *to strike together frequently* or *violently;* hence, fig. ‖ Reflect.: *to fight with, contend* or *struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingentis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Also Act.: ut conflictares malo, id. ‖ Pass.: with *abl.: to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted, ruined,* etc.: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic.: magna inopia necessariarum rerum Cæs.: multis difficultatibus, Liv. Without *abl.:* ii (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt, Tac. Also, Act. (rare): *to harass,* etc.: qui plura per scelera rempublicam conflictavisset, id.

conflictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic.

con-fligo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. (very rare): *to fling together, throw* or *dash against, bring together, unite:* corpora conflicta, Lucr. Fig.: *to compare:* factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. ‖ Neutr.: *to be dashed* or *struck together, to strive, struggle, fight, combat:* with *cum, contra, adversus, inter* and *pron. reflect.,* or *absol.:* equites hostium proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere confixerunt, Cæs.: contra conspirationem hominum, Brutus in Cic.: adversus classem, Nep.: naves inter se confixerunt, Cæs.: armis, Cic. Fig.: leviore actione confligere, id. Of inanimate and abstract things: fore uti pars cum civitatis parte confligat, Cæs.: adversi venti confligunt, Virg. *Impers. pass.:* quum in loco æquo atque aperto confligeretur, Cæs.

con-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow together, to blow up, kindle, light,* etc.: incendium, Liv. ‖ Meton.: *to melt, fuse, melt down:* simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet.: falces in ensem, Virg. Fig.: consensus conspirans et pene confiatus, *almost united,* Cic. ‖ Fig. of the passions, etc.: *to kindle, inflame:* confiatus amore ignis, Lucr.: conjurationem, Suet. 2. In gen.: *to bring about, effect, accomplish, get together, give rise to, forge, produce:* quibus ex rebus confiatur et efficitur id, quod quæritmus, honestum, Cic.: aes alienum grande, Sall.: alicui periculum, Cic. (Hence Ital. *gonfiare;* Fr. *gonfler.*)

confluens, entis, *Part.* [confluo]. ‖ Adj.: *flowing into:* a confluente Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone* (with the Arar), Lepidus in Cic. ‖ Subst.: confluens, entis, *or* confluentes, ium, m., *the meeting of rivers, the confluence:* quum ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent, Cæs.: ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber,* Liv. (Hence, Confluentes, *Coblentz.*)

con-fluo, xi, 3. *v. n.* (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr.) *to flow* or *run together:* Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to flock* or *crowd together, to come together in multitudes:* perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Cæs. Meton.: ad ipsos lana, bonos, dignitas confluit, Cic.

con-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig up, dig round about:* confodiatur minute terra, Cato. ‖ *to pierce, stab, transfix:* constituere de improviso domi

sane (Ciceronem) confodere, Sall. Fig.: tot judiciis confossus, *thoroughly riddled, battered*, Liv.

conformātio, ōnis, *f.* [conformo] *a forming or fashioning, shape, form*: lineamentorum, Cic.: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. II. Meton.: vocis, *expression of voice*, id.: verborum, *arrangment*, id.: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation*, id.: animi, i. q. notio, *an idea, notion, conception*, id. III. In rhetoric: *a figure of speech*, id.

con-formo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to shape, form, fashion, put together, make*: si mundum aedificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putarem, Cic. Fig.: mores, id.: vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, id.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* [confodio] *bored through, perforated*: Pl.

confractus, a, um, *Part.* [confringo].

con-frāgōsus, a, um, *adj. broken, rough, uneven*: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, Liv. Fig.: confragosae conditiones, *hard, difficult*, Pl. [con and FRAG root of frango.]

con-frēmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to roar out, sound aloud, resound*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov.

con-frico, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to rub up and down, to rub in*: faciem sibi, Suet.: genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Pl.

con-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break in pieces*: pultando pedibus pene confregi hasce ambas (fores), Pl.: digitos, Cic. Proverb.: inimicum, *to break friendship, violate faith*, Pl. II. Fig.: *to break down, bring to naught, destroy*: naturae portarum claustra, *to break through*, Lucr.: rem, *to dissipate, run through property*, Pl.

con-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n. to flee to for refuge* or *help, have recourse to*: ad me nocte prima domum confugit, Ter.: in naves, Caes.: in aram, Cic. Fig.: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv.: ad meam fidem, Cic.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, id.

confŭgium, ii, *n.* [confugio] *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare): Ov.

con-fulgĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine brightly, to glitter* (rare): Pt.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour, mingle*, or *mix together*: una multa jura confundere, Pl.: arenti ramo omnia confudit, Ov.: Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles*, Virg. 2. *to pour out* or *into*: cibus in eam venam quae cava appellatur, confunditur, Cic. II. Fig.: *to mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare): vera cum falsis, id.: rusticus urbano confusus, Hor. 2. *to confound, confuse, throw into disorder*: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr.: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv.: foedus, *to violate*, Virg.: imperium promissa, preces confundit in unum, *mingles together*, Ov. 3. *to disturb, disconcert, bewilder*: auditorum animos, Liv. 4. *to diffuse* or *spread over* (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic.

confūsē, *adv. confusedly, without order*: confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

confūsio, ōnis, *f.* [confundo] *a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (very rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. II. *confusion, disorder, trouble, distress*: temporum, id.: causam confusionis quaerenti, Tac. III. confusio oris, *a reddening, blushing*, id.

confūsus, a, um, *Part.* [confundo] II. *Adj.*: *confused, perplexed, disorderly*: oratio, Cic.: verba, Ov.: confusissimus mos, Suet.: memoria, Liv. With *abl.*: moerore, id.: ex recenti morsu animi, id.

confūto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* 11t. *to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle*. Hence II. Fig.: *to check, repress, diminish*: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic.

2. Esp. *to put down by words, to put to silence, confute*: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl.: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. [*Con-futo* and *re-futo* are connected with *fusis*, a "water-vessel," and *fundo*: the simple verb *futo* is not found.]

con-gălo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to cause to freeze up, to congeal*: mare congelatum, *the frozen sea*, Varr. Meton.: *to thicken, make hard*: lac, *to curdle*, Col.: in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov. II. Neutr.: *to freeze up*: Ister congelat, id. Meton.: *to grow hard*: lingua, id. Fig.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, *had become frozen*, i. e. *wholly inactive*, Cic.

congĕmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [congemino] *a doubling*: facetiously for *embracing*: Pl.

con-gĕmino, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to double, redouble* (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, i. e. *have produced our like, doubled ourselves*, Pl.: ictus crebros ensibus, Virg.

con-gĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to sigh* or *groan deeply* or *loudly* (rare): congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Poet. of *a felled tree*: supremum congemuit, Virg. II. Act.: *to deplore, lament, bewail*: mortem, Lucr.

conger, gri, *m.* = *γόγγρος, a sea-eel, conger-eel*: probus hic conger frigidus, Pl.

congĕries, ei, *f.* [congero] 11t. *that which is brought together*: *a heap, pile, mass*: summa congeries silvae, Ov.: armorum, Tac. *Absol.*: dispositam congeriem secuit, Ov. Esp. *a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile*: id.

con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to bear, carry*, or *bring together, to collect, prepare, build, heap up*, etc. Constr.: the direct object in *acc.*, the indirect in *dat.*, or *in* with *acc.*: undique saxos, Hor.: epulas alicui, Pl.: viaticum, Cic. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, *to erect, construct*, Virg.: oppida manu, i. e. *to build*, id.: hasce herbas in suam alvum congerunt, Pl.: grana tritici Midae dormienti in os, Cic. III. Fig.: *to bring, take*, or *comprise together, compile*: operarios omnes, Cic.: dicta, Quint. 2. *to accumulate, heap upon, ascribe to, impute, attribute to, as a crime*: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv.: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac.: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic.

con-gĕro, ōnis, *m. a thief*: Pl.

con-gerro, ōnis, *m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow*: Pl.

congestĭtius or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [congestus, congero] *brought together, heaped* or *piled up* (rare): congestitius agger ex materia, Caes.

congestus, ūs, *m.* [congero] *a carrying* or *bringing together, an accumulating* (rare): herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. II. Meton.: *a heap, pile, mass*: lapidum, Tac.

congĭālis, e, *adj.* [congius] *holding a congius* (very rare): fidelia, Pl.

congiārium, ii, *n.* (sc. vas) *a vessel that holds a congius*: Paul. II. (sc. donum) *a gift to the people, each individual receiving a congius*: Liv. Meton.: *a largess in money divided among the soldiers*: Cic.: *among the people*: congiaria populo frequenter dedit, sed diversae fere summae, Suet.: *or among private friends*: Coel. in Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 112): in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, *because he had made many distributions*, Liv.

congius, ii, *m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an* amphora, 6 sextarii: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 113.

con-glăcio, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. n.* (rare). I. Neutr.: *to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up*: aqua conglaciaret frigoribus, Cic. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *passes inactively*, Coel. in Cic.

con-glisco, 3. *v. n. to grow up*: Pl.

conglŏbātio, ōnis, *f.* [conglobo] *a heaping, gathering*, or *crowding together* (rare): Tac.

con-glŏbo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to gather into a ball, to make round like a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate*: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic.: figura, id. II. In gen.: *to press* or *crowd together*: uti quoseque fors conglobaverat, Sall.: se in templo, Tac. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic.

con-glŏmĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* (rare), *to roll together, wind up, conglomerate*: quamque loco se continent parvo, si possit conglomerari, Lucr.

conglūtĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino]

(rare), *a gluing* or *cementing together*: recens, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *a joining together*: verborum, id.

con-glūtino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to glue, cement*, or *join together*: favos extremos inter se, Varr. ‖ Fig.: *to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement*: hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic.: meretricios amores nuptiis, Ter. 2. *to invent, devise, contrive*: conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Pl.

congraeco, 1. *v. a.* [graecor, ari] *to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury*: aurum, Pl.

con-grātŭlor, 1. *v. dep. to wish joy repeatedly* or *warmly, to congratulate* (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam, Liv.

congrĕdĭor, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to go* or *move together, to meet*: constr. with various *preps.*, the *acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. ‖ *to walk with, converse with, speak to, address, accost, meet with*: nunc hunc haud scio an colloquar: congrediar, Pl.: si ipse coram congredi poteris, Cic. ‖ *to fight, contend, engage*, etc.: cum hostibus, Pl.: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic.: infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Virg. 2. Fig.: *of forensic strife, etc.*: tecum luctari et congredi, Cic.

congrĕgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [congrego] *easily brought together, social*: examina aptum, Cic.

congrĕgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flocking* or *herding together, an assembling; union, society, association*: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum esse natos, Cic.

con-grĕgo, avi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to collect into a flock* or *herd, to assemble* (rare): apium examina congregantur, *collect in swarms*, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *to collect, to unite*: dispersos homines in unum locum, id.: se cum aequalibus, id.

cōngressio, ōnis, *f.* [congredior] *a coming together, a meeting, a visit, conversation, intercourse*: quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. ‖ In *plur.*: familiarum, id. ‖ *a hostile meeting, an attack, contest*: Just.

congressus, a, um, *Part.* [congredior].

congressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a friendly meeting, conference, conversation*, etc.: omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. In *plur.*: id. Of animals: id. ‖ *a close union, combination* (very rare): material, Lucr. ‖ *a hostile encounter, a contest, fight*: nostri in primo congressu citerior septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes.

congrŭens, entis, *Part.* [congruo]. ‖ Adj.: *agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous*. With cum, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: vita cum disciplina, Cic.: congruens actio menti, id.: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. ‖ *consistent, symmetrical, accordant, harmonious*: ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet.: congruens clamor, Liv.

congrŭenter, *adv. agreeably, fitly*, etc. (rare): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic.

congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [congruo] *agreement, harmony, fitness, symmetry* (rare): morum, Suet.

congrŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* (*inf.* congruĕre, Ter.), *to run, come*, or *meet together, to coincide*: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orti essent, dies congruerent, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to be suited* or *fitted to, to agree with, to correspond*, etc.: constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect., the dat.*, or *absol.*: illa si vehementer velis congruere et cohaerere cum causa, Cic.: corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas dicitur, id.: ubi responsa haruspicum insidenti jam animo tacitae religioni congruerunt, Liv.: adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, id. 2. *to agree* (in feeling or opinion): illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Pl.: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. 3. *to coincide* (in time): suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id.: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fontei Capitonis caedes nuntiarentur, *it happened at the same time*, Tac. [*Congruo* = probably *con* and *ruo*, the original form of *ruo* being *gruo*, and the initial guttural dropt, as in *nosco, cognoco.*]

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo] *agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant*: sermo cum filia, Pl.: ora vacent epulis, alimentaque congrua carpant, Ov.

cōnifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus fero] *bearing fruit of a conical form*: cypressi, Virg.

conire, v. coeo.

conjectio, ōnis, *f.* [conjicio] (rare) *a hurling, throwing*: telorum, Cic. ‖ *a putting together, comparing*: ammonae et aestimationis, id. ‖ *an inference, conjecture, interpretation*: somniorum, id.

conjecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw, bring*, or *bear together*: Gell. ‖ Fig.: *to put together* or *turn over in the mind, to conjecture, guess*. With *acc.*: neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter.: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, *by offering conjectures about*, Liv.: animos militares altius, Tac. With *de*: nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. With a *relat. clause*: si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. ‖ *to conclude from signs* or *omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy*: nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, Suet.

conjector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who interprets* or *divines, an interpreter*: conjectore Oedipo orationi opus est, Pl.

conjectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer*: Pl.

conjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] 1 lit. *a putting together* (of various apparently unconnected circumstances), *a conjecture, guess*: multa concurrunt simul, qui conjecturam hanc nunc facio, Ter.: capere, Cic. ‖ *a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying*: Ov.

conjectūrālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura] *belonging to conjecture*, or *guessing, conjectural*: causa, Cic.

conjectus, a, um, *Part.* [conjicio].

conjectus, ūs, *m.* [conjicio] (rare) *a throwing together*: lapidum, Cic.: venire ad tali conjectum, *to come within weapons' throw*, Liv. 2. *a crowding, connecting*, or *uniting together*: materiae, Lucr. 3. *a casting* or *directing towards*: oculorum in me, Cic. Fig.: conjectus animorum in me, id. ‖ Meton.: *a confusion, concourse, confluence*: *a heap, crowd, pile*: conjectus elementorum confluit, Lucr.

conjĭcio (in many MSS. also conicio, and even coicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *bring together, to unite*: sarcinas in medium, Liv. 2. *to throw with force, hurl; to urge, drive; to throw down, hurry along*: with *in* and *acc.*: tela in nostros, Caes.: aliquem in carcerem, Cic.: in vincula, Caes.: hostem in fugam, id.: cultros in guttura velleris atri, *to thrust into*, Ov.: se in fugam, Cic.: se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Ter. *Absol.* (mostly poet.): flabra Aquilonum nubila conjiciunt, Lucr.: jaculum, Virg. With *in* and *abl.*, or *inter*: ferrum in gutture, Ov.: jaculum inter fila, id. ‖ Fig.: *to throw, urge, drive, force, bring, direct, turn* etc.: with *in* and *acc.*: aliquem in morbum ex aegritudine, Pl.: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv.: resp. in perturbationes, Cic.: se mirificam in latebram, *to fly to* (in disputing), id.: se in noctem, *run under cover of night*, id.: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote oneself to the art of poetry*, id.: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, *to squander*, id.: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen conjecisset, *to which he had referred the accusation*, Liv. *Absol.*: oculos, Cic. With *sub*: id ves sub legis superbissimae vincula conjicitis, Liv. 3. *to conclude, infer, conjecture* (rare): cito conjeci, Lamvii te fuisse, Cic.: de futuris, Nep. 3. *to prophesy, foretell. divine from omens*, etc.; *to interpret an omen* or *dream* etc.: somnium hujus, Pl.: qui de mentre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic.

conjŭgālis, e, *adj.* [conjux] *relating to marriage, conjugal*: amor, Tac.

conjŭgātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo] *a combining, a mingling, mixture*: App. ‖ In rhetoric: *the etymological relationship of words*: Cic. ‖ In gramm.: *conjugation*: Marc. Cap. (Hence Fr. *conjugaison.*)

conjŭgiālis, e, *adj.* [conjugium] *belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (poet.): foedus, Ov.

conjŭgium, ii, *n.* [conjugo] *a connection, union:* corporis atque animae, Lucr. ‖ *marriage, wedlock* (physical; whilst connubium regards the civil bond): prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Of animals: Ov. Poet.: *copulation:* Id. Of animals: (equae) saepe sine ullis conjugiis vento gravidae, Virg. 2. Meton.: *a husband:* Prop.: *a wife:* Virg.

com-jŭgo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to join together, unite* (rare): amicitiam, *to form*, Cic.: conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, id.

conjunctē, *adv. in connection, conjointly, at the same time:* conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic.: elatum aliquid, *i. e. hypothetically* (opp. to simpliciter, categorically), id. ‖ *in a friendly, confidential manner:* conjuncte vivere, Nep.

conjunctim, *adv.* [conjunctus, conjungo] *unitedly, in common, jointly* (rare): conjunctim ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniae, Caes.

conjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [conjungo] *a joining together, connecting, union, conjunction, etc.:* nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum esse natos, Cic.: mentis cum externis mentibus, *agreement, sympathy*, id. ‖ *coition:* commune animalium omnium est conjunctionis appetitus, id. 2. *relationship, connection by marriage*, etc.: sequuntur fratrum conjunctiones, id. 3. *friendship:* pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id. ‖‖. In philos. and rhetor.: *a connection of ideas or propositions:* id. ‖V. In gramm.: *a connecting particle, a conjunction:* id.

conjunctum, i, *n.* [id.] *a property of bodies* (as *heat, weight*, etc.): Lucr. ‖. In rhetoric: *connection:* Cic.

conjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [conjungo] *united, connected.* ‖. Adj.: of places: *bordering upon, near:* Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. 2. Fig.: *connected with, pertaining to, agreeing with, conformable to*, etc.: prudentia cum justitia, Cic.: justitia intelligentiae, id.: conjuncta et conveniens constantia inter augures, *unanimous*, id. 3. *connected by marriage, married:* digno viro, Virg. 4. *connected by relationship or friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly:* cum populo Rom. non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione, id.: propinquitatibus affinitatibusque, Caes.: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic.

com-jungo, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to join together:* conjungere boves, Cato. In gen. *to bind together, connect, join, unite:* constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.:* eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes.: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, *i. e. put on an equality with*, Cic.: tecta muro portisque, Liv.: calamos plures cera, Virg.: vocales, *to contract*, Cic.: bellum, *to carry on in concert*, id. ‖. Esp.: *to unite in marriage, love, relationship, or friendship:* me tecum, Ov.: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic.: amicitiam, id.

conjunx, v. conjux.

conjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro] *a swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship;* most freq. in a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot:* si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint: non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic.: capita conjurationis, Liv. Meton.: *the band of conspirators:* Cic.

conjūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conjuro] ‖. Subst.: conjurati, orum, *m. plu. conspirators:* Cic.

com-jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swear together or one with another, to combine together by an oath;* in a good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, for conjuratorum, Ov. And in gen.: *to unite, be united:* (studium, ingenium) alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, Hor. Also, *to assent to by an oath:* quae jurat, mens est: nihil conjuravimus illa, Ov. ‖. In a bad sense: *to form a conspiracy or plot* (very freq.): inter se, Sall.: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. *Absol.:* ut cupiam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic.: patriam incendere, Sall. Poet. of things: Ister, Virg.

conjux (in many MSS. and edd. also conjunx) jŭgis, *comm.* [con and JUG, root of jungo] *a spouse, wife;* more rarely, *a husband:* Cic.: Virg. In *plur.* for *the married pair* (poet.): boni, Cat. Of animals: Ov. ‖. Poet.: *a betrothed, a bride:* Virg.

conl. v. under coll.

conm. v. under comm.

con-necto, xŭi, xum, *3. v. a. to tie, fasten, or join together, connect:* with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.:* amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic.: omnia inter se connexa et apta, id.: filiam discrimini patris, *to implicate, involve*, Tac.: nodos, Ov. ‖. In philos. = concludo, *to subjoin a logical conclusion:* Cic.

connexum, i, *n. logical connection:* Cic.

connexus, a, um. *Part.* [connecto] ‖. Adj.: *connected, joined:* persequere connexos his funeribus dies, *i. e. following*, Cic.: Silarum per affinitatem connexum Germanico, Tac.

connexus, ūs, *m.* [connecto] *a joining together, combination, connection:* Lucr.

connīsus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

con-nītor, nixus *or* nisus, *3. v. dep. to lean against or upon:* corniger est valido connixus corpore Taurus, *poet.* Cic. Fig.: ratio, connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus. *self-supported*, Cic. ‖. *to exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach*, etc. 1. With *subj.:* (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, id. 2. With *ad* and *gerund:* ceteris ad convincendum eum connisi, Tac. 3. With *in:* equitatus summum in jugum virtute connititur, Caes. 4. With *inf.:* invadere hostem, Liv. 5. *absol.* (most freq.): quantum conniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. ‖‖. Poet.: *to bring forth* (in prose, enitor): spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg.

connīvĕo, nīvi *or* nixi, 2. *v. n.* [root NIV seen in nico, nicto] *to close the eyes, to blink, wink:* connivere somno, Tac.: (ocullis) somno conniventibus, *closing themselves*, Cic. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. ‖. Fig.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic. ‖‖. Meton.: *to wink at, overlook, connive at an error, fault*, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id.

connīxus, a, um, *Part.* [connitor].

connūbĭālis (poet., and gen. tetrasyl.) e, *adj.* [connubium] *pertaining to wedlock, conjugal:* jura, Ov.

connūbĭum, ii, *n.* (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] *marriage, wedlock* (as a civil institution, while conjugium regards physical union; v. Smith's Ant. 251): Cic.: hi paulatim per connubia Gaetulos secum miscuere, Sall. Poet.: *sexual union:* Ov. ‖. Meton.: *the right of intermarriage according to the Roman law:* connubia illi (*sc.* decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic.

cōnōpeum (conopium), ei, *n.* = *canopeum, a net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes*, etc.: Hor.: Juv.

cōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to endeavour, try, undertake, venture, presume*, etc.: constr. with the *acc.*, *inf.*, or *absol.:* opus magnum et arduum, Cic.: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes.: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic.: conari manibus, pedibus, nocteque et die, Ter.: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. With *si:* si perrumpere possent conati, Caes.

conquassātio, ōnis, *f.* [conquasso] *a severe shaking, a shattering:* Cic.

con-quasso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to shake often or severely:* Appullam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr.

con-quĕror, questus, *3. v. a.* and *n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament passionately or much.* With *acc.:* conqueritur mecum mulier fortunas suas, Pl.: aliquid pro republica, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.:* si immortalis nostra foret mens, non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr. With *de* or *cur:* de

alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. *Absol.*: conquerar an sileam? Ov. *Impers.*: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet.

conquestio, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror] *a violent complaining or bewailing, complaint* (rare): conquestio nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, id.

conquestus, a, um, *Part.* [conqueror].

conquestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent complaint* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Liv.

con-quiesco, quiēvi, quiētum, *3. v. n.* (*perf. syncop.* conquiesti, Cic.: conquiesse, Liv.), *to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose, to be idle* or *inactive*, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic.: ante iter confectum, *to halt*, Caes.: meridie, *to take a siesta*, id. Prov.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, *i. e. be quite at ease*, Pl. Of things: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic.: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to find rest, recreation, pleasure in. Absol.*: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. With *in*: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, id.

con-quinisco, quexi, *3. v. n. to cower, squat, stoop down*: Pl.

con-quiro, quisīvi, quisītum, *3. v. a.* [quaero] *to seek for, go in quest of, procure, bring together, collect*: aliquem tota provincia conquirere, Cic.: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. Fig.: voluptates, Caes.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit*, Cic.

conquisītio, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro] *a seeking out, bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare): pecuniarum, Tac.: piaculorum, Liv. ||. Milit. *t. t. a levying, levy*: exercitus durissima conquisitione collectus, Cic.

conquisītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a recruiting officer*: Cic. ||. *a spy, listener*: Pl.

conquisītus, a, um, *Part.* [conquiro]. ||. Adj.: *select, chosen, costly*: conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. *Sup.*: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, id.

conr, v. under corr.

consălūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto] *a greeting, mutual salutation* (rare): consalutatio forensis, Cic.

con-sălūto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to greet, hail, salute* (of several persons): inter se amicissime, Cic.: aliquem imperatorem, Tac.

con-sānesco, nŭi, *3. v. incep. to become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): hoc vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic.

con-sanguĭnĕus, a, um (*gen. plur.* consanguineūm, Lucr.), *adj. related by blood*, usually *plu. subst. relatives, kindred*: cognatione, quibus majoribus, quibus consanguineis, Cic.: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes. Fig.: consanguineus leti sopor, Virg. Esp. *brotherly, sisterly* (mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. Of animals: arietes, Att. in Cic.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus] *blood relationship, consanguinity*: esp. *between brothers and sisters*: Ulp. ||. *relationship*, in gen.: Liv.: Virg.

consātus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

con-saucio, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to wound severely* (rare): caput, Suet.

conscĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conscelero.] ||. Adj.: *wicked, depraved*: and Subst. *a criminal, a villain*: pirata, Cic. *Sup.*: consceleratissimi filii, id.

con-scĕlĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to stain* or *pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace*: oculos videndo, Ov.: aures paternas, Liv.

con-scendo, di, sum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [scando] *to climb up, mount, ascend*. With *acc.*: vallum, Caes.: equos, Liv. With *in*: in equos, Ov. ||. nautical *t. t. to go on board a ship, to embark*. With *acc.*: navem, Caes.: classem, Virg. With *in*: in navem, Cic. *Absol.*: vellm quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, id.: in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv

conscensio, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo] *an embarking*: in naves, Cic.

conscientia, ae, *f.* [consciens, conscio] *a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing*, etc. With *gen. pers.*: *the persons who are privy to anything*: quis meum in istius gloriosissimi facti conscientia nomen audivit? Cic. ||. *consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense*. With *gen.*: unde haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virium et nostrarum et suarum? Liv.: ipsa conscientia pulcerrimi facti, Cic. In *plur.*: id. With *de*: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. With a *relative clause*: illi conscientia, quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam, Liv. *Absol.*: non placuit reticere, ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, *as the consciousness of inferiority*, Sall. In *plur.*: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. ||. *the moral sense, conscience*: conscientia recta, *a good conscience*, id. *Absol.*: 1. *a good conscience*: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, id. 2. *a bad conscience*: hunc tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censes habuisse? id.

con-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, *3. v. a. to tear* or *rend to pieces* (rare): vestem omnem discidit, tum ipsam capillo concidit, Ter. Fig.: qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at*, Cic. *Absol.*: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *pulled to pieces*, i. e. *abused, calumniated*, id.

conscio, 4. *v. a.* [conscius] *to be conscious* of wrong: nil conscire sibi, Hor.

con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, *3. v. a. to approve, decree a thing in common*: populi jussa vetita quum suffragio consciscentur, Cic.: Tusci vero omnes conspirarent bellum, *had decided upon*, Liv. ||. *to unite, agree*: in illo uno (sc. Alcibiade) laudando conscierunt, Nep. |||. With *acc.* of direct object, and *pron. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *in* and *acc.*: also without *pron.*: *to inflict* or *bring upon oneself*. 1. With *dat.*: sibi mortem conscisceret, *to kill oneself*, Cic. 2. With *in*: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, Liv. 3. Without *pron.*: letum, Pl.: mortem, Cic.

conscisus, a, um, *Part.* [conscindo].

conscītus, a, um, *Part.* [conscisco].

con-scius, a, um *adj.* [scio] *aware, cognisant of, privy to*: and Subst. *a* (male or female) *participant, accessory, accomplice, confidant*, etc. With *gen.*: with or without a *dat.* of the *person*: audacia facinoris conscius, Ter.: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, *without being compelled to witness such baseness in my army*, Tac.: ante actae vitae, Liv. Poet. of things: versi regis arva, Ov.: fati sidera, Virg With *dat.*: huic facinori tanto, Cic.: coeptis, Ov. Poet.: connubiis aether, Virg. With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. With *de*: his de rebus, id. With a *relat. clause*: res multis conscia quae gereretur, defertur, Nep. *Absol.*: conscio patre, Cic. Hence, *a partaker, joint conspirator*, etc.: conscia loca munitiora oppidi tradit, Nep. Poet.: cetera turris conscia novit, Ov. ||. *conscious to oneself, aware*. With *gen.*: sibi nullius culpae, Cic Without *pron. reflect.*: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. With *dat.*: sibi factis mens, Lucr. With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. *Absol.*: ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, Ter. Poet.: virtus, Virg. 2. Esp. *conscious to oneself of wrong* (rare): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl.

conscrĕor, 1. *v. dep. to clear the voice, hawk much*: magnifice, Pl.

con-scribo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe* (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, etc.): conscribere legiones, Caes. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: Cic. ||. *to draw up in writing, to compose, write*: with *acc.*: librum de consulatu, id.: epistola Graecis conscripta litteris, Caes.: legem, *to draw up*, Cic. *Absol.*: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, *wrote at the same time*, id. |||. *to fill with writing* (rare): mensam vino, Ov. Humorously, *to mark by beating, to cudgel*:

conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Pl.

conscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo] lit. *a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition.* II. Meton.: *a treatise, writing:* conscriptiones quaestionum, *protocols, minutes,* id.

conscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [conscribo]: Patres Conscripti, *i. e.* patres *et* conscripti, *fathers and elect,* the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 333), Liv. Poet. in *sing.*: conscriptus, i, m. *a senator:* quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, Hor.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. v. *a.* (rare) *to cut into small pieces, to dismember:* membra fratris (Medea), Ov.

consecrātio, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] *a religious dedication, consecration:* capitis consecratio, Cic. II. *deification* (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac.: v. Smith's Ant. 25.

consecro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [sacro] *to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity:* with *dat.:* eandelabrum consecrare Jovi, Cic. *Absol.:* locum certis circa terminis, Liv.: lucos ac nemora, Tac.: locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place,* Cases.: *opp.* profanus, Cic. Hence, 2. *to devote to destruction:* te, inquit, Appi, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. II. *to deify:* omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, Cic. III. Meton.: *to devote, appropriate, set apart:* with *dat.:* cui patriae nos totos dedere et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, id. 2. *to make immortal, immortalize:* qui tyrannos necaverunt, propre ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur, id.

consecrārius, a, um, *adj.* [consector] *that follows logically, consequent:* Cic. Subst.: *a conclusion, inference:* id.

consectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an eager pursuit, a striving after* (very rare): concinnitatis, Cic.

consectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend:* consectatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic.

consectio, ōnis, *f.* [conseco] *a cutting or cleaving to pieces:* arborum, Cic.

con-sector, atus, 1. v. *dep. to pursue eagerly* (both in a good and bad sense): hos consector, his ultro arrideo, Ter. Of things: rivulos, Cic. 2. Gen.: *to strive after, emulate, imitate,* etc.: opes aut potentiam, id.: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id.: insignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate,* 11. II. *to persecute, pursue,* etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes.

consectus, a, um, *Part.* [conseco].

consĕquĭtio (consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] *an effect, consequence:* ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence,* Cic. II. In rhetor.: *order, connection, sequence:* verborum, id 2. *a logical consequence:* id.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, *3. v. incep. to grow old together, to grow old:* Baucis et Philemon illa consenuere casa, Ov. II. Meton.: *to become weak, decay, fade, lose strength,* etc.: (filia) maerore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic. Of things: veru in manibus consenescit, Pl.: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, Cic. Fig.: *to lose consideration* or *respect:* veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate conscnuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id.

consensio, ōnis, *f.* [consentio] *a feeling* or *thinking together, agreement, unanimity:* omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic.: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. II. In a bad sense: *a plot, combination, conspiracy:* scelerata, Cic. In *plur.*: id. 2. Meton.: *a band of conspirators:* Nep.

consensus, a, um, *Part.* [consentio].

consensus, ūs, *m.* [consentio] *a common feeling, a thinking together, agreement, unanimity, concord:* nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic.: omnium, id.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac.: consensus attentatae defectionis, *a participation,* Liv. *Adverbially:* consensu, *unanimously, with general consent,* etc.: bellum erat consensu, id. II. Meton.: of things: *agreement, harmony:* consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id.

consentāneus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper.* With *cum:* quod erat consentaneum cum iis literis, Cic. With *dat.:* consentanea mores ejus vitae sanctissime actae, id. *Absol.:* vir vita et morte, *consistent,* Vell. Consentaneum est, *it is fitting, proper, consistent,* etc. With *inf.:* quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, Cic. With *subj.:* neque sit consentaneum paedagogus una ut siet, Pl.

consentiens, entis, *Part.* [consentio]. II. Adj.: *agreeing, accordant, unanimous:* tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic.: clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv.

con-sentio (cosentio), sensi, sensum, 4. v. n. and a. *to agree in feeling* or *thought, to be of one opinion, to determine in common, decree,* etc.: constr. with *cum, inter* with *pron. reflect.,* the *dat.,* or *absol.,* of persons: and with the *acc., de, ad, in,* or *absol.,* of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic.: cum aliquo de aliqua re, id.: sibi ipse, id.: suis studiis, Hor.: consentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv.: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet.: consensit et senatus bellum, *i. e. has voted war,* Liv. With a *clause* as object: omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, arma esse capienda, Cic. *Pass. Impers.:* de prioribus consentitur, Tac. II. *to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire,* etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum R omnino conjurasse, Caes.: belli faciendi causa, Cic.: urbem inflammare, id.: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. *Absol.:* quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent, id. III. Meton.: of things: *to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent,* etc.: quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes.: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, Cic. IV. *to perceive at the same time:* quia tempore in uno consentimus, Lucr.

con-sĕpio, no *perf.*, septum, 4. v. a. *to fence round, hedge in:* bustum, Suet. More freq. in *part. perf.:* conseptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic.

conseptum, i, n. [conseptus] *an enclosed place, an enclosure:* ab integumento consepti, Liv.

consĕquens, entis, *Part.* [consequor]. II. Adj.: *following on, coming in order, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. *Neutr. impers.:* consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is reasonable, fit, proper,* etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. III. Subst.: *a logical consequence:* id.

consĕquentia, ae, *f.* [consequens] *a consequence:* eventorum, Cic.

consĕquĭa, ae, *f.* [consequor] = consequentia, *a consequence:* Lucr.

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (*or* sequutus), 3. v. *dep. to follow, go after, attend, accompany:* consecutus est me usque ad fores, Pl.: literas suas prope consecutus est, *close upon his letters,* Liv.: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants,* Cic. II. *to follow, come after,* in respect of time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, id. *Absol.:* annus, qui consequitur, id. III. *to follow as an effect, to ensue, result:* pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, id. Of a logical consequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, id. IV. *to follow a model* or *rule, to imitate, adopt, obey,* etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis disjungit a fabula, id.: mediam consilii viam, Liv. V. Meton.: *to come up with, reach, overtake, attain to, arrive at:* reliquas copias ut consequi posset pontem in Arari faciendum curat, Caes.: Servius ab iis qui fugientem consecuti erant, interficitur, Liv. VI. Fig.: *to reach* or *attain to, obtain, get:* ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic.: regna, Caes. Of persons: *to overtake, happen to, befall:* matrem mors consecuta est, Ter.: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. 2. *to become like* or *equal to, to attain, come up to:* aliquem majorem, Cic. 3. *to attain to something intellectually, to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully,* etc.: similitudinem veri, id.: laudes ejus verbis, id.

con-sĕro, sēvi, sītum, 3. v. a. (*perf.* conserui, Liv.): *to sow over, to plant with* trees, etc. (rare): agros, Cic.: ager

arbustis consitus, Sall. Fig.: (sol) lumine conserit arva, *fills*, Lucr.: consitus sum senectute, Pl. ||. *to sow* or *plant something* (as a tree, *etc.*): arborem, Liv.

con-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, *3. v. a.* *to put together, knit, tie, connect, bind*: loricam hamis auroque, Virg. Poet.: latus lateri, Ov. Fig.: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. ||. *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle* (esp. with manum): tanta inter eos dissentio exstitit, ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare conarentur, Caes.: manum cum aliquo, Cic.: manus inter se, Liv.: navem, id.: pugnam inter se, id.: proelia, Virg. Rarely *absol.*: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit, Liv. Fig.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, id. |||. Legal *t. t.*: manum conserere, *to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something* (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court): multis praesensem, qui te ex jure manum consertum vocarent, Cic.

consertē, *adv. connectedly*: Cic.

consertus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

conserva, æ, *f.* [conservus] *a female fellow-slave*: Pl. Fig.: Ov.

conservātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conservo] *a keeping, preserving*: frugum, Cic.: aequabilitatis, id.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a keeper, preserver, defender*: pro dii immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii! Cic.

conservātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who preserves* (rare): conservatrix sui natura, Cic.

con-servĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* *joint servitude*: commune, Pl.

con-servo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* (*inf. perf.* usu. conservasse), *to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe*: Caesar esse eos conservaturum dixit, *would leave unharmed*, Caes.: conservari autem diligentia et parsimonia, iisdem etiam rebus augeri, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv.: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe*, Cic.: imperium majestatemque populi Romani conservato sine dolo malo, Liv.

con-servus, i, *m.* *a fellow-slave*: Cic.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido] *one who sits with* or *near, an assessor*: in a court of justice, Cic.: at a feast, id.: in public exhibitions, id.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sitting together* or *with*. ||. Meton.: *an assembly, an audience, a court*, etc.: Cic.: Virg.: in *plur.*: theatrales gladiatoriique, Cic.

considĕrātē, *adv. considerately*: considerate agere, Cic. *Comp.*: Liv. *Sup.*: Cic.

considĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [considero] *consideration, reflection* (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic.

considĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [considero]. ||. *Adj.*: *considerate, circumspect, cautious*, etc.: verbum consideratissimum, *arbitror*, Cic.: factum, id.: ratio, id. *Comp.*: consilium, id. Meton. of persons: homo, id.

considĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to look at carefully, to inspect, examine*: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic.: spatium, Ov. With a relative clause: num exciderit ferrum consideret hastas, id. ||. Fig.: *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate*. With *acc.*: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. With *de* (rare): quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made*, Cic. With a relative clause: considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, ecquem putetis, id. With *subj.*: *to take care, to be considerate* (rare): considerandum est, ne temere desperet, id. *Absol.*: considerare velle, id. [*Con-sidero* was perhaps orig. an augural term derived from the observation of the stars: cf. *desidero*.]

con-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, *3. v. n.* *to sit down, take a seat, to settle*. Constr. with *in* or *sub* and *abl.*, the *abl.*, with *ante* and *acc.*, or *absol.*: si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic.: sub arguta ilice, Virg.: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov.: super ripam stagni, id.: transtris, Virg. *Impers. pass.*: in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, Cic. ||. Of courts, *etc.*: *to sit, hold sessions, to be in session*: quum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, id.: ad jus dicendum, Liv. |||. Milit. *t. t.* *to encamp, take post*: quo in loco Germani consederant, Caes.: haud longe a mari, prope Cirtam consedit exercitus, Sall. *Absol.*: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat, Caes. |V. *to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself*: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam, Cic.: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse, Caes.: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Virg. Fig.: justitia in mente consedit, Cic. V. Of places, *etc.*: *to settle, sink down, give way, subside*, etc.: terra ingentibus cavernis consedit, Liv.: (Alpes) jam licet consident! *may now sink down*, Cic.: omne mihi visum considere in ignes illium, *to sink down*, Virg. Fig.: totam videmus consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk in grief*, id. V|. Fig.: *to lose force, abate, subside, diminish, be appeased, cease*: consederit furor, Cic.: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv.: consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, i. e. *has ceased*, Cic. Of discourse: *to sink*, i. e. *to conclude, end*: eorum verborum junctio varie distincteque considat, id.

consignātus, a, um, *Part.* [consigno].

con-signo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* *to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe*: tabulas signis, Cic.: id decretum, Liv. ||. Meton.: *to attest, certify, establish, vouch for*: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. |||. *to note, write down, record*: literis aliquid, id. Fig.: rerum insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, id.

con-sĭlesco, ĭi, *3. v. n.* *to become entirely still* or *silent*: Pl.

consĭlĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [consilium] *suitable for counsel, counselling*: senatus, Pl.: amicus, id. Subst.: *a counsellor, adviser*: consiliarii et assectores Vestorio, Cic. ||. *an assessor in a court of justice*: Suet. |||. Of an augur, *as the interpreter* of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic.

consĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [consilior] *a counsellor* (rare): maleficus, Phaedr.

consĭlĭor, ātus, *1. v. dep.* [consilium] *to take counsel, to consult* (rare): consiliandi causa colloqui, Caes.: redire omnes Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, Tac.: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. ||. *to give counsel, to advise*: ille consilietur amice, id.

consĭlium, ĭi, *n.* Lit.: *a sitting together*; hence, *an assembly*, and generally *a select assembly of leaders*, etc., whereas concilium, *a calling together*, means *a general* or *larger assembly summoned for some public purpose*. |. *an assembly of leaders*, such as *the senate, judges, a council of war*, etc.: senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic.: is qui est in consilio, *the body of judices*, id.: Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of officers, a council of war*, Caes.: hac re ad consilium delata, *to the military council*, id.: militare, Liv.: consilium Jovis, Hor. Poet. of a single person: *a counsellor*: ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. ||. *deliberation, counsel*: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic.: quasi vero consilii sit res, *as if the matter still admitted of deliberation*, Caes.: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *that is for you to consider*, Cic. |||. Meton.: *a conclusion, determination, resolution, plan, purpose*: sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, Caes.: consilium est ita facere, *I am resolved*, Pl.: profectionis et reversionis meae capere consilium, Cic.: consilium capit equitatum dimittere, Caes.: de meo consilio, *with my advice*, Cic.: una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, *on private account*, Caes.: and *absol.* consilio, adverbially: *intentionally, designedly*: Virg.: Liv. 2. Esp. in war: *a device, stratagem*: Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. 3. *advice, counsel*: facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter.: eum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic.: consiliis non curribus utere nostris, Ov. 4. As a mental quality: *understanding, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence*: abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes.: adsere stultitiam consilii brevem, Hor. Poet.

of things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov.: vis consili expers, Hor. *Consil-ium*, from root SED, "sit:" v. *consul*.] (Hence Ital. *consiglio*; Fr. *conseil*.)

con-simĭlis, e, *adj. like in all respects, entirely similar*. With *gen.*: zonae consimiles causarum earum, Cic. With *dat.*: cui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. With *atque* or *et*: haud consimili ingenio atque ille est, id. With *ac*: quidnam facere hoedi consimile in cursu possint ac fortis equi vis, Lucr. With *quasi*: quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeam, Pl. *Absol.*: imago, id.

consĭpio, 3. *v. n.* [sapio] *to be in one's right mind* or *in one's senses* (rare): mentibus constpere, Liv.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stand, stop*: in hoc jam loco cum altero constiti, Pl.: vistores consistere cogunt, Caes.: ire modo octus, interdum consistere, Hor.: in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes.: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic.: constiti in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, *on tiptoe*, Virg. Of things: vel concidat omne coelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic.: frigore constitit Ister, *was frozen up*, Ov. **2.** *to settle, take up an abode*: Galli cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, interficiunt, Caes. **3.** Fig.: *to stand still, stop, rest, cease*: omnis administratio belli consistit, id.: forensium rerum labor constitisset, Cic. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to halt, take up a position, post* or *station oneself*; *to be posted* or *stationed, make a stand*: locus, ubi consitiisent, Caes.: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv.: ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent, Caes.: a fuga, Liv.: naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes. **III.** Fig.: *to occupy a position, stand, remain*: ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, Liv. ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constiterant, Ov. **2.** *to dwell upon, delay, stop*: in uno nomine, Cic. **3.** *to be steadfast, unshaken, to stand one's ground, to endure, subsist*, etc.: mente consistere, id.: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, id.: constiti in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. **4.** *to agree with*: Zenonem cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, Cic. **5.** In gen.: *to be, exist, take place*: vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, id. sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, *took* or *had place*, Ov. **6.** With *in* or *ex*: *to consist of, to depend upon*: major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. With *ex*: e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, Lucr. **B.** Act.: *to settle, establish* (very rare): vitam consistere tutam, id.

consĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [consero] *a sowing, planting* (rare): nec constitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic.

consĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sower, planter*: uvae, *i. e. Bacchus*, Ov.

consĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a sowing, planting*: agri, Cic.

consĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

consŏbrīna, ae, *f. a female cousin-german*: Cic.

con-sŏbrīnus, i, *m.* in a restricted sense, *a cousin-german on the mother's side*; but also, *a cousin-german* in gen.: Cic. **II.** In gen.: *a relative, cousin*, in a remote degree: Suet. (Hence It. *cugino*; Fr. *cousin*.)

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m. a joint father-in-law*: Suet.

consŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consocio] *a union, association*: Cic.: Liv.

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [consocio]. **II.** Adj.: *united, harmonious* (very rare): dii, Liv. *Sup.*: consociatissima voluntas, Cic. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-sŏcio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make common, to share, to associate, unite, connect*: constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.*: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic.: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, Pl.: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv.: consociare regnum, id.: pinus albaque populus umbram consociare amant, Hor.: rem consociatam alicui aperire, *concerted*, Liv.

consŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolor] *that may be consoled, consolable* (rare): dolor, Cic.

consŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a consoling, consolation, comfort*: Cic.: malorum, id. In *plur.*: id. **II.** Meton.: *a consolatory discourse* or *treatise*: id. **III.** *an encouraging, alleviating, encouragement*: timoris, id.

consŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who consoles, a comforter*: Cic.

consŏlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation* (rare): literae, *letters of consolation*, Cic.

con-sŏlĭdo, atum, 1. *v. a. to make firm* or *solid, to condense*: parietem, Vitr.: rationes consolidatae, *accounts that are adjusted, balanced*, Cic.

con-sŏlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to console, encourage, cheer, comfort*: with *acc.* of person: aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic.: aliquem in miseriis, id.: se aliqua re, id.: se per literas, id.: his me consolor victurum suavius, Hor. *Absol.*: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. **2.** Pass.: sic consolatis militibus, Just. **II.** With *acc.* of thing: *to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, soothe*: ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic.: hanc cladem domus mea, Liv.

con-somnio, avi, 1. *v. a. to dream of*: Pl.

con-sŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to sound at the same time, to sound loudly, resound* (rare): tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, Pl.: ululatibus theatrum, Tac.: consonat omne nemus strepitu, Virg.

con-sŏnus, a, um, *adj. sounding together, in harmony, harmonious* (rare): clangor, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *accordant, fit, suitable*: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, Cic.

con-sōpio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to lull to sleep, to stupefy* (rare): somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic.

con-sors, ortis, *adj. sharing properly with, partaking of in common*: consortes tres fratres, *holding an estate as tenants in common*, Cic. Subst. with gen.: qui frater germanus et consors etiam censoris erat, *still lived with him*, Liv. Poet.: *brotherly, sisterly*: pectora=sorores, Ov. Subst.: *a brother* or *sister*: id.: also, *a relative* in gen.: quisque suum consortem humabat, Lucr. **II.** In gen.: *having the same lot, partaking of, sharing*; subst., *a colleague, partner, fellow*: with *gen.*: consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic.: culpae, Ov.: thalami, *a wife*, id.: filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, Tac. With *in*: in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Poet.: of things: *of the same condition, common*: tecta, Virg.

consortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consors] *fellowship, community, partnership, association* (rare): omnis humana dissolvetur, Cic. *Absol.*: quaenam ista societas, quaenam consortio est? Liv.

consortium, ii, *n.* [id.] *community of goods*: Suet. **II.** *fellowship, participation*: Liv. In *plur.*: Tac.

conspectus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio]. **II.** Adj.: *visible*: tumulus conspectus hosti, Liv. **2.** *remarkable, gazed at, striking, distinguished*: Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. *Comp.*: Ov.: Liv.

conspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking at, a look, sight, view*: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv.: navem in conspectu nullam prospicit, Virg.: pone in conspectu exercitus nostri, *before the eyes*, Caes.: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic.: et scio, iis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, *the sight of me, my presence*, Ter.: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, *before the eyes*, Cic.: in conspectu imperatoris, *in the presence of*, Caes. Of inanimate and abstract things: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *the mental view, a survey, consideration* (rare): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, id.

conspergo (conspargo), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew*: constr. with *acc.* and *abl.*: me lacrimis, Cic. Fig.: of oratorical ornament: (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *interspersed*, id. **II.** *to sprinkle, scatter*: visum vetus, Col. *Absol.*: conspergo ante aedes, Pl.

conspersus, a, um, *Part.* [conspergo].

conspĭcĭendus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio]. **II.** Adj.: *worth seeing, wor-*

thy of attention, distinguished: Hyas forma, Ov.: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv.

con-spicio, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to look up, upon,* or *at, to behold, to observe* [root SPEC, v. specio]: sursum in coelum conspexere, PL.: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic. **2.** Pass.: *to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished,* or *to distinguish oneself:* maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv.: tu formosissimus alto conspiceris coelo, Ov. **II.** *to spy out, get sight of, descry:* with *acc.:* ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes.: calones, qui ab decumana porta nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, id. **III.** Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, *as I consider,* PL

conspicor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to spy out, get a sight of, to descry, see:* with *acc.:* M. Valerius, conspicatus ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, Liv.: hunc conspicatae naves, Caes. With a clause: illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicor, PL

conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [conspicio] *in sight, visible:* rebus ab auditis conspiciusque, Ov. **II.** *illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished.* With *abl.:* insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib. *Absol.:* Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv.

conspīrātē, *adv. unanimously, with one accord:* Just.

conspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conspiro] *concord, harmony:* conspiratio canentium, Col. **II.** Fig.: *an agreement in feeling* or *opinion, union, unanimity:* conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. **III.** In a bad sense: *a plotting, plot, conspiracy:* id.

conspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro] *having entered into a conspiracy:* his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. **II.** Subst.: conspirati, ōrum, *m. plu.* like conjurati, *conspirators:* Suet.

conspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [conspiro] *coiled up.*

con-spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to breathe* or *blow together, sound together:* aereaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. **II.** Fig.: *to harmonize, agree, accord, unite:* populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, Cic. **III.** In a bad sense: *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire: absol.:* priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. With *in:* in injuriam, Liv. With *ad:* ad res novas, Suet. With *subj.:* ut Senatum adorirentur, id. With *inf.:* perdere aliquem, id. *Impers. pass.:* conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id.

conspīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [spira] *to coil up* (rare): anguis se conspiravit, Aur. Vict. **II.** *to crowd closely together:* milites subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes.

con-sponsor, ōris, *m. a joint surety:* Cic.

con-spŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3 *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act.: *to spit upon, befoul* (rare): Petr. Esp. *to spit upon in contempt:* conspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Meton. for conspergere: *to besprinkle, bestrew:* Hor.

con-spūro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to defile, pollute* (very rare): Lucr.

con-spūto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq. to spit upon in contempt* (very rare): Cic.

conspūtus, a, um, *Part.* [conspuo].

con-stăbĭlio, īvi, 4. *v. a. to confirm, establish* (rare): rem meam, Pl.

constans, antis, *Part.* [consto] **I.** Adj.: *steadfast, firm, unchangeable, constant, immoveable, invariable:* cursus certi et constantes, Cic.: constantissimus motus lunae, id.: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id.: pax, *firm, secure,* Liv. **2.** Fig.: *agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform:* rumores, Cic.: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. **3.** *sure, steadfast, steady, consistent:* firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic.: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov.

constanter, *adv. firmly, steadily, consistently, uniformly:* constanter manere in suo statu, Cic.: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, *unanimously,* Caes. **II.** Of the mind: *firmly, sturdily, with constancy,* etc.: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, *steadily,* id.: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic.

constantĭa, ae, *f.* [constans] *steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance:* (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili constantia, Cic. **II.** *agreement, harmony, symmetry:* non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. **III.** *firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession:* moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id.: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. In *plur.:* Cic.

consternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consterno] *confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude:* pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. *Absol.:* Suet. **II.** *mutiny, tumult, sedition:* haec consternatio muliebris, *this tumult among the women,* Liv.

con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew over, bestrew.* With *abl.:* tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. **2.** Without *abl.:* triclinium, Varr. Hence, constrata navis, *covered, having a deck,* Cic. **3.** Meton.: the thing strewed being regarded as the subject: consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg. **II.** *to throw down, prostrate, upset* (rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv.

consterno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [from the foregoing, corresp. with No. II in a fig. sense: cf. aspernari from sperno] *to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay:* pecorum in modum consternatos caedunt fugantque, Liv.: sunt animo consternati, Caes.: in fugam consternare, *to put to flight by alarming,* Liv. **2.** Of animals: *to frighten, startle:* consternantur equi, Ov. **II.** *to excite to sedition* or *revolt:* eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv.

con-stipo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to press* or *crowd closely together* (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic.: se sub ipso vallo, Caes.

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to set* or *put together, to lay down, to make to stand up, to place:* hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic.: vobis ego taurum ante aras constituam, Virg.: impedimenta, Liv. Fig.: constitutote vobis ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to station* or *post; to draw up, arrange:* legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, id.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. **2.** *to halt, cause to halt:* agmen, Liv. **III.** *to fix the abode of, to settle:* Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, Cic. **IV.** *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct,* etc.: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes.: oppidum, *to found,* id. Fig.: videte, quam civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish,* Cic.: accusatorem, id.: concordiam, id.: libertatem, id. **V.** *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, organize, arrange, regulate:* reges in civitate, id.: Commium regem constituerat, Caes.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic.: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia bis Aventinum occupavere, Sall. **VI.** *to lay down as settled; to fix, appoint, determine:* pretium frumento, Cic.: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes.: grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define,* id. **2.** *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with,* etc.: with *cum:* ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes.: with *inter:* constitutumus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus in Academia, Cic.: with *dat.:* ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae, Juv. *Absol.:* sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. **VII.** *to resolve, determine:* usu. with *inf.:* cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare constituit, Caes.: audio constitutum esse in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. With *subj.:* constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, id.

constitūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constituo] *a constitution, disposition, nature:* firma corporis, Cic. **II.** In rhetoric: *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute:* id. **III.** *a regulation, order, ordinance,* etc.: id.

constitūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an institution, ordinance, law.* Fig.:

quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen. ‖. *an agreement, appointment, compact:* rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, Cic.

constitūtus, a, um, *Part.* [constituo] ‖. Adj.: *arranged, disposed:* bene constitutum corpus, Cic. **2.** *fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint.

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, or stātum, 1. *v. n. to stand still, to stop, halt.* Lit. (very rar. for consistere): constant, conferunt omnes sermones inter esse drapetae, *they stand together*, Pl. ‖. Esp. *to stand firm, remain steadfast, to last, endure, persevere*, etc. valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet.: mente vix constare, Cic.: in sententia constare, *to hold fast by their opinion*, id.: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, *might seem unchanged*, Caes. Poet.: postquam cuncta videt coelo constare sereno, *that the weather continued settled*, Virg. ‖. With *abl.* or *dat.*: *to agree with, correspond, fit, be consistent with:* considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic.: sibi et rei judicatae, id. Ratio constat, mercantile *t. t. the account agrees* or *is correct:* auri ratio constat, id. Hence, Fig. eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. ‖. Of facts, reports, etc.: *to be established, settled, certain, evident, well known:* quae quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. Esp. **2.** *Impers.: it is certain, known*, etc.: usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi multa agitanti constabat, pancorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta pertravisse, Sall.: omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes.: quum inter augures constet imparem numerum debere esse, Liv.: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Hence with *dat. pers.* = certum est, *one is determined, resolved* (very rare): neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided*, Caes. ‖. In gen.: *to exist, be:* antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic.: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id. ‖. With *ex, in*, or the *abl.*: *to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon*, etc.: homo ex animo constat et corpore, id.: victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes.: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr. ‖. *to stand one in, to cost:* with *abl.*: filius auro, Pl. With *gen.*: (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. With *super:* cujus area super HS millies constitit, Suet. Fig.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes.

constrātum, i, *n.* [consterno] *a covering:* pontium, Liv.

constrātus, a, um, *Part.* [consterno]

constrictus, a, um, *Part.* [constringo]. ‖. Adj.: *compressed, contracted, abridged, concise, compact:* constricta frons, *knit*, Petr.: nives perpetuo rigore, Curt.

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind together, draw together, string up, tie up*, etc.: sarcinam, Pl.: corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to hold* or *bind together, to fetter, restrain, hold in check*, etc.: conjurationem omnium horum conscientia constrictam, id.: orbem terrarum novis legibus, id. **2.** In rhet. and logic: *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* (sententia) quum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam pleramque numerose, id.

constructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [construo] *a putting* or *joining together, an erecting, building, construction:* hominis, Cic. ‖. Of style: *a fit connection:* verborum, id.

constructus, a, um, *Part.* [construo].

con-strŭo, uxi, uctum, 3. *v. a. to heap up, to bring* or *gather together, pile up:* acervi numorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. ‖. *to put together, make, build, fabricate:* navem, aedificium, id.: delubra, id.

constuprātor, ōris, *m.* [constupro] *a defiler, debaucher:* Liv.

con-stupro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to violate, ravish, debauch, defile* (rare): matronas, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, Liv. Fig.: afflicta respublica est empto constupratoque judicio, *by a venal and debauched court*, Cic.

con-sŭādĕo, 2. *v. a. to advise strongly* (only in Plaut.): id consuadeo, Pl.

consŭāsor, ōris, *m.* [consuadeo] *a counsellor, adviser:* Cic.

con-sūdo, avi, 1. *v. n. to sweat much* (rare): beatus eris si consudaveris, Pl.

consŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [consuesco] *to accustom, inure, habituate* (rare): ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter. With *inf.*: Gaetulos consuefacit ordines habere, signa sequi, Sall.

con-sŭesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (the perfect forms are usu. syncopated, *e. g.* consuesti, consueram, *etc.*).

I. Act. (rare): *to accustom, inure, habituate:* tum brachia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr. ‖. Neutr.: *to accustom oneself, to become accustomed:* esp. in *perf. tenses: to be accustomed, to be wont:* constr. usu. with *inf.*, rarely *absol.* With *inf.*: mori, Cic. *Absol.*: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. In *part. perf.* (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis aevom agere, Pac. in Cic. **2.** With *cum: to have carnal intercourse with, to cohabit with* (chiefly of an illicit amour): quacum tot consuesset annos, Ter.

consŭētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco] *carnal intercourse:* Pl.

consŭētūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *custom, habit, use:* ad parentum consuetudinem moremque deducimur, Cic.: in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, Caes.: ad consuetudinem Graecorum disputasse, *after the manner of the Greeks*, Cic. *Adverbially:* ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *absol.* consuetudine, *according to custom, from usu*, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes.: pro mea consuetudine, *according to my custom*, Cic.: consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes.: ut est, ut fert consuetudo, *as the manner is, as is usual:* praetor interdixit, ut est consuetudo, Cic.: Caesari renuntiaverunt majorem pulverem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. **2.** *a usage* or *idiom of language* (for consuetudo loquendi): consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor, Cic. ‖. *social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation:* cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id.: epistolarum, *epistolary correspondence*, id.: nutrimentorum, *community*, Suet. **2.** *intercourse in love*, in an honourable, and more freq. in a dishonourable, sense, *an amour, illicit intercourse:* consuetudine et conjugio liberali devinctus, Ter. So consuetudo stupri, Sall. (Hence Fr. *coûtume*; Engl. *custom.*)

consŭētus (in the poets trisyl.), a, um, *Part.* [consuesco]. ‖. Adj.: *usual, ordinary, customary* (mostly poet.): amor, Ter.: ut omnes labores, pericula, consueta habeam, Sall.

consul (in old inscr. consol, once cosol: in plur. usually written Coss.), ŭlis, *m. a consul*; one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (v. Smith's Ant. 113 *seqq.*): consul ordinarius, *who entered office on the first of January*, opp. to consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of another:* consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January): consul major, *the consul who had the larger number of votes*, or *of children*, or *with whom the Fasces were*, or *who was the elder*, etc.: M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul, *five times consul*, Cic. In *abl.* with the name of the consuls or a consul, for *the designation of the year:* Orgetorix M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss. conjurationem fecit, *in the consulship of*, i. e. A.U. 693, Caes. ‖. Meton.: *a proconsul:* Liv. [*Consul* or *con-sol*, from the root SOL, which appears in *sol-ium, sella*, etc., and which is the same as SED in *sed-eo, sed-es, sod-alis*, etc.; *consules* are therefore those who sit together, and hence deliberate together. cf. *exsul, prae-sul*, and *con-silium*.]

consŭlāris, e, *adj.* [consul] *pertaining to a consul, consular:* aetas, *the age required by law for the consular office* (viz., the 43d year), Cic.: comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id.: exercitus, Liv.: femina, *of a consul*, Suet.: res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. ‖. Subst.: con-

sularis, is, *m. one who has been consul, of the rank of consul:* egregios consules habemus, sed tarpissimos consulares, Cic. 2. Under the empire, *a legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province:* Tac.

consŭlăriter, *adv. like a consul, worthy of a consul:* Liv.

consŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [consul] *the office of consul, the consulate or consulship:* consulatum petere, Cic.: gerere, id. In *plur.:* quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv.

consŭlo, sŭlŭi, sultum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to deliberate, take counsel; to consider, reflect:* consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation,* Sall.: consulere in longitudinem, *to take thought for the morrow,* Ter.: in commune, *for the common good,* id.: ad summam rerum consulere, *to take the general management,* Caes.: de salute suorum, Cic. 2. With *dat.* of person: *to take thought for, have regard for, to advise or consult for, to consult the interests of:* posteritatis otio consulere, *to ensure peace for the future,* id.: dignitati meae, id.: oratum ut suae vitae consuleret, *that he would spare their lives,* Caes.: reipublicae juxta ac sibi, Sall.: male patriae consulere, *to neglect the interests of,* Nep. II. Act.: with *acc.* of persn: *to consult, to ask one's opinion* or *advice.* quum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, Cic. Of things. speculum suum, Ov. With two *acc.:* Ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciundum censeant, Pl.: nec te id consulo, Cic. 2. *to consult a deity, a soothsayer, an oracle, omens* etc.: Apollinem de re, id.: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. *Impers. pass.:* is se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. 3. *to consult a lawyer:* quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic. 4. Of public assemblies: senatum, Sall. 5. With *acc.* of things, or a clause: *to consider, deliberate upon:* consulere et explorare rem, Cic.: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. Also, *to advise something:* tun' consulis quicquam? Ter. III. Meton.: *to take a resolution, conclude, determine:* constr. with *de,* or *in* with *acc.:* de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, *the deserters were punished more severely than the runaway slaves,* Liv.: in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur, id. 2. With *acc.:* quid in consilio consuluistis, Pl.: in secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbe consulere decet, Liv. IV. With boni, optimi, and the *acc.: to take in good part, interpret favourably, be contented* or *satisfied with:* tu haec quaeso consule missa boni, Ov. [*Con-sul-o,* also written *con-sol-o,* is from the same root as consul, and literally means "to sit together;" hence, "to deliberate."]

consultātio, ōnis, *f.* [consulto] *a deliberation, consideration, consultation* (rare): deliberatio et consultatio, Cic. In *plur.:* copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, *the things which are the subjects of consultation,* id. II. *an asking of advice, consultation* (very rare): tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, id. 2. Meton.: *a subject of consultation, an inquiry:* Suet.

consultē, *adv. deliberately, considerately, on purpose:* cante atque consulte gesta, Liv.

consulto, *adv. deliberately, on purpose,* etc.: consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes.

consulto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [consulo] *to reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate:* anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. With *de, super, in,* etc.: deliberare et consultare de officio, id.: consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. *Absol.:* male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart,* Pl. *Pass.:* ad haec consultanda procurandaque, Liv. II. With *dat.: to take care of, have a care for* (rare): delecti (*sc.* Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall. III. With *acc.: to consult, to ask counsel of* (rare): quid me consultas? Pl.

consultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a counsellor, adviser* (rare): egomet in agmine, in proello consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. II. *he who asks counsel of one, a consulter, client:* sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat, Hor.

consultrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who has a care for, provides:* Cic.

consultum, i, *n.* [id.] *a consultation, inquiring of a deity:* Tac. II. *a decree, decision, resolution, plan:* facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic.: dum consulta petis, *oracles, divinations,* Virg. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word senatusconsultum, *a decree of the senate* (abridged S. C.), Cic.: for which, consulta Patrum, Hor.

consultus, a, um, *Part.* [consulo] I. Adj.: *well-considered* or *weighed:* ipsi omnia consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. 2. *knowing, skilful, experienced, practised,* esp. in law; hence, subst. *a lawyer:* juris consultus, id.: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv.: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. *Absol.:* ut natura non disciplina consultus esse videatur, Cic.: tu consultus modo rusticus, *a lawyer,* Hor.

consultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (a rare form for consultum) *deliberation, prudence:* collegae, Liv. II. *a decree:* Senati, Sall.

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum, fŏre (rare), *to be together with* or *at the same time:* Coel. Aur. II. *to be, to happen:* confido confuturum, Pl.: spero confore, Ter.

consummo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [summa] *to cast* or *sum up:* sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, *the accumulated glory,* Liv. II. *to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate:* rem, id. *Absol.:* *to complete a time of service:* Suet.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. *v. a.* lit.: *to take up, together,* or *entirely; to use up; to eat, devour:* frumenta, Caes.: fruges consumere nati, Hor. II. Fig.: *to consume, waste away, squander, destroy,* etc.: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic.: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes.: omnia flamma, id.: consumpserit vocem metus instans, Tac. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpserit, *ubi tantet, had vainly sought a refuge in,* Ov. 2. Of living beings: *to destroy, kill:* si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic.: exercitum fame paene consumptum, Caes. Sometimes, *to waste, weaken, enervate:* inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. 3. Of time: *to spend, pass, waste:* magnam partem diei, Caes.: omne tempus, Liv. 4. With *acc.,* as with *abl.,* and rar. *in* with *acc.: to use, employ, spend upon* or *about:* pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic.: tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg.

consumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consumo] *a consuming, wasting, consumption:* Cic.

consumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a consumer, destroyer* (very rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic.

consumptus, a, um, *Part.* [consumo].

con-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to stitch together, to sew up* (rare): tunicam, Varr. Fig.: consutis dolis, *with concerted tricks,* Pl. (Hence It. *cucire;* Fr. *coudre;* part. *couru.*)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. *v. n. to rise up together* or *in a body, to stand up:* quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset consurrexisse omnes, Cic.: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes.: toro consurgere, Ov. Of things: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. II. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.: to rise for any* (esp. a hostile) *action, to join in a rising, insurrection,* etc.: consurgere ad bellum, Liv.: in arma, Virg. 2. Of things: *to take rise:* vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, id.

consurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo] *a standing up* (as a sign of respect, *etc.;* rare): judicum, Cic.

con-sūsurro, 1. *v. n. to whisper together:* Ter.

consūtus, a, um, *Part.* [consuo].

con-tăbĕfăcio, 3. *v. a. to waste, to wear out:* Pl.

con-tăbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to waste away gradually, to be consumed* (rare): Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic.

contăbŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo] *a joining of boards together, a flooring, a floor* (rare): Caes.

contăbŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [con and tabula] *to board over, to furnish* or *cover with boards:* turres, Caes. II.

in gen.: *to cover*: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, id.

contabundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

contactus, a, um, *Part.* [contingo].

contactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, touch, contact*: diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant, Virg. In *plur.*: virūles, Ov. ‖. *a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection*: vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. Fig.: contactu valentiorum, Tac. *Absol.*: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, id. (Hence It. *contatto.*)

contāges, is, *f.* [id.] *contact, touch*: Lucr.

contāgio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching, contact, touch*: anima calescit primum ab ipso spiritu, deinde contagione pulmonum, Cic. ‖. *attraction, influences*: contagio naturae valet, id. ‖‖. *a contact with something unclean, a contagion, infection*: tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, Cic.: criminis, Liv. *Absol.*: traxerat contagio proximos populos, *the bad example had led on*, id.

contāgium, ii, *n. for* contagio [id.] *touch, contact*: Lucr. ‖. *infection, contagion*: vicini pecoris, Virg. *Plur. Absol.*: agunt contagia late, Ov. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegras mentis, id.: lueri, Hor.

contāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [contamino]. ‖. Adj.: *polluted, impure, defiled*: se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv.

contāmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contamen] *to bring into contact, to mingle, blend, unite*: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. ‖. *to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute*: ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic.: mentem omni scelere, Liv.: se sanguine, Cic. In *part. perf.*: contaminati flagitio, Caes.

contanter, *adv.* v. cunctanter.

contatio, onis, v. cunctatio.

contātus, a, um, *del.ying, hesitating*: v. cunctatus.

con-tĕchnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [techna] *to devise plots*: Pl.

contectus, a, um, *Part.* [contego].

con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover up* or *over*: locum lintels, Liv.: se corbe, Cic.: uno tumulo contegere, *to bury*, Liv. Fig.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. ‖. *to hide, conceal*: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, Cic. Fig.: aperire et recludere contecta vitricium partium vulnera, Tac.

con-tĕmĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to pollute, violate* (very rare): Ov.

con-tĕmno, tempsi, temptum, 3. *v. a. to scorn, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain*: contenni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, Cic.: contemnere miser, Hor. With *prae, reflect.*: *to put a small value upon oneself*: qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriae, Pl.: se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic. *Absol.*: ut irascatur judex, mitigetur, invideat, faveat, contemnat, id. Of things: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes.: tuum consilium, Ter.: populi voces, Hor. With *inf.*: non contemnas lippus inungi, id. Poet.: arbores contemnere ventos assuescunt, Virg.

contemplātio, ōnis, *f.* [contemplor] *a viewing, surveying, contemplation*: coeli, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *a mental survey, a considering, meditation*: virtutum, Tac. *Absol.*: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. ‖‖. *respect, consideration, regard*: liberorum, Just.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contemplator, an observer* (very rare): coeli ac Deorum, Cic.

contemplātus, a, um, *Part.* [contemplor].

contemplātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a consideration, contemplation, observance* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): meque ipse reduco a contemplatu mali, Ov.

contemplo, v. a. for contemplor. *Part. perf.*: contemplatus, a, um: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginis redit, Liv.

contemplor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [templum] lit. *to mark out a* templum: Varr. Hence, *to look upon, view attentively, to survey, gaze upon, observe, consider*: quum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic.: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv.: vultum, Ter. ‖. Fig. of the mind: *to consider, contemplate*: propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic.

contemptē, *adv. contemptuously*: only in *comp.*: Suet.

contemptim, *adv. contemptuously, scornfully*: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv.

contemptio, ōnis, *f.* [contemno] *a despising, contempt, scorn, disdain*: foritudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, Cic.: pecuniae, id.: ut jam hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, *came to be despised by the enemy*, Caes.

contemptius, *adv.* v. contempte.

contemptor, ōris, *m.* [contemno] *a scorner, contemner, despiser*: contemptor Divum Mezentius, Virg. *Adj.*: cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, *a proud, disdainful spirit*, Sall.

contemptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who despises*: mea, Pl.

contemptus, a, um, *Part.* [contemno]. ‖. *Adj.*: *despicable, contemptible, vile*: contemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. With *dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui invisusque, Tac. *Comp.*: quae vox potest esse contemptior quam Milonis Crotoniatae? *what speech could be baser?* Cic. *Sup.*: contemptissimorum consilium levitas, id.

contemptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a despising, contemning: contempt, scorn*: naribus labriaque derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint.: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv.: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevitas nostra contemptui est, *is an object of scorn*, Caes.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to stretch, stretch out, brace up, to draw tight, strain*: arcum, Virg.: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 2. Meton.: of weapons: *to shoot, hurl*: infensam hastam, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *to strain, exert, bend*: magnum onus, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic.: in tales animum contendere curas, *to bend the mind*, Ov.

3. Neutr.: *to stretch, strain*, or *exert oneself, to strive eagerly after, to pursue*, etc.: id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. With *inf.*: hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, id. With *subj.*: quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, Cic. 3. Esp. *to exert oneself in performing a journey or march; to strive to reach, to journey hastily to, to hasten*: constr. with *acc., inf.*, or *absol.* With *acc.* (very rare): quis hic est, qui recta platea cursum hic contendit suum? Pl. With *inf.* (frequent): Bibracte hre contendit, Caes. *Absol.*: in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, id.: domum, id. Fig.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, Cic. 4. *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with*: constr. with *cum, contra*, or *adversus*, the *dat., inter* with *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.*: cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall.: contra populum Rom. armis, Caes.: contra vim gravitatemque morbi, Cic.: hi quum tantopere de potestate inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes.: rapido contendere cursu, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: summo jure conteniitur, Cic. With *dat.* (poet.): hirundo Cygnis, Lucr. 5. *to compare, contrast*: constr. with *acc., cum*, or *absol.* (poet. with *ad* or *dat.*): contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic.: vellera potantia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor.: contendere ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic.

6. *to ask, solicit, beg earnestly*: quum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, id. 7. *to hold out, assert, affirm earnestly, to maintain, contend*: with *acc.* and *inf.*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario, cujuscumque tribus rationem poposcerit, redditurum, id.

contentē, *adv.* [contendo] *with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently*: contente dicere, Cic.

contentē, *adv.* [contineo] *closely, sparingly, scantily* (rare): aliquem arte contenteque habere, Pl.

contentio, ōnis, *f.* [contendo] *a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for*: contentio et sum-

missio vocis, *the raising and dropping of the voice*, Cic.: quem quum maxima contentione non potuisset extrahere, id.: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. II. *a contest, strife, a fight, dispute, controversy*: in his contentionibus, quas Aeduī cum Sequanis habuerant, Caes.: his erat inter se de principatu contentio, id. III. *a comparison, contrast*: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. In rhetoric: *a contrasting of one thought with another, an antithesis*: id.

contentus, a, um, *Part.* [contendo]. I. *Adj.*: *strained, tense, tight*: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. 2. Fig.: *eager, intent*: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, Cic.

contentus, a, um, *Part.* [contineo]. I. *Adj.*: *contented, satisfied*: with *abl.*; rarely *absol.*; after the Aug. per. very freq. with the *inf.*: contentus suis rebus, Cic.: paucis contentus, Hor. *Absol.*: non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. With *inf.*: irritare, Ov.

con-terminus, a, um, *adj. bordering upon, neighbouring*: with *dat.*: morus fonti, Ov. II. Subst.: conterminum, i, *n. a confine, border*: in longinqua et conterminа Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac.

con-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub together, grind, bruise, pound, to crumble*: cornua cervi, Ov. II. Meton.: *to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy*: conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, id.: conteris tu tua me oratione mulier, *you wearу me with your talk*, Pl. 2. Of time: *to spend, pass, waste*: with *in* and *abl.*: vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter.: aetatem in litibus, Cic. With *abl.*: totum hunc diem curando atque ambulando, Ter.: dies brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, conterere, id. 3. Of other objects: operam frustra, Ter. Fig.: injurias oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory*, Cic.

con-terreo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten, scare, daunt, terrify*: cervus venantum subito vocibus conterritus, Phaedr.: atrox ingenium accenderat eo facto magis quam conterruerat, Liv.

con-testor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to call to witness*: deos hominesque, Cic. II. Legal *t. t.*: litem, *to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses*, id. *Part. perf.* in pass. sense: contestata lite, id. 2. Gen.: *to give evidence, affirm*, etc. *Part. perf.* in pass. sense: ab hac pcrenni contestataque virtute majorum, *accredited, proved*, id.

con-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave, entwine, braid*, or *join together*: quid ovea aliud afferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic.: haec (tigna) directa materie injecta contexebantur, Caes. 2. Fig.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum ratione? Cic. II. Meton.: *to bind together, to compose, make, construct, form*: equum trabibus acernis, Virg.: crimen, *to contrive, invent*, Cic.

contextē, *adv. in a connected manner, in close connection*: Cic.

contextus, a, um, *Part.* [contexo]. I. *Adj.*: *cohering, connected*: contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr.

contextus, ūs, m. [id.] *a binding* or *putting together, a connection*: eorum contextum vis deberet dissolvere, Lucr. II. Fig.: *connection, coherence, arrangement*: mirabilis est apud illos (sc. Stoicos) contextus rerum, Cic.: ceterorum casus contatusque in contexta operis dicemus, *in the progress*, Tac.

contĭcesco (conticisco, Pl.), ticŭi, 3. *v. incep.* [taceo] *to become still, keep silence*: sed conticiscam, nam audio aperiri fores, Pl.: conticuit lyra, Hor.: conticuere omnes, Virg. II. Fig.: *to become still* or *quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease*: artes nostrae, Cic.: actiones tribuniciae, Liv.

contĭcĭnium, i, *n.* [conticesco] *the first part of the night, the evening*: Pl.

contĭcisco, v. conticesco.

contignātio, ōnis, *f.* [contigno] *a joining of beams, a rafтering* or *flooring; a story, floor*: Caes.: bovem in tertiam contignationem sua sponte scandisse, Liv.

contigno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tignum] *to join together with beams, to rafter, floor* (rare): Caes.

contĭguus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo]. I. *Act.*: *touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near*: Pyramus et Thisbe contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. II. *Pass.*: *that may be touched, within reach*: hunc tibi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg.

contĭnens, entis, *Part.* [contineo]. I. *Adj.*: lit. *holding together*; hence *bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent*: aer mari, Cic.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. *Absol.*: (Morini) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. Of time: *following*: continentibus diebus, id. Fig.: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, *followed at its heels*, Liv. 2. *holding together, connected, uninterrupted*: continens agmen migrantium, id.: bella, Caes.: e continenti genere, *in continuous descent*, Cic.: terra, *the mainland, continent*, Nep. Hence subst. continens, entis, *f.* (*ablat.* in e and i) *a continent*: Caes.: Liv. 3. *continent, moderate, temperate* (rare): continentior in vita hominum quam in pecunia, Caes.: Epaminondas, Nep. *Sup.*: continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. 4. In rhetoric, subst.: continens, entis, *n. that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge*: causae, id.

contĭnenter, *adv. continuously, in unbroken succession*: continenter sedetis insulsi, Cat. Of time: *continuously, without interruption*: continenter tota nocte ierunt, Caes. II. *temperately, moderately* (rare): vivere, Cic.

continentĭa, ae, *f.* [continens] *a holding in, repressing*: crepitus ventris, Suet. II. Fig.: *a holding in, or curbing of one's desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation*: continentia est, per quam cupiditates consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic.: se in militе modestiam et continentiam desiderare, Caes.

con-tĭnĕo, tĭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. Act.: *to hold together, keep in a mass, bind, connect*: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. Fig.: omnes artes cognatione quadam inter se continentur, id. II. *to keep in, bound, encompass*, etc.: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes.: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, id. III. *to hold within, contain, comprise, involve*: ut omnia, quae alantur et crescant, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic.: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, Liv. In *pass.* with *abl.*: *to be contained in, be composed of, consist of*, etc.: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dii), *are not cased in by*, Cic. IV. *to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying, hold up, support*, etc.: quoad continuisset exercitum, Liv.: contine quassc caput, *hold up your head*, Pl. Fig.: remos reliquosque Belgas in offici, Caes.: te in exercitatione, *keep you at work*, Cic. V. *to keep within, keep close, keep in a place; inclose, confine*: ut diutius sub pellibus milites continerі non possent, Caes.: copias in castris, id.: frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber, *keeps within doors*, Virg. 2. *to hold in, keep back, draw back, detain, restrain*: ora frenis continet spumantibus, Phaedr.: aspectu conterritus haesit, continuitque gradum, Virg.: suos a proelio, Caes.: quorum ego vix abs te manus ac tela contineo, *keep off from*, Cic. 3. *to check, curb, repress*: quid est negotii eos continere, quibus praesis, si te ipse contineas, id. B. Neutr.: *to keep together* (as verb. *fmit.* extremely rare): utroque commeatus continet, Pl.

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [tango]. Act.: *to touch, take hold of, seize*: facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic.: funem manu, Virg.: dextras consulum, *to touch the hand, shake hands*, Liv. 2. *to eat, partake of, taste* (post.): neque illinc audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor.: cibos ere, Ov. II. *to be near* or *contiguous, border upon, extend to*: Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes.: in saltu Vesdno Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. III. *to attain to, come to, arrive at, meet with*, etc. (mostly post.): qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam, Hor.: Italiam, Virg.: aures, Ov.: aevi contingere florem, *to reach the flower of age*, Lucr. IV. Fig.: *to touch, to seize upon*: quam me manifesta libido

contigit! Ov.: quos in aliqua sua fortuna publicae quoque contingebat cura, Liv. **2.** *to touch with pollution, stain, defile*, etc. (generally in *part. perf.*): contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id.: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. **3.** *to be connected with* or *related to, to concern*: ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitia contingebat, Liv.: deos quoniam propius contigis, *since you are more intimate with the great*, Hor.: Sabinum modico usu contingere, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac.: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. **B.** Neutr.: *to happen to, to befall, fall to one's lot*: and *absol.*: *to turn out, come to pass, succeed*: with *dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter.: si contigerit ea vita sapienti, Cic. With *inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. With *subj.*: quod nunquam opinatus fui, id contigit, ut salvi potiremur domum, Pl. *Absol.*: hanc mi expetivi; contigit, Ter.: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, Cic. **2.** *to adjoin, border upon*: with *dat.* or *inter*: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes.

con-tingo (tinguo), *3. v. a. to wet, moisten*: lac parco sale, *to sprinkle*, Virg.

contĭnŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [continuo] *an unbroken series, connection, continuation, succession*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic.: imbrium, Caes. ‖. In rhetoric: *a period*: Cic.

contĭnŭo, *adv. without any interruption, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay*: often with the particles ubi, ut, postquam, simulac, quum, etc.: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo delegit viros, Pl.: si quid narrare occepi, continuo dari tibi verba censes, Ter.: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac me viderit, Cic.: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately*, Pl. ‖. In denying an inference: with a negative: *not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*: non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic. And in questions implying a denial: si malo caresat, continuone fruitur summo bono? id.

contĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [continuus]. ‖. Act.: Of space: *to make in a line with, make all in one, carry on, to connect, unite*. With *dat.* or *absol.*: (aer) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic.: latus lateri, Ov.: Sujonibus filiorum gentes continuantur, *border upon, are next to*, Tac. *Absol.*: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, *to erect in rows*, Sall.: continuare fundos, *to buy contiguous plots of ground*, Cic. ‖. Of time: *to keep up, keep on doing, to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another, to join together*: iter die et nocte, Caes.: diem noctemque potando, *to keep on drinking day and night*, Tac.: dapes, Hor.: paci externae confestim continuatur discordia domi, Liv.

contĭnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo]. Of space: *holding together, unbroken, continuous*: montes, Hor.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. Fig.: quum fluxerunt plures continuae translationes, Cic. **2.** Subst.: continuus, i, *m. he who is always about one, an attendant*: principis, Tac. ‖. Of time: *successive, following, running on, continuous*: ex eo die dies continuos quinque, *for five days running*, Caes.: annos prope quinquaginta continuos, Cic.: postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, *unceasingly occupied*, Tac. ‖‖. Of events, *etc.*: *successive, uninterrupted*: bella, Liv.: incommoda, Caes.

contĭo, ōnis, *f.* [from conventio: frequently written concio, and erroneously derived from concieo]. Lit. *a coming together*; hence, *an assembly, a meeting*, in general. A contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for the purpose of inducing the people to support or oppose a measure which was to be brought before the comitia, v. Smith's Ant. 116: advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic.: advocare contionem populi, Sall.: militum, Caes.: advocare populum in contionem, Liv.: plebem ad contionem vocare, id.: laudare aliquem pro contione, *before the assembled army*, Sall. ‖. Meton.: *a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people*, or *of an army*: legi contionem tuam, Cic.: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. **2.** *a tribune, rostrum* (rare): ascendere in contionem, Cic.

contĭōnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [contionor] *haranguing in a public assembly*: haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines, Liv.

contĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [contio] *belonging to or suitable for a public assembly*: contionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic.: senex, *a mob orator, demagogue*, Liv.

contĭōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *suited to a public assembly* (very rare): populus, Cic.

contĭōnātor, ōris, m. [contionor] *an haranguer of the people*: in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an agitator*: Cic.

contĭōnor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [contio] *to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly* (rare), Liv. ‖. *to deliver an oration to a public assembly*: apud milites, Caes.: ad populum, Suet. With *acc.* and *infin.*: C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, *declared before the people*, Cic. ‖‖. In gen.: *to declare publicly, publish, make known* (rare): id.

contĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a short harangue to the people*: Cic.

con-tollo, *3. v. a.* old form for confero, *to bear*: contollam gradum, Pl.

con-tŏnat, *v. impers. it thunders heavily*: contonat ibi continuo sonitu maximo, *it thunders away there*, Pl.

contor, v. canctor.

con-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, *2. v. a. to whirl, twist*, or *twirl about, brandish*: *to hurl* or *roll along*: animal omne membra quocumque vult flectit, contorquet, Cic.: contorsit laevas proram ad undas, Virg.: insano contorquens vortice silvas Eridanus, *whirling them round in its raging eddy*, id.: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. Fig.: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! Cic.

contortē, *adv. intricately, perplexedly, obscurely*: dicere, Cic.

contortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo] *a whirling round*: dextrae, Auc. Her. ‖. *an intertwining, intricacy, complication*: contortiones orationis, Cic.

contortor, ōris, m. [id.] *a perverter*: legum, Ter.

contortŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus] *somewhat complicated* or *intricate*: Cic.

contortŭplĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [contortus plico] *entangled, intricate*: Pl.

contortus, a, um, *Part.* [contorqueo]. ‖. *Adj.*: *powerful, vehement, energetic*: contorta et acris oratio, Cic. **2.** *involved, intricate, perplexed*: contortae et difficiles res, id.

contrā, *adv.* and *prep.* (from con. like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, *etc.*) It originally designates the position of a place parallel to another, and forming its counterpart, and hence means *over against, facing*: its figurative application is to actions regarded as corresponding or opposed to others, or as their antitheses; finally, it designates a hostile confronting. **A.** *Adv.*: Of place: *over against, on the opposite side, opposite to*: jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv.: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, Virg.: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. ‖. Of actions: **1.** Correspondence: *in return, in reply*, etc.: quae me amat, quam contra amo, Pl.: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id. **2.** Opposition: *against, on the contrary, just the reverse*: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic.: cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. With *atque* (*ac*) or *quam*: *otherwise than, contrary to what*: contra atque esset dictum, *contrary to what had been appointed*, Caes.: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, Cic.: jam mihi auro contra constat filius, *weighed against gold*, or *equal to gold* Pl. **3.** Hostile opposition: contra facere, Ter.: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. **B.** *Prep. with acc.*: Of place: *over against, opposite to, facing*: cujus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes.: castellum loco edito contra arcem objecit, Liv. ‖. Of actions, opinions, *etc.*: *against, contrary to*: contra naturam, Cic.: opinionem, Caes.: spem, Sall.: contra ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Caes. **2.** Of hostile opposition: *against*: omnes

Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, id.: contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic.: contra pericula et insidias firmissimus, Sall. C. In compounds, contra gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in contradico and its derivv., contraeo, contrapono, *etc.*

contractio, ōnis, *f.* [contraho] *a drawing together, contraction*: contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *an abridging, shortening, abridgment*: paginae, id.

contractiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contractio] lit. *a slight contraction*: Fig.: animi, *dejection, sadness*: Cic.

contractus, a, um, *Part.* [contraho]. ‖ *Adj.*: *contracted, close, narrow, abridged, limited*, etc.: contractior ignis, *smaller*, Lucr.: aequora, Hor.: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Fig.: paupertas, *stinted*, Hor.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. n. to speak against, gainsay, contradict*. With *dat.*: sententiis allorum, Tac.

contrādictio, ōnis, *f.* [contradico] *a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction*: Tac.

con-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw* or *bring together, to collect, assemble, gather*: cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes.: omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. ‖ *to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish*: pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes tum respiratu dilatant, id.: castra Caes.: contrahere turgida vela, *to draw in*, Hor.: si contrahit orbem (luna), Ov. 2. Fig.: *to draw in, to check, restrain, sadden*: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, *let not your spirits fall*, Cic.: cupidinem, Hor. ‖‖ *to bring on, bring about, cause, make, get, catch*, etc.: bellum Saguntinis, Liv.: aliquid damni, Cic.: porca contracta, *due for the expiation of a crime*, id. 2. *to do business with, to make a contract, conclude a bargain*: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id.: and, gen.: *to have to do with*: contrahere nihil cum populo, id.

contrārĭē, *adv. in an opposite direction* or *manner*: contrarie sidera procedentia, Cic.

contrārio, v. contrarius.

contrārius, a, um, *adj.* [contra] *lying over against, fronting, opposite* (rare): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes. ‖ In gen.: *opposite, contrary, opposed*. With *gen.*: hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. With *dat.*: color albo, Ov. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis Demosthenisque, Cic. With *ac*: contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, id. *Absol.*: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, *on both sides*, Cic. Adverbially, ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*: Caes.: Cic.: and e contrario: Nep. ‖‖ *inimical, hurtful, pernicious*, etc. (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose): Averna avibus cunctis contraria, *dangerous, destructive*, Lucr.: saepe quos ipse alueria, tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phaedr.

contrectābĭlĭter, *adv. with feeling*: Lucr.

contrectātio, ōnis, *f.* [contrecto] *a touching, contact* (very rare): equae, vaccae, Cic.

con-trecto, avi atum, 1. *v. a.* [tracto] *to touch, handle*: pectora, Ov. ‖ *to touch all over, to search*: ne feminae praetextatique pueri et puellae contrectarentur, Suet. ‖‖ *to touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*: Pl.: Suet. Meton.: contrectata filiarum pudicitia, *violated, dishonoured*, Tac. ‖V. Fig.: nudare corpus et contrectandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac.: discerpta contrectant, Cic.: mente voluptates, *to consider, weigh*, id.

con-trĕmisco, mŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* ‖ Neutr.: *to tremble all over, to quake* (rare): tota mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. Fig.: cujus in mea causa nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, *i. e. have never wavered*, id. ‖ Act.: *to tremble at something, be afraid of*: periculum, Hor.

contrĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n. to tremble greatly* (rare): Poet. in Cic.

con-tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put in the same tribe, or in the same list, lot*, etc.: *to enrol, class, incorporate, bring together*. With *cum*: Oscenses et Calaguritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes. With *dat.*: Ambraciam quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, Liv. With *in*: in unam urbem contributi, id. With *ad*: urbes ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributae, id. ‖ *to bring into a common stock, to contribute*: nec non Sperchëides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov.

contrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [contribuo].

contristo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tristis] *to make sad* or *sorrowful, to afflict*: contristavit haec sententia Balbum, Coel. in Cic. Poet.: (Sirius) laevo contristat lumine coelum, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *to darken, make gloomy, becloud, bedim*, etc.: Auster pluvio frigore coelum, id.: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor.

contrītus, a, um, *Part.* [contero]. ‖ Adj.: *worn out, trite, common*: contritum proverbium vetustate, Cic.

contrōversĭa, ae, *f.* [controversus] *a turning against, an attack*: Ulp. ‖ *a civil lawsuit*: omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causa reperta sunt, Cic. ‖‖ Gen.: *a debate, dispute, quarrel, controversy*: rem in controversiam vocare, id.: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes.: sine controversia, *without contradiction, beyond dispute*, Cic.

contrōversĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [controversia] *very much controverted* (rare): res, Liv.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Pass.: *that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed*: id sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic.: auspicium, Liv. ‖ Act.: *litigious, quarrelsome*: quod esset acuta illa gens (*sc.* Siculorum) et controversa natura, Cic. [*Contro* and *versus*: *contro* appears only in composition, but is related to contra as *intro, citro, ultro*, to *intra*, etc.: cf. *introrsum*.]

con-trūcido, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hew* or *cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter, slay* (rare): debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjecit examinatus, Cic. Fig.: hi rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *have butchered the commonwealth*, id.

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust together, press in*: nubes in unum, Lucr.: aliquos in balneas, Cic.

con-trunco, avi, 1. *v. a. to hack to pieces, cut down* (rare): filios, Pl.

contrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contrudo].

con-tŭbernālis, is, *comm.* [contubernium]. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a tent-companion* or *comrade* (usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent): Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 116. 2. *a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war*: fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, id. ‖ In gen.: *a comrade, companion, mate*: illi contubernalem in consulatu, id.

contŭbernĭum, ii, n. [taberna] *companionship in a tent, a dwelling together in a tent*: Tac. 2. *the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war*: Cic.: is in contubernio patris ibidem militabat, Sall. 3. In gen.: *companionship, intercourse*: Suet.: Tac. 4. *marriage between slaves*: Col. Hence, *opp.* connubium: *concubinage*: Cic. Of animals: *a dwelling together*: Phaedr. ‖ Meton.: *a common tent*: Caes.: Tac. 2. In gen.: *a common dwelling*: Suet. Esp.: *the dwelling of a male and female slave*: Tac.

con-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* (*pres.* contuimur, Lucr.: *inf.* contui, Pl.), *to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively* (rare): totam terram contueri ejusque situm, Cic. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder maturely, observe* (rare): quod si plane contueare ac videas plane, Lucr. ‖ *to get a view of, spy out, perceive, descry* (very rare): si volturios forte possis contui, Pl.

contultus, a, um, *Part.* [contuor].

contŭltus (contūtus), ūs, m. [id.] *an attentive looking, view, sight* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Pl.

contŭmācĭa, ae, *f.* [contumax] *haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness, firmness* (rarely in a good sense): illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic.: Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, *an honourable self-confidence*, id.

contŭmācĭter, *adv. obstinately,*

stubbornly, contumaciously: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic.: omnia agere, Liv.

contŭmax, ācis, *adj.* [con and rum, root of tumeo] *haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiff-necked, stubborn*: quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic.: in me contumax, id.: adversus plebem, Suet.: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, *firm, steadfast*, Tac. Of things: *unyielding*: lima, Phaedr.

contŭmēlĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *insult, affront, invective, disgrace, ignominy*: contumeliam jacere in aliquem, Cic.: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes.: alicui imponere, Sall.: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. Esp. 2. *violation*: Liv. ‖ Meton. of things: *injury, damage*: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes.

contŭmēlĭōsē, *adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously*: dicere de absentibus, Cic. *Comp.*: Liv. *Sup.*: Cic.

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia] *reproachful, insolent, abusive*: quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic.: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac.

con-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a. to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound*: radices ferreis pilis, Col.: alquem saxis, Hor.: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. Poet.: grando contuderit vites, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check*, etc.: populos feroces, Virg.: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv.: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall.: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Poet. of time: *to complete, bring to a close*: annus sol in quo contundit tempora serpens, Lucr.

contuor, tuī, v. contueor.

conturbātio, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo] *disorder, confusion*: oculorum, *indistinct vision*, Scrib. ‖ Fig.: *confusion, perturbation of mind* (very rare): conturbatio metus excutiens cogitata, Cic.

conturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [conturbo]. ‖ Adj.: *distracted, disturbed, perplexed*: tristis et conturbatus, Cic.

con-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to perplex, throw into disorder* or *confusion, to derange, confound* (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall. ‖ *to disturb, disquiet in mind* or *feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. ‖ Of money matters: conturbare rationes, *or* rationem, *or absol. to bring into disorder, to make bankrupt*: ad quem ego rescripsi nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, id.: sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, *so Pedo stops payment, and Matho fails*, Juv. Fig.: conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, *you have entirely put me out of my reckoning*, Ter.

contus, ī, m. = κοντός, *a pole*: ferratasque sudes et acuta cuspide contos, Virg.

contūsus, a, um, *Part.* [contundo].

contūtus, ūs, v. contuitus.

cōnus, ī, m. = κῶνος, *a cone*: Cic. ‖ Meton. of conical bodies: *the apex of a helmet*: Virg.

con-vŏco, atus, 1. *v. dep. to summon one before a court*; facetē: aliquem Veneriis vadimoniis, *to cite one to the court of Venus*, Pl.

con-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. incep. to regain health, to grow strong, get better*, etc.: ex morbo, *to convalescere*, Cic.: de vulnere, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to extinguish*: fortifer ignis, id. Fig.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic.: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv.

con-vallis, is, *f.* (*abl.* regularly convalli, seldom convalli, Varr.), *a deep valley, a valley inclosed on all sides*: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic.: Caes.

convăso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vasa] *to pack up baggage*, etc.: Ter.

convecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [conveho] *to carry* or *bring together* (rare): recontes praedas, Virg.: Tac.

convector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who carries* or *brings together*: Fab. Pictor. ‖ *a fellow-passenger on board ship* (very rare): Cic

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bring together, to carry up*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes.: aes grave plaustris ad aerarium convehentes, Liv.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to tear up, wrest* or *rend away, to pull* or *pluck up, wrench off*, etc.: milites infima saxa turris convellunt, Caes.: convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic. With *prep.* or *abl.*: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg.: (turrim) convellimus altis sedibus, id. ‖ Milit. *t. t.*: convellere signa, *to pluck up the standards, to decamp* (rare): Cic.: Liv. ‖ *to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember*: dapes avido dente, Ov.: navis undis Euroque, Virg. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to overthrow, upset, destroy, annul, weaken*: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, Cic.: acta Dolabellae, id.: fidem legionum promissis, Tac.

convēna, æ, *comm.* [convenio] *one who comes with others*; plur. *a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenas congregasse videtur, Cic. ‖ Adj.: amantes inter se facere convenas, *to cause them to meet, to bring them together*, Pl.

convēnĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.] ‖ Adj.: *agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious*: convenientes bene amici, Cic.: motus, Lucr. 2. *fitting, appropriate, suitable*: with *cum* (rare): dies cum populi vultu, Ov. With *dat.*: sibi convenientia finge, Hor. With *ad* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. With *inter* (rare): in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, id. *Absol.* (rare): toga, *fitting close*, Ov.

convēnĭenter, *adv. fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently*, etc.: congruere naturae cumque ea convenienter vivere, Cic.

convēnĭentĭa, æ, *f.* [conveniens] *agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, fitness*: naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic.: hanc in stellis constantiam, hanc convenientiam temporum, id.

con-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (*fut.* convento, Pl.), *to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble*: milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes.: clam inter se convenerunt, Cic. 2. Of things: ut mihi munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant, Pl. 3. Of cities under the jurisdiction of some metropolis: ut in eam rem judices dentur ex his civitatibus quae in id forum convenirent, Cic. 4. Legal *t. t.*: convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, id. ‖ Act.: *to go up to, come up with, address, accost, meet, visit*: with *acc.*: Atilium sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerant, *had met with him*, Cic. Pass.: nec Lentulum a minore Balbo conventum, id. *Absol.*: aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. ‖ *to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple*: atomi, Lucr

2. Fig.: of persons: *to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize* (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. More freq. with a *passive sign.*: *to be agreed upon*: rarely with a personal subject, and often impers. Constr.: *dat., cum, inter*, or *absol.*: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic.: . cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Pl.: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv.: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Caes.: ardentia vidit castra magister equitum; id convenerat signum, Liv. 3. *Impers.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, Cic.: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv.: convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally agreed*, id. To express assent: convenit, *agreed*, Pl. ‖ *to fit, suit, be adapted to*: si cothurni isne illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fig.: *to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent*: constr. with *in* or *ad, cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* (rarely with *acc.* or *inf.*): quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius quam in istum convenire, id.: nullam contumeliam jacere potuerit, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id.: num videntur convenire haec nuptiis? Ter. With *acc.*: itidem ut tempus anni, aetatem

aliam aliud factum convenit, Pl. 2. With a clause as subject: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter.

conventiculum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (rare) *a small assemblage*: Cic. II. *a place of assembly*: Tac.

conventīcium, ii, *n.* [convenio] *money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people*: Cic.

conventītius, or **-ĭcius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to coming together*: Pl.

conventio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an assembly, meeting* (rare): Varr. II. *an agreement, covenant, compact*: Liv.

conventum, i, *n.* [id.] *an agreement, compact, covenant*: facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic.

conventus, a, um, *Part.* [convenio].

conventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] 1 lit. *a coming together*: conventus duarum stellarum, *the conjunction*, Sen. Hence *a meeting, an assembly of people*: tantam causam dico extra conventum, Cic.: Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. II. Esp. *an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business*, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or *circuits* (v. Smith's Ant. 117): hence, conventus agere, *to hold the circuits*: Caesar in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes.: iis oppidis, in quibus consistere praetores et conventum agere soleant, *to administer justice*, Cic. III. *the district of the province in which the citizens assembled*: Plin. IV. *the inhabitants of the district*: Caes.: Cic. V. *a union, connection* (rare): of atoms, Lucr.

con-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strike severely, to beat, bruise*: os, Curt.

con-verro, verri, versum, 3. *v. a. to sweep* or *brush together, to sweep up, clear away*: reverram hercle hoc quod converri modo, Pl. II. Meton.: hereditates omnium, *to scrape together*, Cic. Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, *to dust his jacket, beat soundly*, Pl.

conversātio, ōnis, *f.* [converso] *intercourse, conversation*: Tac.

conversio, ōnis, *f.* [converto] *a turning round, revolving, revolution*: coeli, Cic. II. *the periodical return of the seasons*: mensium annorumque, id. III. Fig.: *an alteration, change*: conversio et perturbatio rerum, id. IV. In rhetoric: *the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause*, id. 2. *the rounding of a period*, id.

con-verso, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq. to turn round frequently*: animus se ipse conversans, Cic.

conversus, a, um, *Part.* [converro] *swept together*.

conversus, a, um, *Part.* [converto] *turned around*.

con-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*depon.*: convortitur, Pl.). A. Act.: *to turn* or *whirl round, to turn to the same point, to turn towards*, etc.: with *acc.*: terra, quum circum axem se summa celeritate convertat et torqueat, Cic.: ter se convertit, Ov.: signa, (milit. *t. t.*) *to wheel round*, Caes. Reflect.: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Cic. That towards which the object is turned is designated in various ways. 1. By *in*: naves in eam partem, Caes. 2. By *ad*: ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit, id. 3. By *contra*: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, id. 4. By *sub*: cursum sub terras, Lucr. 5. By *dat.*: luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, id. 6. By *local adv.*: aciem eo, Caes. 7. By *acc.*: se domum, Ter. II. Fig.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convertat, Cic.: rationem in fraudem malitiamque, *to employ*, id. III. *to change, alter; to overturn, throw into confusion*: with *acc.*: rem, id.: rempublicam, *to bring into disorder*, id.: terror oblatus mentes militum convertit, Caes. With a second *acc.* dependent on *in*: *to change into, transform*: Hecubam in canem, Cic. 2. Of literary works: *to translate*: converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, id.: librum in Latinum, id. B. Neutr. in the same signif. as the *act.* (rare): clam cum paucis ad pedites convortit, Sall. Fig.: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic.

con-vestio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to clothe* (rare): cruenta corpora, Enn. Fig.: prata herbis, *meadows bedecked with grass*, Poet. in Cic.: topiarium laudavi: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic.

convexus, a, um, *adj.* [conveho] *carried round, rounded off, vaulted, arched, convex* (sometimes *concave*): coelum, Ov.: nutantem convexo pondere mundum, Virg. Subst. convexum, i, and more freq. in *plur.* convexa, orum, *n. a vault, arch, concavity*: in convexo nemorum, id. II. *inclined, sloping downwards*: vertex ad aequora, Ov.

convĭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [convicior] *a railer, reviler* (rare): Cic.

convĭcior, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [convicium] *to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at* (rare). *Absol.*: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videantur, Liv.

convĭcium, ii, *n.* [prob. of same root as vox, voc-is] *a loud noise, a cry, clamour*: erant autem convivia non illo silentio, sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic. Of birds: Ov.: of frogs (with clamor): Phaedr. II. *loud, violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, disapprobation*, etc.: qua hunc objurgatione aut quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner avellere, Cic.: convicium omnium vestrum, *disapprobation, contradiction*, id. 2. Of things: aurium, *censure, reproof, correction*, id.

convictio, ōnis, *f.* [convivo] *companionship, intimacy*: jucundissima, Cic. fil. in Cic.

convictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who lives with one, a messmate, familiar friend*: Cic. fil. in Cic.: Hor.

convictus, a, um, *Part.* [convinco].

convictus, ūs, *m.* [convivo] *a living together, intimacy*: Cic. II. *a banquet, feast*. Tac.

con-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. *v. a. to overcome, beat down* (in argument), *prove wrong, convict of crime* or *error*, etc.: with *accus.*: hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in the *Gen.*, more rarely in *Abl.*, with *de, in*, or *Inf.*: aliquem summae negligentiae, id.: scelere, Suet.: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl.: in pari peccato, Cic.: aliquid facisse convinci, Liv. II. Of things: *to prove, show clearly*; and esp. *to prove false, wrong, criminal*, etc.: with *acc.*: inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic.: avaritiam, Caes.: mitto, quod convicta (praedia) ab Apollonidensibus, *proved not to belong to*, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nihil te de bonis rebus in vita, nihil de malis didicisse convincerent (philosophi), id.

con-viso, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to look all over, to search thoroughly*: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. Fig.: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), id.

convīva, ae, *comm.* [convivo]: lit.: *one who lives* or *feasts with others; a table companion, guest*: Ter.: Hor.: Cic.

convīvālis, e, *adj.* [convivium] *pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial*: oblectamenta ludionum, Liv.

convīvātor, ōris, *m.* [convivor] *he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment* (rare): Hor.: Liv.

convīvium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a feast, entertainment, banquet*: ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis, Ter.: Virg.

convivor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [con and viv, root of vivo] *to banquet* or *carouse together* (rare): nolunt crebro convivarier, Ter.: Cic.

con-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble*: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad scientiam vitae convocavit, Cic.: praefectos equitum ad concilium, Caes.: ad contionem, Liv. Poet. convocat hic amnes, Ov. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, Pl.

con-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* Lit. *to fly* or *flock together; to assemble hastily, to run together* (rare): populus convolat, Ter.: ad sellas consulum, Liv.

convŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [convolvo].

con-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll together, roll round*: se sol, Cic.: lubrica terga coluber, Virg.

con-vŏmo, 3. *v. a. to vomit upon* or *over* (rare): mensas hospitum, Cic.

convulsus, a, um, *Part.* [convello]

coolesco, v. coalesco.

cŏ-ŏpĕrĭo, rŭi, rtum, *4. v. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm:* tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. Gen. in *part. perf.*: iste lapidibus in foro, Cic. Fig.: flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall.: famosis versibus, *bespattered with*, Hor. (Hence Ital. *coprire*; Fr. *couvrir*.)

cŏoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coopto] *an election, choice:* collegiorum, Cic.

cŏ-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf. subj.* cooptassint, Liv.), *to choose, to elect* (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic.: senatum, Liv.: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic.

cŏ-ŏrĭor, ortus, *4. v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth*, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv.: bellum, Caes.: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic. ‖. Esp. of a hostile rising: *to rise, to break forth*, etc. *Absol.*: velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv.: magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. With *prep.*: in pugnam, Liv.

cŏortus, a, um, *Part.* [coorior].

cŏortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rising, originating:* Lucr.

cŏphĭnus, i, *m.* = κόφινος, *a basket:* Juv. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre, cesto*; Fr. *coffre, coffin*.)

cōpia, ae, *f.* [con and OP, root of opes: cf. in-op-ia] *fulness, richness.* Of possessions: *plenty, wealth, riches, resources:* divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic.: file exercitum suis tectis et copiis sustentavit, *at his own charge*, id.: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes.: bonam copiam ejurare, *to declare oneself insolvent*, Cic. ‖. Of number: *copiousness, multitude, abundance, fulness:* copia virorum fortium atque innocentium, id.: magna copia latronum in ea regione, Sall. 2. Of immaterial objects: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. *Absol.*: copia, *fulness of expression*, id. ‖‖. In milit. lang. copia, and more freq. *plur.* copiae, arum, *men, troops, forces* (very common in Caesar): quos ex omni copia delegerant, Caes.: Cic.: Helvetii per angustias suas copias transduxerant, Caes. Also, *provisions, supplies*, etc.: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, id. ‖V. In reference to action: *ability, power, opportunity, means.* With *gen. of gerund*: societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. With *inf.*: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, id. With *subj.*: tecum sine metu ut sit, copia est, Ter. *Absol.*: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl. And in gen.: facere copiam, *to impart, bestow.* With *dat.* and *gen.*: facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.

cōpĭŏlae, arum, *f. plus. dim.* [copia] *a small number of troops:* Brut. in Cic.

cōpĭōsē, *adv. in great abundance, copiously, plentifully:* in provinciam copiose profectus erat, *well supplied*, Cic. ‖. Of style: *diffusely, prolixly*, etc.: ab eo agricultura copiose landatur, id. *Comp.* and *Sup.*: id.

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copia] *plentiful, furnished abundantly, well supplied, rich, wealthy*, etc. (both of persons and things): constr. with the *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic.: locus a frumento, id.: urbs, id. ‖. Of intellect, style, *etc.*: *copious in expression, eloquent, fertile*, etc.: homo ad dicendum, id.: vir, Liv.

cōpis, is, *adj.* [con and OP, root of opes: cf. inops] (ante-class. for copiosus) *abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich:* Pl.

cōpis, ĭdis, *f.* = κοπίς, *a sword* or *scimitar:* Curt.

cōpŭla, ae, *f. a band, rope, thong, tie* (rare): tortae, *ship's rigging*, Pl.: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Fig.: *a bond, connection:* of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. [COP in *cop-ula* is a contraction of con and the root AP: v. *apiscor, ap-tus.*] (Hence It. *coppia*; Fr. *couple.*)

cōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [copulo] *a coupling, joining, connecting:* complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. *Absol.*: *social union:* primos congressus et copulationes fieri propter voluptatem, id.

cōpŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [copulo]. ‖. Adj.: *joined together, united, connected:* nihil est animis copulatum, Cic.: verba, *opp.* simplicia, id.

cōpŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*part. perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr.) [copula] *to couple, bind* or *tie together, connect, unite.* With *cum*: tu honestatem cum voluptate tanquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Cic. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: an haec inter se jungi copulaque possint, id. With *dat.*: id. With *acc.* (the usu. constr.): libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut *sodes* pro *si audes*, id.: concordiam, Liv. Reflect.: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Pl.

cŏqua, ae, *f.* [coquus] *a female cook:* Pl.

cŏquīno, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cook:* Pl.

cŏquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *pertaining to cooking* (rare): forum, Pl.

cŏquo, xi, ctum, *3, v. a.* (*pres. subj.* coquint, Pl.) *to cook, to prepare for table, to boil, fry, bake*, etc.: coenam (i. e. *the provisions*), Pl.: cibaria, Liv.: qui illa coxerat, Cic. *Absol.*: si nusquam is coctum, quidnam coenat Jupiter? Pl. ‖. Meton.: *to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch*, etc.: glebas aestas maturis solibus, Virg.: at vos praesentes Austri coquite horum obsonia, Hor. 2. *to ripen, mature:* mitis vindemia, Virg.: poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. 3. *to digest:* ad cor confectus jam coctusque (cibus) perlabitur, id. ‖‖. Fig. of the mind: *to consider, meditate upon, contrive, plan*: quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Pl.: consilia secreto, Liv. 2. *to vex, harass, torment, disturb*: feminae ardentem curaeque iraque coquebant, Virg. (Hence It. *cuocere*; Fr. *cuire.*)

cŏquus (also written **cŏcus**), i, *m.* [coquo] *a cook:* Pl.: Cic.

cŏr, cordis, *n. the heart:* num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. ‖. Meton.: *a person:* lectos juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. ‖‖. Fig.: *the heart*, as the seat of the passion..., *soul, feeling:* videas corde amare inter se, *heartily, cordially*, Pl.: corde tremit, Hor. Hence, cordi esse alicui, *to be in one's heart, to be agreeable, dear:* Cic.: adeo exstinguere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv. Regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: *mind, judgment*, etc.: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, *not only no sense, but not even taste*, Cic. (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *coeur.*)

corallium or **curallium**, ii, *n.* = κοράλλιον, *red coral:* Ov.

cōram, *adv.* and *prep. in the presence of, face to face.* ‖. *Adv.:* coram potius me praesente dixisset, Cic.: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. *before the soldiers*, Liv. 2. *Absol.: in one's own person, personally:* coram adesse, Virg.: eadem fere quae ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, *with his own eyes*, Caes. 3. Of time: *on the spot, immediately* (post-Aug.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jussit, Suet. ‖. *Prep.* with *abl.*: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. [*Cor-am*, from *con* and *os, or-is*, "the face:" cf. *pal-am, cl-am.*]

corbis, is, *f. a wicker basket:* corbe messoria, Cic.

corbīta, ae, *f.* [corbis] *a slow-sailing ship of burden:* Cic. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette.*)

corbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little basket:* Pl.: Suet.

corcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cor] *a little heart:* Pl. As a term of endearment: id.

cordātē, *adv. with prudence, wisely:* Pl.

cordātus, a, um [cor] *wise, prudent, sagacious:* egregie cordatus homo, Enn. in Cic.

cor-dŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [doleo] *heartache, sorrow of heart, grief:* Pl. (Hence It. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordojo.*)

cōrinthĭum aes [Corinthus] *an alloy of gold, silver, and copper used for costly ornaments*, etc.: Cic. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels *made of it*, id.: Corinthia supellex, id.: and *absol.*: Corinthia, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa): id.

cŏrĭum, ii, *n.* (**corius**, ii, *m.* Pl.) = χόριον, *skin, hide, leather:* Cic.: has (turres) coriis intexerant, Caes.: alicui corium concidere, *to tan his hide*, i. e. *to cudgel him:* Pl. Proverb.: canis

a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *it is difficult to change our habits*, Hor. ‖ I. Meton.: *a leather whip, thong*, or *strap*: Pl. (Hence Ital. *cuoio*; Fr. *cuir.*)

corius, ii, v. corium.

cornĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [corneus] *horny, of horn* (rare): Cic.

cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] *of horn, horny* (rare): corneo procoroque rostro (ibex), Cic.: ora, Ov.

cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cornus] *pertaining to the cornel tree* or *cornel-wood*: virgulta, Virg.: arcus, Ov.

cornĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [cornu cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, *etc.*] *a horn-blower, a player on the horn*: Juv.: Liv.: Cic.

cornĭcor, 1. *v. dep.* [cornix] *to caw like a crow* (very rare): Pers.

cornĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little crow*: Hor. (Hence It. *cornacchia*; Fr. *corneille.*)

cornĭcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [cornĭculum] *a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops* (acc. to others, a soldier who had been presented with a cornĭculum, and thereby promoted), *an adjutant of a centurion*, or *tribune*, etc.: Suet.

cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu] *a little horn*: Plin. ‖ Meton.: Prob. *a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery*: Liv.

cornĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cornu gero] *horn-bearing, horned* (poet.): cervi, Lucr.: juvencae, Ov.: fluvius Hesperidum, Virg.

corni-pēs, ĕdis, *adj. horn-footed, hoofed* (poet.): equi, Virg.

cornix, ĭcis, *f.* [v. corvus] *a crow*: *the carrion crow*: rauca, garrula, loquax, Lucr.: Ov.: Cic. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: id.: and its cries as a sign of rain: aquae augur annosa cornix, Hor. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, *to bite the biters*, Cic.

cornu, ūs (seldom ū) *n.* (**cornum**, i, *n.*, Ov.): *a horn* (of cattle): Cic. ‖ Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or form. 1. *a hoof*: Virg. 2. *the bill of a bird*: Ov. 3. *the horns of the moon*: Virg. 4. *the reaches of a river*: Ov. 5. *the arm of a bay, a tongue of land*: Caes. in Cic. 6. *the end of the sail-yards*: Virg. 7. *the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed*: Liv. 8. *the end of a stick round which books were rolled*: Tib. 9. *the tip of a bow*: Ov. 10. *the horn-shaped side of the cithara* (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. 11. *the summit of a mountain*: Curt. 12. *the point or extremity of a place*: Liv. 13. *the wing of an army*: Caes. Whence, Fig.: cornua disputationis tuae commovere, Cic. B. Of objects made of horn: 1. *a bow*: Virg. 2. *a horn, trumpet*: Cic.: Tac. 3. *a lantern*: Pl. 4. *an oil cruet*: Hor. 5. *a funnel*: Virg. ‖ Fig.: as an emblem of *courage, strength, might*: tuno panper cornua sumit, *gains strength, courage*, Ov.: tu (*sc.* amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. [Cf. Gr. *κέρας*; Eng. *horn.*] (Hence It. *corno*; Fr. *corne.*)

cornucōpĭae (better cornu copiae) *the horn of the goat Amalthea*, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance: Pl.

cornum, i, *n.* [cornus] *the cornel-cherry* or *dogwood*: Virg.

cornum, i, *a horn*; v. cornu.

cornus, i, *f.* (cornum, i, *n.*, Ov.), *a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree*: bona bello cornus, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a javelin made of cornel-wood*: Ov.

cŏrolla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona] *a little wreath* or *garland* (mostly poet.): Pl.

cŏrollārium, ii, *n.* [corolla] Orig. *a garland of flowers*; later *a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, a reward to actors*, etc.: scenicorum corollaria, Cic. ‖ Gen.: *a gift, present, douceur*: ut esset unde Apronio ad filios fructus arationum, hoc corollarium numorum adderetur, id.

cŏrōna (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written chorona, acc. to Quint.), ae, *f. a garland, wreath, crown*: Cic.: Hor. Poet.: Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amoeno detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *i. e. immortal, poetic renown*, Lucr. Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given as rewards of bravery, v. Smith's Ant. 118. Sub corona vendere: *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned with a chaplet): Caes.: Liv. So sub corona venire, id.: sub corona venundari, Tac. ‖ Corona, ae, as a *constellation*: *the northern crown* (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven): Virg. ‖ Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: *a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice*, etc.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. 2. Milit. *t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides*: nec facile totum opus corona militum cingeretur, Caes. Also, *a circle of men, for the defence of a place*: Liv. [Root cor, akin to *χόρος, κορώνη*, curvus, *etc.*] (Hence Fr. *couronne.*)

cŏrōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [corona] *pertaining to a wreath*: Plin. Esp. coronarium aurum, *a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general*: Cic.

cŏrōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to crown, wreathe*: templa, Ov.: crateras, Virg.: but vina coronant, prob. = *fill a bumper*, id.: quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia? *to be crowned in the Olympic games*, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *to surround, encompass, inwreathe*: silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov.: omnem aditum custode coronant, Virg.

corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] *that has a body, corporeal* (rare): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. ‖ *composed of flesh, fleshly*: humerus (Pelopis, *opp.* eburneus), Ov.

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corpulent, fleshy, fat* (rare): corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl.

corpus, ŏris, *n. any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance* (opp. to *anima* and *animus*): tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr.: corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic.: aquae, Lucr. ‖ *the animal body*: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic.: corpus mortale, Hor. 2. Esp. *the flesh*: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic.: amittere, *to become lean*, Lucr. ‖ *a lifeless body, a corpse*: Caes.: Liv. Hence (poet.), *the souls of the dead, the shades* or *departed spirits*: Virg. ‖ *the trunk*, as opp. to the head: Ov. ‖ Periphrastically for *the individual, the person*: libera corpora placere sine mora restitui, Liv.: delecta virum corpora, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *any aggregation of parts constituting a whole, a body, body corporate, community, corporation*, etc.: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus reip. curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant, Cic.: nullum corpus civitatis, *political body*, Liv.: so of *a book*: utros ejus habueris libros — duo enim sunt corpora — an utrosque, nescio, Cic. (Hence Ital. *corpo*; Fr. *corps*; Eng. *corpse*; also Fr. *corsage.*)

corpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus] *a little body*, most freq. of atoms: Cic.: hominum corpuscula, Juv.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to scrape* or *rake together* (rare): corpora, Lucr. Esp. of money: minas decem conradet alicunde, Ter. ‖ Fig.: *to procure with difficulty*: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr.

corrāsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrado].

correctĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo] *a making straight, an amendment, improvement, correction* (rare): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. ‖ In rhetoric: *a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger* or *more important*: id.

corrector (conr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, improver* (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. *Absol.*: corrector Bestius, *a preacher of morals*, Hor.

cor-rēpo (conr.), pui, 3. *v. n.* *to creep together, to creep along, to creep* or *slink to a place* (rare): in aliquam cenaculum, Cic.: quod non correpunt membra pavore, *creep with dread*, Lucr.

correptē (conr.), *adv.* [correptus] *shortly*: Ov.

correptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corripio].

cor-rīdĕo (conr.), 2. *v. n.* *to laugh together, violently* or *loudly* (very rare). Fig.: omnia, Lucr.

corrĭgĭa, æ, *f.* [corrigo] *a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet:* Cic. (Hence It. *coreggia, scoreggia;* Sp. *correa;* Fr. *courroie.*)

cor-rĭgo (conr.), rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] *to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order:* malum tenenti (Milonī) nemo digitum corrigebat, *no one could straighten,* Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to improve, amend, correct:* gnatum mi, Ter.: ita mutat, ut ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic.: præterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv (Hence It. *scorgere* and *corgere* in *accorgersi.*)

cor-rĭpĭo (conr.), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] *to seize upon, snatch up, tear away; to take up, lay hold of,* etc.: hominem corripi et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic.: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Virg.: me intro corripui, *I went hastily in doors,* Ter. Poet.: viam, gradum, etc., *to set out quickly, to hasten:* viam, Virg.: gradum, Hor. 2. *to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp:* pecunias, Cic.: sacram effigiem, Virg. 3. Of fire, diseases, etc.: *to attack, seize, carry off,* etc.: flamma corripuit tabulas, id.: nec singula morbi corpora corripiunt, id. 4. Pass. of the passions, emotions, etc.: *to seize upon, attack* (mostly poet.): correpta cupidine, Ov.: misericordia, Suet. ‖ Fig.: *to take up, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove:* hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Cæs.: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. 2. *to accuse, inform against, bring to trial:* Vitellius accusatione corripitur, defenente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac.

cor-rōbōro (conr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborate:* quum (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic.: quum is jam se corroborasset ac vir inter viros esset, *i. e. was grown up,* id. ‖ Fig.: virtutem, id.: eloquentiæ famam, Tac.: conjurationem nascentem non credendo, *to encourage,* Cic.

cor-rōdo (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. *to gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (rare): Platonis Politiam mures corroserunt, Cic.

cor-rōgo (conr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging,* or simply, *to collect:* suos necessarios ab atriis Licinīis, Cic.: auxilia ab sociis, Liv.: pecuniam, Cæs. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from corrogata.)

corrŭens conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrodo].

cor-rūgo (conr.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle* (rare): ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *i. e. produce loathing in you, causes you to turn up your nose,* Hor.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. 11t. *to break up, burst through;* hence: *to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface, injure,* etc.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Cæs.: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur Cic.: ocellus lacrimis, Ov. ‖ Fig.: illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall.: libertatem, Tac.: literas publicas, *to falsify,* Cic.: disciplinam, Tac.: nutricis fidem, *to bribe,* Ov. 2. Of persons: *to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead:* muliercm, Ter.: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic.. quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall. Esp. *to bribe, buy over,* etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic.: auro, Sall.

cor-rŭo (conr.), ŭi, 3. v. n. *to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground,* etc.: tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt, Cic.. arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov.: exspirantes corruerunt, Liv. Fig.: quanto altius elatus erat, eo fœdius corruit, id.: Lacedæmoniorum opes, Cic.

corruptē (conr.), *adv. in a mutilated manner, corruptly, incorrectly:* neque depravate neque corrupte judicare, Cic.

corruptēla (conr.), æ, *f.* [corruptus, corrumpo] *a means of misleading or undoing, corruption, seduction, bribery,* etc.: largitionem corruptelam dixit esse, Cic.: corruptelæ studet, Pl.: mulierum, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a corrupter, seducer, misleader:* eccum adest communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter.

corruptĭo (conr.), ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo] *a breaking down, corruption* (very rare): morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. (Hence It. *corrusione.*)

corruptor (conr.) ōris, m. [corrumpo] *an undoer, misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber:* amor hominum corruptor, Pl.: juventutis, Cic. (Hence It. *corruttore.*)

corruptrix (conr.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that corrupts or seduces:* or adj., *corrupting* (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia, Cic.

corruptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrumpo]. ‖ Adj.: *spoiled, corrupted:* tractus coeli, Virg.: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. Fig.: quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus? Cic.

cortex, īcis, m. and *f. the bark, rind,* or *outer covering* of plants: obduncuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. ‖ Esp. *the bark of the cork-tree, cork,* used for stoppers: Hor. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to need no further assistance,* id. (Hence Ital. *scorza;* Fr. *écorce.*)

cortīna, æ, *f. a round vessel, a kettle, cauldron:* Pl. ‖ *the tripod of Apollo in the form of a cauldron:* Virg. Hence also *a tripod* as a sacred offering: Suet. ‖ Meton.: *anything cauldron-shaped* (very rare): *the vault of heaven:* Enn.: *a circle of hearers:* Tac.

cōrŭlus, i, v. corylus.

cōrus, i, v. caurus.

cōruscō, 1. v. a. and n. [cornu] *to thrust or push with the horns* (rare): caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave,* etc. (poet.). Act.: duo gæsa manu, Virg. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, id. 2. *to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate:* elucent alias (apes) et fulgore coruscant, id.

cōruscus, a, um, *adj.* [corusco] (poet. word), *waving, vibrating, tremulous:* silvæ, Virg. Humorously: omnia coruscæ præ tremore fabulor, i. e. *trembling,* Pl. ‖ *flashing, gleaming, glittering:* fulgura, Lucr.: ignis, Hor.: sol, Virg.

corvus, i, m. *a raven:* Ov.: Hor. Fig.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be crucified,* Hor. ‖ Meton.: *a military implement, a grapnel:* Curt. (Hence It. *corvo;* Fr. *corbeau.*)

cōrȳcus, i, m. = κωρυκος, *a sack filled with chaff, bran,* or *sand,* which *hung from the roof of the palæstra, and on which the athletæ exercised their strength by striking it with their fists.* Fig.: coryeus laterum et vocis meæ Bestia, Cic.

cōrȳlētum, i, n. [corylus] *a hazel thicket, a copse of hazel-trees:* Ov.

cōrȳlus (corulus), i, *f.* = κόρυλος, *a hazel* or *filbert tree:* Virg.: Ov.

cōrȳmbĭfer, i, m. [corymbus fero] *bearing clusters of ivy-berries,* an epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

cōrȳmbus, i, m. = κόρυμβος, *a cluster of fruit* or *flowers,* esp. *a cluster of ivy-berries:* Virg.: Ov.

cōrȳphæus, i, m. = κορυφαῖος, *a leader, chief, head:* Cic.

cōrȳtos, i, m. = κωρυτός, *a quiver:* Virg.: Ov.

cos, cōtis, *f.* [another form of cautes] *any hard stone, flint-stone:* Cic.: Liv. In *plur.* cotes: *cliffs, crags:* duris in cotibus, Virg. ‖ Esp. *a whetstone, hone, grindstone:* Plin. Fig.: Hor.: Cic.

cosmēta, æ, m. = κοσμήτης, *an adorner:* a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv.

costa, æ, *f. a rib:* Virg. ‖ Meton.: *a side, a wall:* costæ absunt id.: navium, Plin. (Hence It. *costa;* Sp. *cuesta;* Fr. *côte:* also It. *costato;* Sp. *costado;* Fr. *côté.*)

costum, i, n. = κόστος, *an oriental aromatic plant:* Hor.

cŏthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus] *pertaining to the cothurnus, elevated, lofty, tragic:* Lycophron, Ov: vates, id.

cŏthurnus, i, m. = κόθορνος, *a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg:* Virg.: Juv. ‖ *the boot worn by tragic actors* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): Hor. Hence, meton.: *an elevated style,* in poetry: docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno, id. ‖ In gen.: *a high Grecian shoe:* Cic.

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

cottăbus, i, m. = κότταβος, *a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid*

upon *a brasen vessel*: v. Smith's Ant. 120. Hence, **2.** *a clap, stroke*: bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Pl.

cŏttăna (cotona, coctona, and coctana), orum, *n. plu.* [a Syrian word] *a kind of small Syrian fig*: Juv.

coturnix (the Greek ὄρτυξ), icis, *f. a quail*: Lucr.: Pl.

cŏum, i, *n.* (ac. vinum), *Coan wine*: Hor. *Plur.*: Coa, orum, *n. Coan garments*: id.

cŏvīnārius (covinn.), i, *m.* [covinus] *a soldier who fought from a chariot*: Tac.

cŏvīnus (covinn.), i, *m.* [a Celtic word] *a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae*: Lucan.

coxa, ae, *f. the hip*: Cels.: also, *the hip-bone*: Plin. (Hence It. *coscia*; Fr. *cuisse*.)

coxendix, icis, *f.* [coxa] *the hip*: Pl.: Suet.

crābro, ōnis, *m. a hornet*: Virg. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, *to disturb a hornet's nest*, Pl. (Hence It. *calabrone*.)

crambē, ēs, *f.* = κράμβη, *a kind of cabbage*. Fig.: occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros, *stale repetitions*, Juv.

crāpŭla, ae, *f.* [κραιπάλη] *drunkenness, debauch*, esp. in its consequences, *the next day's sickness, headache*, etc.: Cic. (Hence Fr. *crapule*.)

crās, *adv. to-morrow*: scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. With *pres.*: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, id. Subst.: cras hesternum, Pers. II. In gen.: *the future*: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.

crassē, *adv. thickly*: Col. II. *grossly, rudely*: crasse illepideve compositum poema, Hor.

crassĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [crassus] *thickness, density*: parietum, Caes.: fornicum, Liv.: aëris, Cic.

crassus, a, um, *adj. solid, thick, dense, fat, gross*, etc.: unguentum, Hor.: paludes, Virg.; cruor, id.: ager, Cic.: toga, Hor.: crassus et concretus aër, *a thick atmosphere*, Cic. Poet.: crassae aquae, *swollen*, Ov. II. Fig.: munusculum levidense, crasso filo, *i. e. of little value*, Cic.: Ofillus rusticus abnormis sapiens crassăque Minerva, *i. e. of strong common sense*, Hor. (Hence It. *grasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras, graisse*; Eng. *grease*.)

crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *of to-morrow*: dies, Cic.: Titan, Virg.: tempora, Hor. Adv.: die crastini (old *abl.*) *to-morrow*, Pl. *Absol.*: in crastinum differre, Cic.

crātēr, ēris, *m.* = κρατήρ, *a vessel for mixing wine, a bowl*: Ov.: Virg. II. Meton.: of things resembling a crater: *an ollcruet*: Virg.: *a constellation, the Cup*: Ov.

crātēra, ae, *f. a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl*: Cic.: Hor. II. Meton.: *a constellation, the Cup*: Cratera, Cic. (Hence Fr. *cratère*; Eng. *crater*.)

crātes (*acc.* cratim, Pl.), is, *f. wicker-*

or hurdle-work, a hurdle (mostly in *plur.*): Hor.: Virg.: *a harrow*, id. Also, *a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment*: Pl.: Liv. **2.** Milit. *t. t. fascines* (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes.: Liv. II. Meton.: favorum, *a honeycomb*, Virg.: spinae, *the joints of the back-bone*, Ov.: pectoris, Virg. (Hence It. *grada, gradella*; Sp. *grade*.)

crēātio, ōnis, *f.* [creo] (very rare) *a creating, producing, begetting*: Ulp. II. *a choosing to an office, election*: magistratuum, Cic.

crēātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a creator, author, begetter, founder* (rare): magni creator Achillis, *the father*, Ov.: hujus urbis Romulus, Cic.

crēātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings forth* or *produces, a mother* (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr.: diva, Virg.

crēber, bra, brum, *adj.* [another form of celeber, *q. v.*] *thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous*: opp. to rarus: crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes.: crebri cecidere coelo lapides, Liv.: (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic.: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall.: crebriores literae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. Of abstract subjects: *frequent, repeated*: litiones, Ter.: commutationes aestuum, Caes. II. *crowded with, abundant, abounding in*: creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus coepit, Ov.: creber procellis Africus, Virg.: (Thucydides) creber est rerum frequentia, Cic.

crēbesco, v. **crebresco**.

crēbresco (crebesco) brŭi (bŭi) *3. v. incep.* [creber] *to become frequent, to thicken, increase, grow strong*; of a rumour, report, *to spread abroad*: crebrescunt optatae aurae, Virg.: bellum, Tac.: licentia et impunitas, id.: sermo, Virg. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, Tac.

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *thickness, closeness, frequency*: spissae crebritates venarum, Vitr.: literarum, Cic.

crēbro, *adv. repeatedly, frequently*: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime remp. nominabat, Cic. *Comp.*: perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, *i. e. with more openings*, Pl. *Sup.*: creberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [credo] *trustworthy, worthy of belief, credible*: credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv. credibly*: non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspicione quidem, Cic.

crēditor, ōris, *m.* [credo] *a truster, lender, creditor*: fraudare creditores, Cic.: rem creditori solvit, Liv.

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, *3. v. a.* (*pres. subj.* creduam, *Pl.*: creduas id.: *perf. subj.* credŭis, *etc.*, id. *passim*): *to trust, lend entrust, consign*, etc. constr.: with *acc.* and *dat.*, or *either alone*: alicui grandem pecuniam, Cic.: quae mihi omnem vitam credidit, Ter.: militi arma, Liv.: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes.: se perfidis hostibus, Hor.: pennis se coelo, Virg. II. *to put faith in, have trust* or *confidence in*: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall.: praesenti fortunae, Liv. III. *to trust the words of any one, to believe*: injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl.: mihi crede, *believe me, take my word*, Cic.: Hor.: mihi credite, Cic. More rarely, crede mihi, id.: Ov. *Pass. impers.*: haec eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv.; instead of which Ovid also uses the *personal pass.*: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur exitus, Ov. **2.** Of things: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. IV. In gen. *to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose*: with *acc.*: quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. With *acc.* and *inf.*: credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, Cic.: quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. *Pass.*: quem (Athin) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov. So in the *abl. part. pass.*: credito, *it being believed*, Tac. *Absol.*: like opinor, puto, *etc., as* a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: *I believe, I dare say, I suppose*: si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero, credo erit verendum mihi, Cic. [*Crē-do* compounded of *do*, "put," (v. *abdo*) and *crē* "faith," of which the orig. form was perh. *cret* or *cred*, since we have in Sans. *srat* "faith:" the Sans. verb *srad-dhâ* "to trust," corresponds to the Latin *cre-do*.] (Hence It. *crédere*; Fr. *croire*.)

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credulus] *trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity*: Ov.: Tac.

crēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo]. I. Act.: *trustful, trusting, believing, easy of belief, credulous, confiding. Absol.*: in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov.: and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. With *dat.*: non ego credulus illis, Virg.: Hor. With *in* and *acc.*: nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. **2.** Transf.: Of inanimate subjects: credula res amor est, Ov.: spes animi mutui, Hor. II. Pass.: *that is easily believed*: fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac.

crĕmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn, consume by fire*: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv.: Ilium, Hor.: frondem et herbas, Ov. Esp. of the burning of the dead: Sulla primus e patriciis Cornelius igni voluit cremari, Cic. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov.: of things devoted: sacrum id (*i. e.* arma) Vulcano, Liv.

crĕmor, ōris, *m. the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, broth, cream*, etc.: Pl.: Ov.

crĕo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *a. to make, beget, bring forth, produce*: unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alatque, Lucr.: Silvius Aeneas Silvium creat, Liv.: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. Poet.: in *part. perf.* with *abl.*: *sprung from, begotten by, born of*, etc.: or subst. *masc.* or *fem.* *an offspring, a son* or *daughter*: Ov. ||. *to make* or *create a magistrate, to choose, elect*: qui comitiatu creare consules rite possint, Cic.: consules, Caes.: qui (Vergobretus) creatur annuus, *is chosen for a year*, id.: Patres, Liv. |||. Of abstract things: *to produce, prepare, cause, occasion*: voluptatem mais inimicia, Pl.: errorem creat similitudo, Cic.

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. dusky, dark*. Hence Fig.: *uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering*: Varr. Fig.: creperi certamina belli, Lucr.

crĕpĭda, ae, *f.* = κρηπίς: *a slipper* or *sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather*: Cic.: Liv.: Hor Proverb.: ne sutor supra crepidam, *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

crĕpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [crepida] *wearing soles* or *sandals*: Cic.

crĕpĭdo, ĭnis, *f.* [κρηπίς] *a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal*: Plin. Fig.: omnia tanquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, Cic. ||. *an elevated inclosure, an edge, brink, dam, pier, bulk*, etc.: Cic.: Virg. Liv.

crĕpĭdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crepida] *a small sandal*: Pl.

crĕpĭtācillum, i, *n. dim.* [crepitaculum] *a small rattle*: Lucr.

crĕpĭto, 1. v. *n. freq.* [crepo] *to rattle, creak, crackle, clatter, rustle*, etc.: crepito dentibus, *my teeth chatter*, Pl.: tenui rostro, Ov.: multa grandine nimbi, Virg.: flamma crepitante, Lucr. (Hence Sp. *gritar.*)

crĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling*, etc.: cardinum, Pl.: crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, *a crash*, id.: dentium, *a chattering*, Cic.: armorum, Liv. ||. *a loud wind*, sc. ventris: Pl.: Cic.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. *n.* and *a.* |. Neutr.: *to rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, jingle, chink*, etc.: foris, Pl.: sonabile sistrum, Ov.: crepante pede, Hor.: nubes subito mota, Ov. 2. *to break with a crash*: remi, Virg. 3. *to break wind*: Pl. ||. Act.: *to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle*, etc.: ter laetum sonum populus, Hor. 2. Fig.: *to crack, boast, prate, make a talk of*, etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges crepo, Pl.: sulcos et vineta, Hor. [An onomatop. word. Cf. κρέπω; Eng. *crack.*] (Hence Fr. *crever.*)

crĕpundĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [crepo] *a child's rattle*: Pl.: Cic. ||. *rattling musical instruments, as cymbals*, etc.: Just.

crĕpusculum, i, *n. dim.* 1it. *little night*, hence *twilight, little daylight, the dusk of the evening* (opp. to diluculum, *dawn*): Pl.: Ov. ||. *darkness* in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, id. [*Crepusculum* is a diminutive of which the root appears in the Sans. *kshapâ*, "night;" Gr. κνέφας; the Sabine *creper* (q. v.); and the Pers. *shab.*]

cresco, crēvi, crētum, *3. v. n. incep.* (*inf. perf. syncop.* cresse, Lucr.) [creo] *to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear*: cetera, quae sursum crescunt sursumque creantur, Lucr.: hic et acanthus et rosa crescit, Virg. Esp. in *part. perf.*: *arisen, sprung, descended from, born of*: mortali corpore cretus, Lucr.: mortali semine, Ov.: corpore materno, Lucr.: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. ||. Of things already in existence: *to rise in height, grow, grow up, thrive, increase*, etc.: arbores crescunt, Lucr.: ut (ostrea) cum luna periter crescant periterque decrescant, Cic.: Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes.: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt, *grow into, change into*, Ov. 2. *to increase in number, to augment, multiply*: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. |||. Fig.: *to increase, grow bigger, bolder*, etc.: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall.: inopia omnium, Liv.: crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 2. Esp. *to rise* or *increase in distinction, honour, courage*, etc.; *to be advanced, to prosper, become great, attain honour*: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, Caes.: ex his, Liv.: de uno isto, de multis, Cic.: and *absol.*: crescendi in curia occasio, Liv. (Hence Fr. *croître.*)

crēta, ae, *f.* [orig. *adj.* from Creta] *Cretan earth*, i. e. *chalk* or *a similar kind of earth*: Plin.: used for whitening garments, Pl.: hence fig.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, *i. e. removes all melancholy from the mind*, id. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor.: for seals: Cic. (cf. cretula): for marking *the goal in a race-course*: Plin.: used to make a white or favourable mark: sani ut creta an carbone notandi, Hor. (Hence Sp. *greda*; Fr. *craie, crayon.*)

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *marked with chalk*: fasciae, Cic.: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. Poet.: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, *the white-robed candidateship*, Pers.

crētĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of chalk* or *clay, of clay*: persona, Lucr.

crētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cerno] legal *t. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance*: Cic.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [creta] *abounding in chalk* or *clay*: rura Cimoli, Ov.

crētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *white clay used for seals*: Cic.

crētus, a, um, *Part.* [cerno] *sifted.*

crētus, a, um, *Part.* [cresco] *arisen, born*, etc.

cribrum, i, *n.* [root CRI: v. cer-no] *a sieve*: Cic. Proverb.: fimbrem in cribrum gerere, *to pour water into a sieve*, Pl.

crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] 1it.: *a sifting* or *trying, a trial, a judicial decision, judgment*; hence meton. of the subject of such a decision. |. *a charge, accusation, reproach*; hence, esp. in *plur. a calumny, slander*: crimini credidisse, Ter.: hae literae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv.: quum respondere criminibus, Cic.: quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? *would be made a reproach*, id.: esse in crimine, *to be accused*, id. Meton.: *an object of reproach* or *invective*: perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov. ||. *an offence, fault, guilt, crime, wickedness*: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr.: quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? Cic.: accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. 2. Esp. *illicit sexual intercourse*: Ov. 3. Poet. and Meton.: *an object representing a crime*: et rupit pictas, coelestia crimina, vestes, *i. e.* deorum adulteria, id. 4. *a cause of a crime a criminal*: se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Virg.

crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [criminor] *an accusation, complaint, calumny*: criminatio, qua in me absentem usus est, Cic in *plur.*: Cic.: Tac.

crīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser, a calumniator* (very rare): meus, Pl.: in alios criminator, Tac.

crīmĭno, are, for criminor, *to accuse*: Pl.

crīmĭnor, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* [crimen] with a personal object: *to bring a charge, accuse, to complain of, impeach, calumniate* (rare): hanc metui, ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter.: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, Cic.: Patres, Liv. ||. With things as objects: *to complain of, to charge with*: quibus (contionibus) quotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur, Cic. With the *acc.* and *inf.*: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, pauca dicam, id. *Absol. to accuse, criminate*: Tiberio criminante, Suet. |||. In pass.: Sullanas res defendere criminor, Cic.

crīmĭnōsē, *adv. by way of accusation, litigiously, reproachfully*, etc.: criminose et suspiciose aliquid dicere, Cic.: Liv. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: Suet.

crīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [crimen] *fond of accusation, reproachful, blameful, slanderous*: orationes, Liv.: iambi, Hor.: ille autem acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. ||. *blameworthy, faulty, involving blame, invidious*: quum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosum esse possit, id.

crīnālis, e, *adj.* [crinis] *pertaining to the hair, hairy*: vitta, Ov.: Virg. Subst.: crinale, *a hair-pin*, Ov.

crīnis, is, *m. hair*: Cic.: Hor.: Ov.: Liv.: Virg.: capere crines, some explain, *to seize the opportunity* · others,

to marry (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair-dress), Pl. ‖ Meton.: *any object resembling hair.* 1. *the tail of a comet:* Virg. [Akin to Sans. *siras*, "caput," and Eng. *hair.*] (Hence It. *crine*; Fr. *crin.*)

crīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [crinio]. ‖ Adj.: *covered with hair, hairy*; esp. *having long hair* or *locks*: male puella, Ov. Meton.: galea triplici juba, Virg.: stella, *a comet*: quas stellas Graeci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic.

crispisulcans, antis, *Part.* [crispus sulco] igneum fulmen, *the curly, furrowy lightning*: Poet. in Cic.

crispo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [crispus]. ‖ Act.: *to curl, crisp*: capillum, Plin. 2. *to set in trembling motion, to swing, brandish, wave*: bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. ‖ Neutr. (only in *imperf. part.*): *to be curled, uneven, wrinkled*: buxus, Plin.: naso crispante, Pers.

crispus, a, um, *adj. curled, crisped*: cincinnus, Pl. Of persons: *having curled hair, curly-headed*: rubicundus, crispus, crassus, Ter. ‖ Meton.: *curled, uneven, wrinkled*: parietes abiete crispa, Enn. in Cic. 2. *in tremulous motion, quivering*: Virg.: pecten (*i. e.* plectrum), Juv. (Hence Fr. *crêpe.*)

crissō, avi, 1. *v. n. to move the thighs*: Juv.

crista, ae, *f.* [same root as crinis] *a tuft on the head of animals*, esp. *a cock's comb*: Juv.: of a lapwing, Ov.: of a serpent, id. Proverb.: illi surgunt cristae, *his crest rises, he is cock-a-hoop*, Juv. ‖ Meton.: *the crest of a helmet, plume*: Liv.: Virg. (Hence Ital. *cresta*; Fr. *crête.*)

cristātus, a, um, *adj.* [crista] *tufted, crested*: alec, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *plumed*: galeae, Liv.: Achilles, Virg.

criticus, a, um, *adj.* = κριτικός, 1 l t. *fit* or *suitable for deciding, capable of judging.* ‖ Subst. criticus, i, *m. a critic*: Cic.: Hor.

crōcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [crocus] *pertaining to saffron*: odores, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *saffron-coloured, yellow, golden*: flores, id.: acantho, id.

crōcio, 4. *v. n.* = κρώζω, *to cry or croak as a raven*: Pl.

crōcŏdīlus, i, *m.* = κροκόδειλος, *a crocodile*: Cic. (Hence It. *coccodrillo.*)

crocŏtārius, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments*: infectores, Pl.

crocŏtŭla, ae, *f. dim. a saffron-coloured dress*: Pl.

crocus, i, *m.* and **crŏcum**, i, *n.* = κρόκος, *the crocus*, Virg.: Ov.: Juv. ‖ *saffron*, made from the plant, used as a perfume: Lucr.: Hor. ‖ Meton.: *saffron-colour*: Virg.

crŏtălum, i, *n.* = κρόταλον, *a rattle, castanet*, used to accompany wanton dances: Cic.

cruciābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis] *torment, torture*: Pl.

crūcĭābĭliter, *adv. with torture*: mo accipito, Pl.

crūcĭāmentum, i, *n.* [crucio] *torture, torment, pain* (rare): Cic.

crūcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *torture, torment, a torturing, execution*: in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur, Caes.: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. *to thy ruin, misfortune*, Pl.: abi in malum cruciatum, *away with you to the hangman*, id.

crūcĭō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crux] *to crucify*: Lact. ‖ In gen.: *to put to the rack, to torture, torment* (either bodily or mentally): quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic.: ne crucia te obsecro animo mi, Ter. Reflect. (only in Plaut. and Ter.), *to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted*; ut miserae matres cruciantur! Pl.: crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum, Ter.

crūcĭsāltus, i, *m.* [crux salio] *a cross-dancer*: Pl.

crūdēlis, e, *adj.* [crudus] *rough, harsh, bloodthirsty, unmerciful, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel*: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr.: crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! Cic. Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, id.: foeda crudelisque facinora facere, Sall.: poenae, Ov. *Comp.*: ignis, Cat.: mens, Ov. *Sup.*: nomen tyranni, Nep.: caedem, Suet. (Hence Fr. *cruel.*)

crūdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudelis] *harshness, bloodthirstiness, cruelty, barbarity*: quorum crudelitas nostro sanguine non potest expleri, Cic.

crūdēlĭter, *adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner*: qui de exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, Cic.

crūdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n.* [crudus] *to become hard, violent*, or *bad*: coepit crudescere morbus, Virg.: pugna, id.

crūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *an overloading of the stomach, indigestion*: Cic.

crūdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. of crudilus from cruor] *raw, bloody, bleeding*: qui vulnera cruda retractet, Ov. ‖ Of food: *raw, not cooked*: exta, Liv.: carnem mandere, Suet. So also of *undigested food*: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 2. Of persons: *suffering from indigestion*, etc.: qui crudi postridie se rursus ingurgitent, Cic.: Hor. ‖ Gen.: *raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude*: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, Cic.: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac.: and, in contr. with the weakness arising from age: *fresh, vigorous*: jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg.: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac. 3. *unprepared, untilled, undressed*: cestus, *made of raw hide, undressed leather*, Virg.: cortice crudo hasta, id. Fig.: of unpolished verses: juncturae addita crudis, Pers. ‖ Fig.: *rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless* (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl.: Getae, Ov. Of things: ensis, Virg. (Hence Fr. *cru.*)

cruentō, *adv. cruelly, severely*: cruente saevire, Just.

cruento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cruentus] *to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore*: manus suorum sanguine, Nep.: gladium, Cic.: tela, Ov. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *to spot, pollute*: Lucr.

cruentus, a, um, *adj.* [cruor] *gory, bloody, bloodstained*: cruentus sanguine fraterno, Hor.: cadaver Clodii, Cic.: vehiculum, Liv.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *bloodthirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, id.: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall.: pacem, Tac. 2. *stained, polluted*: insigne summi capitis, Lucr. 3. *blood-red, red*: myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Virg.

crūmēna (crumina), ae, *f. a small pouch, purse*, or *bag* (for money, and usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Meton.: *money*: non deficiente crumena, Hor.

crūmĭna, ae, v. crumena.

cruor, ōris, *m. gore, blood*, from a wound (whilst *sanguis* designates blood in gen.): e nostro cum corpore sanguis emicat exsultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr.: inimici recentissimus cruor, Cic. In *plur.*: Virg. 2. *the pouring out of blood, murder*: adde cruorem stultitiae, Hor. In *plur.*: id. ‖ Sometimes poet. instead of sanguis, *the blood in the body*: nec cruor in lignis, nec saxis sucus inesse, Lucr.

cruppellārii, orum, *m. plu.* [a Celtic word] *harnessed combatants among the Gauls*: Tac.

crūrĭcrēpĭda, ae, *m.* [crus crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins*: Pl.

crūrĭfrăgius, i, *m.* [crus frango] *one whose legs* or *shins are broken*: Pl.

crūs, ūris, *n. a leg, shank, shin*: Cic.: Virg. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment: Suet.: Cic.

crusta, ae, *f. the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark*, etc.: luti, Lucr.: fluminis, *a covering* or *crust of ice*, Virg. ‖ Esp. t. t. of plastic art: *inlaid work on walls* or *vessels, stucco, mosaic*: quae (vasa) proberant, iis crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. (Hence It. *crosta*; Fr. *croûte.*)

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum] *small pastry, confectionery*: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor.

crustum, i, *n.* [crusta] *pastry, anything baked*: Hor.: Virg.

crux, ūcis, *f. a cross*, which might be of various forms, either an upright pole or with a piece of wood across it: quos in crucem sustulit, Cic.: in cruce suffigere, Hor.: in crucem actus est, Cic.: ferarum tergis contecti aut crucibus adfixi, Tac. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: *a gallows-bird, a*

lempea rascal: Pl. ‖ Meton.: *torture, trouble, misery, destruction,* etc.: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter.: (abi, etc.) in malam crucem! *go to the devil! go and be hanged!* Pl. Without mala: i in crucem, id. And ellipt.: in malam crucem! id. 2. Of persons: aliqua mala crux, *tormentor* (of a prostitute), id. (Hence It. *orco*; Fr. *ogre.*)

crypta, ae, *f.* = κρύπτη, *a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto:* Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. *grotta*; Sp. *gruta*; Fr. *grotte.*)

crystallĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κρυσταλλινος, *made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* pila, Plin. Subst. crystallina, orum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* vasa) *crystal vases:* Juv.

cubĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [cubiculum] *pertaining to a bed-chamber:* Cic.

cubĭcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber:* lucerna, Mart. Subst. cubicularius, ii, *m. a chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre:* Cic.: decurio cubicullariorum, *the chief of the servants of the bed-chamber,* Suet.

cubĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [cubo] *a lying, sleeping,* or *sitting-room, a bed-chamber:* Cic.: ministro cubiculi sui clienti, Liv. ‖ *the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres:* Suet.

cŭbile, is, *n.* [id.] *a place of rest, a couch, bed:* mihi est cubile terra, Cic.: Liv. Esp. *a marriage-bed:* Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. 2. Of animals: id. Poet.: *the couch of the setting sun:* Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. ‖ Fig.: avaritiae non jam vestigia sed ipsa cubilia videre, *the very den,* Cic.

cŭbital, is, *n.* [id.] *a cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion:* Hor.

cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [cubitum] *pertaining to the elbow;* hence, as a measure, *an ell long:* cubitalis fare cava, Liv.

cŭbĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cubo] *to lie down often; to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): Cic.

cŭbĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *the elbow:* Virg.: Hor. Meton.: *an ell, a cubit:* Pl.: Cic. (Hence It. *cubito, gomito*; Sp. *codo*; Fr. *coude.*)

cŭbo, ŭi (rarely avi), ĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie down, recline:* in lectica cubans, Cic. 2. *to lie asleep:* cubitum ire, id.: humi ac sub divo, Suet. 3. Of sexual intercourse: cogam ut cum illa una cubet, Ter. 4. *to recline at table:* quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic. 5. *to keep one's bed* (from illness): est ei quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Pl. *Absol.:* haec cubat, ille valet, Ov.: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor. ‖ Of inanimate objects: Esp. of places: *to slope:* cubantia tecta, Lucr.: Ustica cubans, Hor.

cucullus, i, *m. a cowl* or *hood fastened to a garment:* Juv.

cŭcŭlus, i, *m. a cuckoo:* Plin. As a term of reproach: Pl. Esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Hor. (Hence Fr. *coucou.*)

cucŭmis, ĕris, *m. a cucumber:* Virg. (Hence It. *cocomero*; Fr. *concombre.*)

cucurbĭta, ae, *f. a gourd:* Plin. ‖ Meton. in medic.: *a cupping-glass:* Juv. (Hence It. *cucuzza*; Fr. *gourde.*)

cŭdo, *v. a.* = τύπτω, *to strike, beat, pound, knock* (rare): aurum pilis, Plin.: crebro, Lucr. Proverb.: istaec in me cadetur faba, *will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that,* Ter. ‖ Of metals: *to prepare by beating, to fabricate; to stamp, coin* (money): plumbeos nummos, Pl.: argentum, Ter. Fig.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Pl.

cuicuimodi, v. modus.

cuimodi, v. modus.

cŭjas, ātis [cujus] *pron. interrog. of what country or town? old nom.* cujatis or cujatus: Enn. in Cic.: Pl.: quem percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cujas et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset, Liv.

cŭjus (old orthogr. cuoj.) a, um, *pron. inter.* [from cujus, a form of quis] *pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?:* cuja vox sonat procul? Pl.: ut optima conditione sit is, cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic.: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. Absol.: cujam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, Pl. With *nam* subjoined: cujanam vox prope me sonat? id. ‖ As *pron. relat. of whom, whose:* is Helenam abduxit, quoja causa nunc facio obsidium Ilio, id.

cŭjuscŏmŏdi, cujuscumquemodi, cujusdammodi, cujusmodi, cujusmodicumque; v. modus.

cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam; v. cujus.

cujusquemodi, v. modus.

culcĭta, ae, *f.* [acc. to Varr., from calco] *a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow:* Cic. Of *a little eye-cushion:* Pl. Fig.: gladium faciam culcitam eumque incumbam, *I will make the sword my pillow,* i. e. *kill myself,* Pl. (Hence It. *coltrice, coltre*; Sp. *colcha*; Fr. *coite:* also through a dimin. culcitinum, It. *cuscino*; Sp. *cozin*; Fr. *coussin*; Engl. *cushion.*)

cūlĕus (cull.) i, *m.* = κολεός (a sheath; hence) *a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids:* Pl. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. ‖ *a large measure for liquids, holding* 20 amphorae: Cato. 2. (coleus) *the scrotum:* Cic. [Prob. connected with *cortina.*]

cŭlex, icis, *m.* (*f.* Pl.) *a gnat, midge:* Pl.: Hor. (Hence through a dimin. Fr. *cousin,* "gnat.")

cūlīna, ae, *f. a kitchen:* Pl.: Cic. ‖ Meton.: *food, fare, victuals:* Murena praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor.

culleus, i, v. culeus.

culmen, ĭnis, *n. the top, summit,* e. g. of a building: *a roof, gable, cupola,* etc.: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: Liv. *Of the dome of heaven:* Cic. Of *mountain summits:* Alpium, Caes. Of *the summit of the clouds:* Lucr. Of *the crown of the head of men:* Liv. Poet.: *of a bean-stalk:* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *the summit, acme, height:* (regnum Macedonicum) a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem Cl. annos stetit, Liv.: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. [From root CEL.; v. *celsus* and *columna.*] (Hence Ital. *culmo*; Fr. *comble.*)

culmus, i, *m. a haulm, stalk, stem,* esp. of grain: Cic.: Virg.: *thatch:* id. [From root CEL.; v. *celsus* and *columna.*]

culpa, ae, *f. transgression, fault, crime, blame:* non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae, in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic.: hanc culpam quae te est penes, *which lies with you,* Ter.: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, *laid the blame upon,* Caes.: transferre in aliquem, Cic.: culpa potare magistra, *transgression being the master of the revels,* that is, the transgression was followed by the punishment which at other drinking parties was imposed by the magister bibendi, Hor. 2. Esp. *unchastity, loss of honour:* Ov.: Virg.: Hor.: Tac. ‖ Meton. and poet.: *mischief, harm, disorder:* continuo culpam ferro compesce, Virg. (Hence It. *colpa.*)

culpātus, a, um, *Part.* [culpo]. ‖ Adj.: *worthy of reproach, blameable:* Paris, Virg.

culpĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to rate, chide, scold:* Pl.

culpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [culpa] *to reproach* or *blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn:* illum laudabunt boni, hunc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali, Pl. Pass.: laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. Of things: faciem Deae, Ov.: versus reprehendet inertes, culpabit duros, Hor. *Absol.:* sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne eloquitur, Ov.

culta, orum, *n. plur. cultivated lands, gardens, plantations,* etc.: Virg.

cultē, *adv. elegantly, with ornament:* culte dicere, Quint.: cultius progredi, Just.

cultellus, i, *m. dim.* [culter] *a small knife:* Hor. (Hence It. *coltello*; Fr. *couteau.*)

culter, tri, *m. a knife of any kind, a razor,* etc.: Liv.: Cic. 2. *a ploughshare, coulter:* Plin. Fig. fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, *under the knife,* Hor. (Hence It. *coltro*; Fr. *coutre.*)

cultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [colo] *cultivation:* agri, *a tilling of the ground, agriculture,* Cic.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator,* etc.: agrorum, Liv.: virentis agelli, Hor.: terrae, Cic. *Absol.:* Sall.: Liv. ‖ *an inhabitant, a dweller:* ejus terrae, Sall.: collis ejus (*sc.* Janiculi), Liv.: nemorum, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *a fosterer, supporter:* fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv.: juvenum, *a tutor, teacher,* Pers.: veritatis cultores, frandis inimici, Cic. 2. *a*

worshipper, reverencer: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor.: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. Also *absol.*: Virg. Hence, *a priest of some deity*: cultor deum matris, *a priest of Cybele*, Suet.

cultrārius, ii, *m.* [culter] *he who slew the victim* (for sacrifice): Suet.

cultrix, īcis, *f.* [colo] *she who tends* or *takes care of*: Cic. II. *a female inhabitant*: nemorum Latonia virgo, Virg.: arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat haec aetas, Ov.

cultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a tilling, cultivating, tending*: agri, Cic. In *plur.*: agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. *Absol.*: *agriculture, husbandry*: Hor. II. Fig. of the mind: *care, culture, cultivation*: animi philosophia est, Cic. *Absol.*: si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. 2. *a courting, honouring*: potentis amici, id.

cultus, a, um, *Part.* [colo]. II. Adj.: *cultivated, tilled*: ager cultior, Varr.: ager cultissimus, Cic. 2. Fig.: *ornamented, polished, elegant, cultivated*: matrona vetita purpura culta, Suet.

cultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] 1 It. *a tilling, tending, keeping; care, cultivation, culture*: quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? Cic.: agrorum, Liv.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. II. Fig. of mental objects: malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training*, id.: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. 2. *worship, reverence*: philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudivit, Cic. 3. Esp. *manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, civilization*, etc.: eadem mediocritas ad eamnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id.: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absunt, Caes.: and in *plur.*: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. In a bad sense: *luxury, wantonness*: lubido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. 4. *dress, splendour* or *elegance of dress*: regius, Nep.: militaris, Liv.

cŭlullus, i, *m.* *a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl*: Hor.

cum (orig. form **com**) [Sans. *sam*; Gr. *σύν, ξύν*] *prep.* with *abl.*: *with, together with, in connection* or *company with, along with*: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter.: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic.: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Caes. So of things, to denote the *being furnished, endowed with*, etc.: fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic.: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, *that no slave should be armed*, Cic.: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. II. To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: egone abs te abii hinc hodie cum diluculo? Pl.: cum prima luce, Cic.: cum orta solis, Sall.: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, *at the same time with*, Caes. III. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner of an action: *with, in, under, among, to*, etc. (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, *to my loss*, Pl.: cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic.: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes.: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic.: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *amid many tears*, Caes.: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, *was tortured and put to death*, id.: cum virtute vivere, Cic. 2. Cum eo quod *or* ut (ne), to add, qualify, *or* limit: *in regard that, under the condition, with the exception, that*, etc.: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, id.: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. 3. Cum diis volentibus, *etc., with God's help, by the will of God*: volentibu' cum magnis dis, Enn. in Cic.: agite, cum dis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 4. With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, *etc.*) for our *fold*: cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. IV. To denote a means or instrument: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Virg. V. With words which designate intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, comparison, *etc.*: reputare cum animo, Sall.: cum aliquo proelio dimicare, Cic.: conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes.

VI. *Cum* as an enclitic. So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, *etc.*: Cic.: and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum. VII. In compounds the old form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m*: comburo, compono, committo: sometimes also before vowels: comes, comitium, and comitor: *m* was assimilated before *l, n, r*: colligo, connecto, corripio: changed into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before *h*: coarguo, coeo, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo. In signif. it designates, 1. union: concurrere, *to run together*, coire, *to meet*, etc. 2. completeness: comedere, *to eat up*; contundere, *to hammer to pieces*; conficere, *to finish*; consequi, *to obtain*: hence like the English prefix *be*: colinere, *to besmear*; consternere, *to bestrew*. 3. effort: conjicere, *to hurl*; concutere, *to shake violently*. The follg. is considered a compound with cum: cumprimis (or perh. better, cum primis), *especially, particularly*: Cic.

cum, *conj. when*: v. quum.

cumba, ae, v. cymba.

cŭmĕra, ae, *f.* *a chest* or *box to keep grain in*: Hor.

cŭminum (cym.), i, *n.* = *κύμινον*: Plin.: used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face: whence, exsangue cuminum, Hor.: pallentis grana cumini, Pers.

cummaxime, v. quum.

cumprimis, v. cum, *fin.*

cumque (quomque and cunque), *adv.* [quumque] an affix denoting universality: *-ever, -soever*: usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiscumque, *etc.*: very rarely standing alone: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, *whenever I call*, Hor.

cŭmŭlātē, *adv. amply, abundantly, copiously*: Cic.

cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo]. II. Adj.: *increased, augmented*: eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatiore, Cic. 2. *full, complete, perfect*: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulataeque virtutis (est), id. Poet.: veniam cumulatam sorte remittam, *i. e.* cumulate referam, Virg. With *gen.*: scelerum cumulatissime, Pl.

cŭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [cumulus] *to heap* or *pile up*: materiem, Lucr.: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. Fig.: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. II. *to store up, to increase, amass, accumulate*. With *abl.*: aes alienum usuris, Liv.: haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Without *abl.*: invidiam, Liv. III. *to fill full, overload*, etc. With *abl.*: fossas corporibus, Tac.: altaria donis, Virg. Without *abl.*: altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Fig.: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, Cic. With *ex*: (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, id.

cŭmŭlus, i, *m.* *a heap, a pile*: in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv.: aquarum, Ov.: arenae, Virg.: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows in a heap*, id. II. *an overheap, an overfulness, a surplus, accession, increase*: *a summit, crown*, etc.: dierum, Cic.: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id.: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id.: addit perfidiae cumulum, *he crowns his perfidy*, Ov. [The root CUM denotes "*roundness*," either of *swelling* or *bending*: seen in *κύμβη, κύμβος*: in cubo and the compds. of *cumbo*: cf. *tum-eo* and *tum-ulus*.] (Hence Fr. *combla*.)

cūnābŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [cunae] *a cradle*: Cic. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. II. Meton.: *the earliest abode, dwelling-place*: gentis nostrae, id. 2. Like our *cradle*, for *birth, origin*: a primis cunabulis, *from earliest childhood*, Col.: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, *i. e. not by birth*, Cic.

cūnae, arum, *f. plu.* *a cradle*: Cic. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. II. Meton.: like our *cradle*: *birth* or *earliest childhood*: id. [*Cunae*, a contraction, of *cubinae*, from root CUB, "lie."]

cunctābundus (cont.), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor] *lingering, loitering, delay-*

ing (rare): milites cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv.

cunctans (cont.), antis, *Part.* [cunctor]. ‖. Adj.: *lingering, dilatory:* ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Of things (poet. and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, *more slow*, Lucr.

cunctanter (cont.), *adv. slowly, with delay:* Liv.

cunctātio (cont.), ōnis, *f.* [cunctor] *a tarrying, lingering, delay, hesitation, doubt:* stadium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic.: major invadendi, Liv.: cunctatione magnus quam temeritate prodesse, *by biding their time*, Tac. In *plur.*: id.

cunctātor (cont.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a loiterer, lingerer, one who defers* or *hesitates.* In a bad sense: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. In a good sense: (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, id.

cunctātus (cont.), a, um, *Part.* [cunctor]. ‖. Adj.: a doubtful form for cunctans, *q. v.*

cuneo, for cunctor: Pl.

cunctor (contor), atus, 1. *v. dep. to tarry, wait, abide, linger, loiter, hesitate:* constr.: *absol.*, with the *inf.*, or a *depend. clause. Absol.:* sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv.: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. With *inf.* (rare): non est cunctandum profiteri, Cic. With *clause* (also rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall.: non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decerteret, Caes. *Impersonal:* nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. ‖. Poet. of things: tardum cunctatur olivum, *flows slowly*, Lucr.

cunctus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctus or cojunctus] *all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire:* cunctus senatus, Cic.: senatus populusque, Liv.: orbis terrarum, Virg. *Plur.:* cuncta maris terraeque patebant, Sall.: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.:* hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. Esp. in *neutr. plur.:* vial cuncta, Lucr.: terrarum, Hor.

cūnĕātim, *adv.* [cuneo] *in the form of a wedge:* cuneatim constituerunt hostes, Caes.

cūnĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [cuneo]. ‖. Adj.: *wedge-shaped:* collis acumine longo, Ov.: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv.

cūnĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [cuneus] *a little wedge:* Cic.

cūnĕus, i, *m. a wedge:* Att. in Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, *tapers almost like a wedge*, Tac. ‖. Meton.: *troops drawn up in the form of a wedge:* Caes.: Liv.: acies per cuneos compositur, Tac. 2. *the wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre:* Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 371. Poet.: *the spectators:* ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phaedr. (Hence It. *conio*; Fr. *coin.*)

cūnīcŭlus, i, *m. a rabbit, coney:* Plin. ‖. Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): *a passage under ground, cavity, canal,* etc.: Cic. 2. Milit. *t. t. a mine:* Caes.: Liv.: Cic. Fig.: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. (Hence It. *coniglio.*)

cunnus, i, *m. a courtesan:* Hor.

cunque, *adv.* v. cumque.

cūpa, ae, *f. a tub, cask,* etc.: Caes.: Cic. (Hence It. *coppa*; Fr. *coupe.*)

cūpēdĭa (cupp.), ae, *f. daintiness, lickerishness:* Cic.

cūpēdĭa (cupp.), orum, *n. plu.* and cupediae, arum, *f. plu. dainty dishes, til-bits, delicacies:* Pl.

cūpēdĭnārius (cupp.), a, um, *adj.* [cupedia] *pertaining to dainty dishes* or *delicacies.* ‖. Subst. cupedinarius, ii, *m. a cook, confectioner:* Ter.

cūpēdo, inis, *f. desire:* Lucr.: v. cupido, *init.*

cūpes (cupp.), ēdis, *m. a lover of delicacies:* Pl.

cūpĭdē, *adv. eagerly, passionately:* suos agros studiose colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant, Cic.

cūpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cupidus] *a desire, wish, longing.* ‖. In a good sense: with *gen.:* cupiditas insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. *Absol.:* ne aut temere desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, *through over-eagerness*, id. ‖. In a bad sense: *greediness, unbridled desire, lust, passion,* etc.: with *gen.:* pecuniae, Caes. *Absol.:* caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Caes. 2. Esp. *greediness of money, avarice, covetousness:* nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. 3. *partiality, spirit of party:* Liv.

cūpīdo (cūpēdo or cuppēdo, Lucr.), inis, *f.* (in Hor. always *m.*) [cupio] *desire, wish, longing, eagerness.* ‖. In a good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv.: cupido gloriae, Sall. ‖. In a bad sense: *greediness, lust,* etc.: with *gen.:* avaritiae et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr.: caeca cupido praedae, Ov.: novae fortunae, Liv. In *plur.:* malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. *Absol.:* bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso, Hor. In *plur.:* responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, id. ‖. *amorous desire, love:* differor cupidine ejus, Pl.: visae virginis, Ov. ‖. *avarice, covetousness:* nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor.: in *plur.*: Tac.

cūpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *longing for, yearning after, desiring, eager, loving,* etc.: constr. with *gen., abl., inf., in,* or *absol.* ‖. In a good sense: ejus videndi cupidus, Ter.: bellandi, Caes.: te audiendi, Cic.: moriri, Ov.: cupidus in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, *keen*, Cic. Of things: equorum vis cupida, Lucr. ‖. In a bad sense: *passionately desiring, eager, greedy, lustful,* etc.: auri, Pl.: pecuniae, Cic.: rerum novarum, Caes.: stultus cupidusque, Hor. ‖. *longing from love, languishing for, loving:* neu me cupidum eo (*sc.* ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset, Ter. Of things: cupidis amplectitur ulnis, Ov.: manus, id.: linguae, id. ‖V. *desirous of money, avaricious, covetous:* Suet. ‖V. *devoted to a party, partial:* quaestores vehementer cupidi (Verris), Cic.: judices, Tac.

cūpiens, entis, *Part.* [cupio]. ‖. Adj.: *desirous, longing, eager for* with *gen.:* nuptiarum, Pl. *Absol.:* ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac.: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall.

cūpienter, *adv. desirously, earnestly,* etc.: cupienter petere, Pl.

cūpio, īvi or ii, ītum, 3. *v. a. to long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will): constr. with *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.*, and *part., subj.*, or *absol.*: eadem cupere, eadem odisse, Sall.: domum alius, alius agros cupere, id. In *part. perf.:* Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupita, Ov. With *inf.:* emori cupio, Ter.: te celare de phaleris, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.:* te tua frui virtute cupimus, id. With *acc.* and *part.:* Cu. Quis nominat me? Ph. Qui te conventum cupit, Pl. With *subj.:* cupio ut impetret, id. *Absol.:* qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. ‖. With *dat.* or *gen.* dep. on *causa: to be favourable* or *inclined to, to favour, to wish well to,* etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes.: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic.: cupio omnia quae vis, *I am entirely at your service*, Hor.

cūpītor, ōris, *m.* [cupio] *one who desires* or *wishes* (very rare): incredibilium, Tac.

cūpītus, a, um, *Part.* [cupio].

cuppedia, cuppedinarius, and **cuppedo,** v. cuped.

cupressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus] *a grove of cypress-trees:* Cic.

cupressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of cypress:* signa Junonia, Liv.

cupressĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus fero] *cypress-bearing:* Ov.

cupressus, i, *f.* (*abl.* cupresso, Virg.: cupressu, Ov.: access. form more like the Gr. *plur.* cyparissi coniferae, Virg.) = κυπάρισσοι *the cypress;* sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Virg.: Hor. ‖. Meton.: *a box of cypress-wood:* abl. cupresso, id.

cur (old orthogr. quor, or quur) *adv.* [contr. from cui rei] *for what reason, wherefore, why.* ‖. Relat.: duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic.: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. ‖. Interrog. foll. by *indic.* in direct sentences; by *subj.* in indirect: heu me miserum! cur se-

natum cogor reprehendere? Cic.: cur hunc quisquam ab officio discessurum iudicaret, Caes. In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosus est cur? Hor.

cūra, ae, *f. watchfulness, painstaking, attention, solicitude, care* (opp. to negligentia, *etc.*). *Absol.*: haec acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, Cic.: in re una consumere curam, Hor. In *plur.*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic. 2. With *gen.*: *care, attention, management, business, concern*, etc.: difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, id.: deorum, Liv.: magni Caesaris, Hor. 3. curae (alicui) esse, *to be an object of business, concern*, etc.: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, *that he would attend to that matter*, Caes.: tibi erit eidem, cui salus mihi fuit, etiam dignitas curae, *who had a regard for my welfare*, Cic. With *de*: de ceteris senatui curae fore, *the senate would take care of the rest*, Sall. In the same sense also, 4. curae aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, id. II. Esp. of public business: *administration, charge, office*: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, id.: serarii, Suet. III. Meton.: *a written work, writing*: quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac.: Ov. In *plu.*: Tac.

2. *an attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae, *i. e. the swineherd Cumaeus*, Ov.

IV. *sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble*: animus lassus, cura confectus, Ter.: curae metusque, Cic.: cura et sollicitudo, id.: atra, Hor. 2. Esp. *the care or anxiety of love* (poet.): tua sub nostro pectore cura, Ov.: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. Hence, Meton.: *the loved object, mistress*: id. [Perh. connected with quaero: the ancient orthography of the verb curo was coero.] (Hence Fr. *cure*.)

cūrābilis, e, *adj.* [cura] *that is to be apprehended or feared*: Juv.

curalium, ii, v. coralium.

cūrātē, *adv. with attention, carefully, diligently*: in *comp.* only: Tac.

cūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [cura] *a taking care of, administration, management, oversight, charge*: me simas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Pl.: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic.: curatio et administratio rerum, id.: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (for hujus rei) *why does this trouble you?* Pl. II. Esp. *management of state affairs, administration, office*, etc.: Cic.: Liv. 2. In medic.: *healing, cure*: Cic.

cūrātor (old orthogr. COERATOR), ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent*: suntoque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque solemnium, Cic.: fidus negotiorum dall.: muris reficiendis, Cic.

II. In law: *a guardian, curator, trustee*: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 122.

cūrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *management, care, attendance*: Ter.

cūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo]. I. Adj.: *careful, solicitous, anxious*: curatissimae preces, Tac. 2. *well kept, in good condition*: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cuto visea, Hor.

curculio (gurg.), ōnis, *m. a corn-worm, weevil*: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. (Hence It. *gorgolione*; Sp. *gorgojo*.)

curculiunculus, i, *m. dim.* [curculio] *a little weevil, for something trifling, worthless*: Pl.

cūria, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Sabine word Quiris or Curis] *one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people*: Liv. 2. *the Senate* (as being the representative of the curiae): id.: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. II. Meton.: *one of the structures built for the religious services of the curiae*: Sallorum, Cic. Hence, dies curiae, *a festival day*, id.: v. Smith's Ant. 123. 2. *one of the edifices in which the Senate held its meetings* (commonly the Curia Hostilia), *the Curia, senate-house*: Liv.: Cic. 3. *the places of assembly of provincial councils*: id.: Ov.

cūriālis, e, *adj.* [curia] *pertaining to a curia or division of the people*: also, subst.: *a fellow-citizen of the same curia*: Pl.: Tac.

cūriātim, *adv.* [id.] *by curiae* (very rare): populum consuluit, Cic.

cūriātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the curiae*: comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiae*, Cic.: Liv.: lex, *passed in such a comitia*, Cic.

cūrio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *the priest of a curia*: Varr.: maximus, *he who presided over all the curiae*, Liv.

cūrio, ōnis, *m.* [cura] *one wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated*: Pl.

cūriōsē, *adv. with care, carefully*, etc.: cavere, Suet. II. Of style: *too nicely, affectedly*: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. III. *curiously, inquisitively*: inquirerem, Suet. *Comp.*: curiosius conquiram, Cic.

cūriōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curiosus] *desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare): Cic.

cūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *careful, thoughtful, painstaking, diligent*: with *in* or *ad*: in omni historia curiosus, Cic.: ad investigandum curiosior, id. II. Esp.: *eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive*: in a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, id.

2. In a bad sense: primum patere me esse curiosum, id. Subst.: *a spy or scout*: curiosum ac speculatorem ratus, Suet. III. *care-worn, emaciated*: belua, Pl.

curis, v. quiritis.

cūrius, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *full of sorrow, grievous*: infortunium, Pl.

cūro (old orthog. COERO), avi, atum 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about*, etc.: constr.: with the *acc.* the *acc. of the gerund*, the *inf.*, the *subj.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* With acc. curare omnia diligentissime, Cic.: coenam, Pl.: cadaver, Suet.: Aegyptii jussi corpus suo more curare, *to embalm*, Curt.: in other cases, corpus curare meum, *to nourish, to refresh oneself*: Liv.: se, membra, Hor.: alia *or* aliud cura, a conversational phrase, *never mind, do not distress yourself*, etc.: Ter. With *acc. of the gerund or gerundive*: *to get done, cause to be done, to order, to urge on*, etc.: pontem in Ararі faciundum curat, Caes.: buculam faciendam, Cic. With *inf.* (most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble*, id.: aspice, si quid et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor. With the *subj.*: si id fecisset, se curaturum ut oculum amitteret, Cic. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, *etc.*), *take care of your health*, id.: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. With *dat.*: illis curandum censeo, Pl. *Absol.*: curasti probe, Ter.: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *acted*, Sall.: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, *carried their operations too far*, Tac. *Pass. impers.*: curabitur, Ter. 2. Poet. of things: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. II. Esp. *to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc.: bellum maritimum curare, Liv.: Asiam, Tac.

III. In medic.: *to heal, cure*: an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? Cic. Rar.: *to operate*: qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint. IV. In mercantile lang.: *to settle* or *adjust accounts, to pay*, etc.: curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv.: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic.

curriculum, i, *n.* [curro] *a running, course*: conjicere se in curriculum, Pl. *Abl.*: curriculo, *adv.*: *at full speed, swiftly*: Ter. II. Esp. *a race, raceground, racecourse*: athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic.: Liv.: Hor. So of heavenly bodies, *course, orbit*: solis et lunae, Cic. Fig.: *course, career*: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensam gloriae, id.: hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis, id. 2. *a chariot for racing*: Tac. Hence, 3. *a chariot* in gen.: Curt.

curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* *to run, to make speed* (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, *etc.*), *to hasten, hurry*: si ingredieris curre, si curris advola, Cic.: nantae per omne audaces mare qui currunt, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: ad me curritur, Ter. Rarely with *acc.*: qui stadium currit, Cic.: currimus aequor,

Virg. Proverb.: currentem incitare or instigare, etc., *to spur a willing horse*: Cic. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): *to run, flow, roll*, etc.: soi currens, Lucr.: amnes in aequora currunt, Virg. ‖ Fig.: procilvius currit oratio, *the argument runs headlong*, Cic.: currit ferox aetas, *flies away, passes*, Hor. (Hence It. *correre*; Fr. *courir*.)

currus, ūs, *m.* [curro] *a chariot, car, wain*: Lucr.: Cic. ‖. Esp. *a triumphal car*: id.: aurei, Hor. Hence, Meton.: *a triumph*: quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem, Cic. ‖‖. Poet. transf.: *a ship, boat*: Cat. 2. *the horses in a chariot*: Virg. 3. *a plough with wheels*: id.

cursim, *adv.* [id.] *quickly, swiftly, hastily*: nunquam aeque cursim curram, Pl.: ille sensim dicebat quod causae prodesset: tu cursim dicis aliena, Cic.

cursĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [curso] *to run about, run hither and thither* (rare): sursum deorsum, Ter.: huc et illuc, Hor.

curso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [curro] *to run hither and thither* (rare): ultro citro, Cic.: huc illuc, id.: per urbem, Tac. *Pass. impers.*: cursari rursum prorsum, Ter.

cursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a runner*, and esp. *a runner in a race, racer*: Lucr.: Cic. Also of *a chariot-racer*: Ov. ‖. *a courier*: Nep. ‖‖. *a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee*: Suet.

cursūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a running, haste, speed*: Pl.

cursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* (*on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship*, etc.), *a course, voyage, journey*, etc.: ingressus, cursus, accubitio, Cic.: ibi cursu, luctando, esse exercebant, Pl.: strictis gladiis cursu in hostes feruntur, *at a run*, Liv.: cursus in Graeciam per tram provinciam, Cic.: Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros, Ov. Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *to maintain a direct course, to go straightforward, straight ahead*: equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant, Caes.: Dionysius quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic.: cursum exspectare, *to wait for a passage*, i. e. *a fair wind*, id. Of things: solis cursus lunaeque meatus expediam, Lucr.: stellarum, Cic.: longarum navium, Caes. ‖. Fig.: *a course, progress, direction*, etc.: perspicis qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic.: continuus cursus proeliorum, Tac.: cursus vocis per omnes sonos, Cic.: in cursu meus dolor est, *goes on*, Ov (Hence Ital. *corso*; Fr. *cours*.)

curto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [curtus] *to shorten, diminish* (rare): Hor.

curtus, a, um, *adj. shortened, mutilated, broken*: dolia, Lucr.: vasa, Juv. ‖. Fig.: *mean, common*: res, Hor.: curta oratio, *defective, incomplete*, Cic. (Root CUR, perh. the same as Gr. κυρτός; Germ. *kurz*.)

cūrŭlis, e, *adj.* [currus] *pertaining to a chariot*: equi, *the four horses provided at the expence of the state for the games of the circus*, Liv.: triumphi, i. e. *upon a chariot* (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Esp.: sella curulis, *the curule chair*, inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called *magistratus curules* (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Cic.: Liv.: ebur, Hor.: sedes, Tac.: and *absol.* curulis, is, *f.*: Suet.

curvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [curvo] *a bending, bend, vaulting*: Ov.

curvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, rounding, bend*: Plin. ‖. Meton.: *a vault*: rotae, i. e. *the rim*, Ov.

curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [curvus] *to crook, bend, bow, curve*: curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov.: Hadriae curvantis Calabros sinus, Hor.: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Fig.: *to bend, to move*: nec (te) vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat, Hor.

curvus, a, um, *adj. crooked, bent, curved* (a poet. word): curvi moderator aratri, Lucr.: falces, Virg.: ungues, Hor.: flumen, *winding*, Virg.: mare, *rising on high, rough*, Ov. 2. Of persons: *stooping, bent with age, toil*, etc.: curvus arator, Virg.: membra, Ov. Fig.: scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, *distinguish between right and wrong*, Hor. [Prob. same root as curtus, *q. v.*] (Hence It. *corvetta*; Sp. *corveta*; Fr. *courbette*.)

cuspis, ĭdis, *f. a point, spike*: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes.: acuta cuspide contos expediunt, Virg.: auratum est (telum), et cuspide fulget acuta, Ov. ‖. Meton.: *a spear, javelin, lance*: Virg.: Liv. 2. *the trident of Neptune*: Ov. 3. *a scorpion's sting*: id.

custōdia, ae, *f.* [custos] *a watching, watch, guard, care*: in custodiam aliquem recipere, Pl.: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard*, id.: dura matrum, *care, oversight*, Hor.: navium longarum, Caes.: ignis (Vestae), Cic.: urbis, Liv. ‖. Meton.: usu. in *plur.*: *persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch*: colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic.: neque clam transire propter custodias Menaplorum possent, Caes. In *sing.*: absit custodia regis, Ov. 2. *a place where guard is kept, a watch-* or *guard-house*: haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. In *plur.*: id. ‖‖. *custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint* (rare): nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (*sc.* Philopoemenis capti) satis credebant, Liv.: libera, *confinement in one's house*, id.: and in *plur.*: in liberis custodiis, Sall. Fig.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia, Cic. Meton.: *a place of confinement, a prison*: id. 2. *persons in confinement, captives, prisoners*: in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet.

custōdio, īvi *v.* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (*fut. pass.* custodibitur, Pl.) [id.] *to watch, keep, protect, defend, guard*: Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam custodiat, incolumemque conservet, Cic.: tuum corpus dormumque, id. With *ab*: poma ab insomni dracone Ov. With mental objects: id quod tradatus posse percipere animo et memoria custodire, Cic. ‖. *to withhold, keep back, to preserve, keep*: librum, id.: codicillos, Suet. 2. *to hold in custody, hold captive*: ducem praedonum, Cic.: obsides, Caes.

custos, ōdis, *c. a keeper, warder, watchman, guardian, overseer, preserver, protector*, etc.: corporis, Nep.: portae, Cic.: fani, id.: gregis, Virg. Of *teachers of youth*: Ter.: Hor.: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. In a hostile sense: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes.: te sub custode teneho, Hor. Of dogs: Virg. Of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, Cic. Of *a quiver*: telorum, Ov.: of *an incense box*: turis, id. 2. *a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put*: Cic.

cūtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cutis] *the thin external skin* or *cuticle*: Juv.

cūtis, is, *f. the skin*: Hor. Proverb.: ego te intus et in cute novi, *thoroughly*, Pers. [Gr. κύτος; Germ. *haut*; Eng. *hide*.]

cȳăthisso, 1. *v. n.* = κυαθίζω, *to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer*: Pl.

cȳăthus, i, *m.* = κύαθος, *a cup, drinking-cup*: Pl.: Hor.

cybaea, ae, *v.* the following.

cybaeus, a, um, *adj.* [κύπη, κυβή, cupa] *pertaining to a kind of ship*: navem maximam, Cic. Absol.: cybaea, ae, *f.*: id.

cybĭōcatēs, ae, *m.* = Κυβιοδάκτης, *a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy*, and afterw. of *the Emperor Vespasian*: Suet.

cyclădātus, i, *m.* [cyclas] *clothed with a cyclas*: Suet.

cyclas, ădis, *f.* = κυκλάς (circular), *a state-robe of women, with a border running around it*: Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 125.

cyclĭcus, i, *m.* = κυκλικός, *a cyclic poet*: scriptor, Hor.

cygnēus (cycn.), a, um, *adj.* = κύκνειος, *pertaining to a swan*: vox, Cic.: plumae, Ov.

cygnus (cycnus) (ȳ, Hor.), i, *m.* = κύκνος, *a swan*: Cic. Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis: Lucr.: certent cygnis ululae, Virg. Meton.: *a poet*: Dircaeus, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor. (Hence It. *cigno*; Fr. *cygne*.)

cylindrus, dri, *m.* = κύλινδρος, *a roller, cylinder*: Cic. ‖. *a roller for levelling the ground*. Virg.

cymba (cumba), ae, *f.* = κύμβη, *boat, skiff*: Cic.: Ov. Esp. *the boat of Charon*: Virg.: Hor.

cymbălum, i, *n.* = κύμβαλον, *a cymbal*: an instrument consisting of two

hollow plates of bronze, *etc.*, which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, *etc.* (usu. in *plur.*): Virg.: Cic.

cymbĭum, ĭi, *n.* = κυμβίον, *a small drinking vessel*: Virg.

cyminum, i, v. cuminum.

cynicē, *adv. after the manner of the Cynics*: Pl.

cynicus, i, *m.* = κυνικός (dog-like), *a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic*: Cic.: Hor.: dolia nudi non ardent Cynici, i. e. *of Diogenes*, Juv.

cynocephălus, i, *m.* = κυνοκέφαλος, *an African ape with a dog's head*: Cic.

cynosūra, æ, *f.* = Κυνοσουρά (hound's tail), *a constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear*: Ov.

cyparissus, i, v. cupressus.

cytisus, i, *c.* = κύτισος, *a leguminous shrub*, highly esteemed as food for cattle by the ancients; prob. *the shrubby small-clover*: Virg.

D.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental, being most closely connected with *t*, the thin dental; and less closely with the other medial mutes, *b* and *g*. I. Interchanges of D with other letters. 1. *D* and *T*. At the end of words *t* was frequently substituted for it in early times; hence some modern editors write *at* for *ad*, *aput* for *apud*, etc. *T* and *d* are interchanged also in the derivation of words: *e. g.* from *mentior* comes *mendax*, from *quattuor quadraginta*, etc. 2. *Du* and *B*. At the beginning of words, *du* followed by a vowel has been changed into *b*: *e. g.*: *duellum, bellum; duis, bis; duonus, bonus*. In some cases, the *d* has been dropped, and the vowel with which it was connected slightly modified: *e. g.*: *duīginti* became *vīginti*; *Diamus, Jamus*. 3. *D* and *R*: *e. g.*: *auris, audio; ar, ad; apor, apud*. 4. *D* and *L*: *e. g.*: *pando, palam; scando, scala; dacrima, lacrima*; Οδυσσεύς, *Ulixes*; *sedes, sella*; *mando, mala*. 5. *D* and *S*: *e. g.*: ῥόδον, *rosa*; μέσος, *medius*; so the Sabine name *Clausus* became *Claudius*. 6. In compound words, *d* at the end of the first portion of the compound is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: *e. g.*: *ac-cedo; af-ficio; ag-gredior: al-ludo; ap-parare; ar-rigo; as-sidere*. So *quip-piam* for *quid-piam*; *quic-quam* for *quid-quam*. When in such cases, *d* is followed by *s* and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: *e. g. a-scendo, a-stringo*. The same thing takes place when *d* is followed by the nasal *gn*: *e. g.*: *a-gnatus, a-gnosco*. 7. In inflection *d* is either omitted before *s*, or (rarely) assimilated: *e. g.*: *custos* for *custod-s*: *lac-si*, for *laed-si*: but *ces-si*, for *ced-si*. II. Changes of *D* in the Romance languages: 1. *D* into *Z*, especially *di* into *s*: *e. g.*: Lat. *ardens, pendulus*, It. *arsente, penzolo*; Lat. *modius, radius*, It. *mezzo, razzo*. 2. *Di* into *G* or *J*: *e. g.*: Lat. *hodie*, It. *oggi*; Lat. *dies, diurnus*, Fr. *jour*. 3. *D* into *L*: *e. g.*: Lat. *caducus, cicada, hedera*, It. *caluco, cicala, ellera*. 4. *D* into *R* (rare): *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas, lampadis*, Sp. *lampara*. 5. *D* into *N*: *e. g.*: Lat. *lampas, lampadis*, It. *lampana*; Lat. *perdix*, It. *pernice*. 6. Omission of *D*: (i) in French, between two vowels: *e. g.*: Lat. *audire, gladius, fides, nudus, videre*, Fr. *ouïr, glaive, foi, nu, voir*. (ii) In Italian at the end of words: *e. g.*: Lat. *ad, apud, modo, fides*, It. *a, appo, mò, fè*. III. In the oldest period of the language, the *ablat. sing.* ended in *d*: MARĬD, DICTATORĔD, IN ALTOD MARĬD, on the Col. Rostr. 2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in *d*, which *d* was afterwards usually dropped: *e. g. prod* in *prod-ire, prod-esse*: *red* in *red-ire, red-dere*; *sed* in *sed-itio*: IV. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, *etc.*; in epitaphs, D. M. = Dīis Manĭbus.

N.B. The use of the symbol D as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral Ⓘ or CIↃ = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by D.

dăcicus, i, *m.* (sc. numus) *a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians*: Suet.

dacrima, v. lacrima.

dactўlicus, a, um, *adj.* = δακτυλικός, *dactylic*: numerus, Cic.

dactўlus, i, *m.* = δάκτυλος (*a finger*: hence), in metre, *the foot* — ◡ ◡ (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic.

daedălus, a, um, *adj.* [Daedalus] *skilful, cunning in workmanship*. Act.: Circe, Virg. With *gen.*: verborum daedala lingua, *the word-framing tongue*, Lucr. Pass.: *curiously wrought, skilfully made, variously adorned*, etc. = δαιδάλεος: signa, id.: tellus, *variegated*, id.

dāma, æ, *f.* (*m.*, Virg.) *a fallow-deer, buck or doe*: Virg. (Hence It. *daino, daina*; Fr. *daim, daine*.)

damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [damno] *condemnation*: quid est illa damnatione judicatum? Cic. In *plur.*: acerbissimae damnationes, libidinosissimae liberationes, id. With the name of the offence: ambitus, id.

damnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *damnatory, condemnatory* (rare): damnatorium suum judicium dabat, Cic.

damnātus, a, um, *Part.* [damno] *condemned*: and II. Adj. meton.: *reprobate, criminal*: Cic.

damnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum facio] *hurtful, injurious, pernicious*: bestia, Pl.

damnĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum gero] *harm-bringing, pernicious*: Pl.

damno, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [damnum] legal *t. t. to doom, condemn, to sentence*: constr. with *acc.* alone, with the *acc.* and *gen.* (of the crime and punishment), *abl.*, *de*, *in*, etc. ille damnatus est, Cic.: ambitus damnati, Caes.: furti, Cic.: capitis, Caes.: capite, Cic.: de vi et de majestate, id. Of the suit itself: causa judicata atque damnata, id. II. Of the plaintiff: *to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him* (rare): C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. III. Gen. and not as legal *t. t.*: *to doom, condemn*: aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor.: damnabis tu quoque votis, Virg.: voti, Liv.: morti damnatus ut esset, Lucr.: Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, Virg. (Hence Sp. *dañar*.)

damnōsē, *adv. hurtfully, harmfully*: nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti, *to the injury of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*, Hor.

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum] I. Act.: *hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, destructive*: quid tibi commerci est cum dis damnosissimis? Pl.: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. II. Pass.: *wronged, injured, unfortunate*: senex, Pl. III. Reflect.: *hurting oneself, wasteful, prodigal, unthrifty*: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet.

damnum, i, n. (also written dampnum in MSS.) *hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss*: opp. to lucrum: haud scit, paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter.: si in maximis lucris paulum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic.: exercitum Caesar duarum cohortium damno reduxit, Caes.: facere, *to sustain*: ubi damnum praestet facere quam lucrum, Pl.: Cic.: ferre (a favourite expression with Ovid): pervenit ad miseros damno gravione colonos pestis, Ov.: naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv.: damnum infectum, *damage to property not done, but which a person has reason to fear*, Cic. II. In law, *a fine, penalty*: (leges) eos morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. [The root DAM appears to denote "loss" and "doom:" cf. A. S. *dem*, "hurt, loss."] (Hence Fr. *dommage*; Eng. *damage*: also Fr. *dammier*, "danger;" Eng. *danger*.)

dānista, æ, *m.* = δανειστής, *a moneylender, usurer*: Pl.

dānistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δανειστικός, *money-lending, usurious*: Pl.

dano, v. do *ad init.*

dăpĭno, 1. v. a. *to serve up as food*: Pl. [DAP, root of dapa.]

daps, dapis (*gen. plur.* seems not to occur), *f. a stately feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast*: Pinarii, extis adesis, ad ceteram venirent dapem, Liv.: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. sollemnes dapes et tristia dona, Virg. 2. Gen.: *a feast, banquet*, in the sing. and plur.: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, Hor.: Ov. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nituere Lyaeo, id.: ictae dapes, mensaque dejecta erat, Tac. [Root DAP, seen in δάπ-τω, δαπ-άνη.]

dapsilĕ, *adv. sumptuously, bountifully*: Suet.

dapsilis, e (*abl. plur.* dapsilis: Pl.) *adj.* [δαψιλής, dapes] *sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful*: sumptus, Pl.: dotes, id.

dătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [do] *giveable* (a comic word): nulla est mihi salus dativa, *I have no greeting to give*, Pl.

dătĭtim, *adv. by giving or tossing from one to the other*: isti qui inlunt datatim, *i. e.* in playing ball, Pl.

dătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [do] *a giving, allotting, making over* (rare): legum datio, Cic. 2. Meton.: *the right of alienation*: Liv. (Hence It. *dazio*; Sp. *dacio*; Fr. *daces*, "toll," "tax," which meaning *datio* had in middle-age Latin.)

dăto, avi, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to give frequently, give away* (rare): argentum amore, Pl.

dător, ōris, m. [id.] *a giver* (rare): adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, Virg. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*: Pl.

dātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a giving*: Pl.

dē, *prep.* with *ablat.* denotes the *departure* or *removal* of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*; *ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the surface of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *de*; and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *de*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*. Etymologically *de* is connected with δι-ά: and *dis-* (*dir*) and *di-*, used only in composition, are also of the same origin, the *s* being added as in *abs, obs, subs*, etc. [v. ab]: *down from, from, away from, out of*, etc.

A. Of space: **I.** With motion, denoting departure: *from, away from*: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to withdraw from*, Caes.: de vita decedere, Cic.: exire de vita, id. 2. Esp. in a downward direction: *down from*: decido de lecto praeceps, Pl.: de muro se dejicere, Caes. 3. Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds: haec agebantur in conventu, palam de sella, sic de loco superiore, Cic.: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. **II.** Without motion, to denote mere direction downwards: *from, down from*: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov.: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Virg. **III.** To denote any fixed spot, and hence abode, origin, the idea of belonging to, *etc.*: *of, at, in, from*: campo de via Latina, Cic.: aliquis de ponte, *i. e. a beggar*, Juv.: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov.

B. Of time: the point of departure: *after* (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Hence diem de die, *from day to day*: quum is diem de die differret, Liv. **II.** In the phrases de nocte, de vigilia, *etc.*, to denote the period *during* or *in the course of* which the action is done: hence it is less definite than the simple *abl.* which designates the precise time: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night*, Cic.: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, *about midnight*, Caes.: Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *in the course of the third watch*, id. In like manner, de die, de luce: de die potare, *by day, in the daytime*, Pl. Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, *in December*, Cic.

C. In gen. **I.** Of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection, or body, from which a part is taken: (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of*: hominem certum missi de comitibus meis, Cic.: panci de nostris cadunt, Caes. Hence, with *abl.* instead of the genitive case: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. Hence 2. esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, *etc.*: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter.: de suo, Cic. And *fig.*: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum apposui, Pl. **II.** To designate the material, *etc.* of which anything is made: *of, out of*: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic.: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. **III.** To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, *etc.*: de aliquo quaerere, id.: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, *etc.* **I.** To indicate the subject of thought, *etc.* (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, with respect to*: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes.: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. **II.** To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of*: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad judicium venisti, id.: qua de causa magno dolore adficiebantur, Caes.: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain*, Pl. Hence, 2. To designate that in conformity with which any thing is done: *according to, after*: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic.: de more vetusto, Virg.

E. with adjectives to form adverbial expressions. 1. De integro. *afresh*: ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. 2. De improviso, *unexpectedly*: Caes.: Cic. 3. De transverso, *unexpectedly*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, id.

F. In composition, the e becomes short before a vowel or h, as in dēhisco, dēinde, and coalesces with it in the poets; cf. dehinc, deinceps; sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, dego, from dehabeo, de-ago.

II. Signif.: 1. *down, away, off*: defero, deduco, defluo. 2. It denotes *deficiency*, or *reverses* the meaning of the root: = *un-, mis-, dis-*: decorico, deficio (*un*-make), dedamno, *to acquit*; dedecet, *it disgraces*. 3. *ceasing, preventing*: dedoleo, degrandinat. 4. *away, out*: deblatero, declamo. 5. *up, in pieces*, etc.: desurgo, defruor (*use up*), delacero. 6. *over, overmuch, much*: deauro, defleo, decanto, dealbo, delaboro, deamo. **III.** De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive: of this, the foregoing examples furnish instances. It is also frequently put after a simple relative.

dĕa, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* deabus in the combination dis deabusque, Cic.) *f.* [deus] *a goddess*: perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov.: venatrix, *i. e. Diana*, id.: silvarum, *the same*, id.: triplices, *i. e. the Fates*, id.

dē-albo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *to whitewash, plaster* (rare): Cic.

dēambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deambulo] *a walking, a promenading*: Ter.

dē-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade* (rare): deambulanti in litore, Suet.: quum satis erit deambulatum requiescemus, Cic.

dē-āmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to love much, dearly, to be greatly in love with*: illa, quam tuus gnatus amore multo deamat, deperit, Pl. Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, *I was quite charmed with*, id. 2. Like amo (*no. mx.*): *to be exceedingly obliged to*: deamo te, Syre, Ter.

dē-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disarm*: dearmatus exercitus, Liv.

dē-artŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [artus] lit. *to dismember, to tear limb from limb*: hence, fig. *to ruin* (very rare): fallaciis opes, Pl.

dē-ascio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ascio, ascia] *to hew or polish with an axe*. Fig.: *to cheat, to pluck*: Pl.

dē-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to rave like a Bacchanal, to rage* (very rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno audi si vis nunc jam, Ter. Poet. of things: *to rage much*: qua parte debacchantur ignes, Hor.

dēbellātor, ōris, m. [debello] *a conqueror* (very rare): ferarum, Virg.

dē-bello, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

I. Neutr.: *to bring a war to an end* (rare exc. in the pass. form)

Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: ne absente se debellaretur, id.: and in the *part. perf. absol.* debellato, *after the war is ended*: eum quasi debellato triumphare, id. ‖ Act.: 1. With cogn. obj.: *to fight out*: rixa super mero debellata, Hor. 2. With other obj.: *to war down, vanquish, subdue*: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. Fig.: olim fugisemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt.

dēbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [de-habeo] lit.: *to have* or *hold from*: hence, *to owe, to be in debt*. With *acc.* of thing, and *dat.* of person: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter.: appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Pass.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. Proverb.: animam debere, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. ‖ Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: *to owe, to be bound* or *liable to do* or *pay, to be under obligation*: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic.: hoc munus patriae debere, id.: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, *make over Turnus to me*, Virg. With *inf.* it is to be rendered *by ought, must, should*, etc.: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic.: Africam forte Tubero obtinere debebat, Caes.: ultima semper exspectanda dies homini, dicique beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. Poet. for necesse est, oportet (freq. in Lucret.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, Lucr. 2. Pass.: *to be due* or *owing*: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic.: honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! Virg. ‖ 3. *to owe thanks for, to be indebted for*: with *acc.*: esse pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum et confiteri debere, Caes.: o cui debere salutem confiteor, Ov.: vitam, id. *Absol.*: verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, Cic. ‖ IV. Mostly Poet. *to be bound* by fate or nature, *to be destined*: urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, *are destined to found*, Ov. More usually, Pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debentur, Virg.: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, id. *Absol.*: tempora Parcae debita complerant, id.: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, Nep. 2. Ludibrium alicui, *to become the sport of*: tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. (Hence It. *devere*; Fr. *devoir*.)

dēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [de-habilis] lit. *unhandy, unready*: hence, *disabled, weak, feeble, lamed, crippled*: si gladium imbecillo senî aut debili dederis, Cic.: ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv.: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Of inanimate things: ferrum, id.: pennae, Ov. ‖ Fig.: ingenio debilior, Tac.: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic.

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debilis] *weakness, feebleness, lameness, debility*: linguae, Cic.: membrorum, Liv. Absol.: Cic.: Liv. In *plur.*: Cic. Fig.: debilitas animi, id.

dēbĭlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debilito] *a weakening, maiming, weakness*, etc. (rare). Fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic.

dēbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [debilis] *to cripple, maim; to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble*: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv.: membra quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, *breaks its waves*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to crush, break down, discourage*: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic.: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id.: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debeo] *an owing, debt* (very rare): Cic.

dēbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a debtor*: Cic.: aeris, Hor. Fig. (mostly poet.): 1. *one bound to pay*: mercede soluta non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. 2. *one bound to give thanks for*: animae hujus, id.: vitae, id.

dēbĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *what is owing, a debt*: Cic. ‖ *a duty, obligation*, etc.: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. (Hence It. *detta*; Sp. *deuda*; Fr. *dette, dêbit.*)

dē-blătĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to prate about, to blab out* (very rare): Pl.

dē-cānto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to sing off, chant*; hence, *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (*cf.* cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic.: neu miserabiles decantes elegos, Hor. ‖ *to leave off singing*: hi jam decantaverant, *had sung their song out*, Cic.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n. to go away, depart, withdraw*: constr. *absol.*, with *de, ex*, or the *abl.*: decedamus, Pl.: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes.: in Cariam ex nostra provincia, Cic.: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, *have gone out of their course*, Caes. 2. Milit. *t. t. to withdraw, to evacuate*: de colle decedere, id. *Absol.*: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, id. 3. In official lang.: with provincia: *to retire from a province* on the expiration of a term of office, *to resign*: de provincia decessit, Cic.: e Cilicia, id. *Absol.*: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 4. With *dat.* of person: usu. with de via or via: *to make way for, get out of the way of* (as a mark of respect or abhorrence): decedite, Pl.: iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, Caes. *Pass.*: salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, *to be made way for*, Cic. 5. Fig. the same constr. but without *dat.*: *to deviate, go wrong*: se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, id. 6. Fig. *to depart* (from life), *to die*: si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic.: quum paterfamilias decessit, Caes. ‖ Of things: *to abate, subside, cease*: nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr.: decessisse inde aquam, *run off*, Liv.: decedere aestum, id.: de summa nihil decedet, *be wanting, fail*, Ter. 2. *to be subtracted from, to decrease*: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic.: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id sibi decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3. Poet.: *to go down, to set*: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg.: te veniente die, te decedente canebat, *of thee, at coming and declining day, he sang*, id. ‖ Fig.: *to depart from; to give up, resign, swerve from*: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic.: de jure nostro, id. *Pass. impers.*: de officio decessum, Liv. With simple *abl.*: decessit jure suo, id.: sententia, Tac. 2. *to give place, submit* or *yield to* (very rare): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. ‖ IV. For the simple verb (v. cedo) *to turn out, result*: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet.

dĕcem, *card. num. ten*: decem minae, Ter.: hominum millia decem, Caes.: fundi decem et tres, Cic. 2. Meton. for an indefinite number: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, Hor. [Gr. δέκα; Germ. *zehn*; Eng. *ten*.]

dĕcember, bris, *m.* [decem, like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] *the tenth month of the Roman year*, reckoned from March, *December* (containing, as now, 31 days): Cic.: acceptus Genio December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. 2. As closing the year, meton. *the* (past) *year*: hic tertius December, ex quo, Hor. ‖ Adj.: ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic.: libertate Decembri utere, *of the Saturnalia*, Hor.

dĕcem-jŭgis, is, *m.* [jugum] Lit. *adj. ten-yoked*; hence (with *currus* understood) *a ten-horse chariot* (very rare): Suet.

dĕcem-pĕda, ae, *f.* [pes] *a ten-foot measuring rod*: Cic.: Hor.

dĕcempĕdātor, ōris, *m.* [decempeda] *a land-surveyor*: Cic.

dĕcem-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [plico] *tenfold*: numerus hostium, Nep.

dĕcemprīmi, orum, *m. plu.* (or separately, decem primi) *the ten chief men* in the Senate or body of decurriones in the municipia and colonies: magistratus et decem primi, Cic.

dĕcem-scalmus, a, um, *adj.* [scalmus] *having ten thowls* or *rullocks*: actuariola, Cic.

dĕcemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri] *decemviral, of* or *belonging to the decemviri*: leges, i. e. *of the Twelve Tables*, Liv.: potestas, Tac.: sanus, Cic.: certaminibus, Liv.

dēcemvirātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir*: Cic.: Liv.

dēcem-viri, orum, *m. plu.* [vir] *a commission of ten*, the name of various magistrates at Rome. I. Decemviri legibus scribundis, *the composers of the Twelve Tables*: Cic.: Liv. In *sing.*: Cic.: Liv. II. Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, *a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes*: Cic. III. Decemviri sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had the charge of the Sibylline books*, originally 2 in number: Liv. IV. Decemviri agris dividundis: Cic.: Liv.

dēcens, entis, *Part.* [decet] I. Adj.: *seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit*: amictus, Ov.: motus, Hor. 2. Esp. of bodily symmetry: *handsome, comely, well-formed, noble*: forma, Ov.: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac.: malae, Hor.: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov.

dēcenter, *adv. becomingly, decently, properly, fitly*: decentissime descripta jura finium, Cic.: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor.: moesta, Ov. *Comp.*: Hor.

dēcentia, ae, *f.* [decens] *comeliness, decency*: colorum et figurarum, Cic.

dēceptus, a, um, *Part.* [decipio].

dēcēris, is, *f.* = δεκήρης (sc. ναῦς), *a ship having ten banks of oars*: Suet.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (the syncop. forms *decrerum, decrerim, decresse*, etc., are freq. and class.) Lit.: *to separate one thing from another*: hence, *to distinguish, settle, determine, judge*: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, Liv.: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter.: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. II. Esp. of a judge or public officer: *to decide, judge, determine, decree*; *to vote* for any thing: constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.*, with a *relat. clause*, with *de*, or *absol.*: si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, fidem (Druides) decernunt, Caes.: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios, Cic.: D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. Of individuals: Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, Cic. III. *to decide by combat*: hence also (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend*: proelium, id.: pugnam, Liv.: lapidibus et subselliorum fragminibus, Suet.: acie, Liv. *Absol.*: decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes. 2. Fig.: uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic.: de salute reipublicae, id.: utinam meo solum capite decernerem, id. IV. *to settle, determine, resolve on*: quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter.: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck or pull off, crop, gather*: novos decerpere flores, Lucr.: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor.: arbore pomum, Ov. Fig.: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Poet.: *to cull, gather, enjoy*: ex re fructus, Hor.: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. II. *to take away, detract from, diminish, destroy*: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

dēcertātio, ōnis, *f.* [decerto] *a contest*: rerum omnium, Cic.

dē-certo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fight out, to struggle hard*; and gen. *to fight, contend* (in this sense Caesar uses only *decertare*, never *certare*; Sallust only *certare*; Cicero both forms indifferently): constr. with cogn. *abl.* and *abl.* of the instr.: with *cum* denoting *with* or *against* whom, and with *de* denoting the subject of dispute: proelio decertare, Caes.: proelia cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.: ferro in ultima, *to carry on a war of extermination*, Ov. *Absol.*: iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. *Pass. impers.*: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Poet. of things and without *cum*: Africus decertans Aquilonibus, Hor II. Gen.: *to contend, dispute*, etc.: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum: armis fuit dimicandum, Cic.

dēcessio, ōnis, *f.* [decedo] *a going away, departure* (*opp.* accessio): is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. 2. Esp. *the retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: id. II. *a lessening, diminution, a passing away, abatement*, etc.: neque ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, id.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leaves* (a province, government, *etc.*), *a predecessor in office* (*opp.* to successor. rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic.

dēcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going away, departure* (*opp.* accessus): post Dionysii decessum, Nep. 2. Esp.=decessio, *the retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed: post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. II. *a passing away, decrease, abatement, death*: decessum aestus, *the ebb*, Caes. · amicorum decessu plerique angi solent, *by the death*, Cic.

dēcet, cuit, 2. *v. n.* used in the third person only, and never with a *personal* subject; the person is expressed by the *acc.*, rarely by the *dat.*: *it is seemly, becoming; it beseems, behoves, is fitting, proper* (very freq. and class. but not in Caes.): decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic. I. With a *subst.* or *pron.* as subject: omnis Aristippum color decuit, Hor.: si quid Pholoen satis decet, id. In *plur.*: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. With *dat.*: istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Pl. 2. Without *acc. pers.*: nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. In *plur.*: ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decent, Pl. II. With an *infin.* or *clause* as subject: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter.: oratorem fraudi minime decet, Cic. 2. Without *acc. pers.*: injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Pl.: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. III. Without any expressed subject: facia, ut te decet, Ter. With *dat.*: locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. 2. Without *acc. pers.*: eis haud sic decet, Ter.: quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac deceat, Cic.: Virg. [Same root as *dig-nus*, and connected with Gr δείκ-νυμι: v. *dignus*.]

dē-cido, cidi, 3. *v. n.* [cado] *to fall down, fall off*: decido de lecto praeceps, Pl.: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic.: equo, Caes.: imber, Hor.: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, id. II. *to fall down dead, to die* (post.): morbo decidunt, Pl.: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Virg.: (nupta) decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. III. Fig.: *to fall, drop, sink*, etc.: quanta de spe decidi! Ter.: a spe societatis alicujus, Liv.: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.: non virtute hostium sed amicorum perfidia decidi, *am fallen, defeated*, Nep. (Hence It. *decadere*; Fr. *déchoir*.)

dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off*: lit. (rare, more freq. abscido): decide collum, Pl.: aures, Tac.: pennas, Hor. II. Fig.: *to cut short, settle, determine*: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.: decisa negotia, Hor. With *prep.*: cum aliquo, Cic.: de rebus, id. *Absol.*: in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere, id. (Hence It. *décidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

dēcĭēs (in many MSS. decies), *adv. num.* [DEC, root of decem] *ten times*: decies seni, Ov.: HS. decies centena millia, Cic. More commonly without *centena*: HS. decies et octingenta millia, *i. e.* 1,800,000 sesterces, id.: supra trecenta millia usque ad decies aeris, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 342. 2. Meton. for an indefin. number of times: decies centena dedisses huic parco, Hor.

dēcĭma (and decuma), ae, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *the tenth part, tithe*: quum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae, Just. 2. *a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces*: Cic.: more freq. in the *plur.*: id. II. *a largess bestowed on the people*: Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, id.: Suet.: Tac.

dēcĭmānus, or more freq. **dēcŭmānus**, a, um, *adj.* [decimus] *of* or *belonging to the tenth part*. I. *of tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, Cic. Subst. decumanus, i, m. *a farmer of tithes*: id.: (perh. sarcastically), decumana, ae, *f. the wife of a tithe-farmer*: id. 2. *of the tenth cohort*: miles, Anct. B. Afr.: and oftener *absol.*: decumani, Tac.: Suet. 3. Decumana porta, *the main entrance of a Roman camp*, the farthest from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth maniples of each division were quartered) and opposite the *porta praetoria*; Caes.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 75).

dĕcĭmo or **dĕcŭmo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate*: cohortes, Suet.

dĕcĭmus or **dĕcŭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [decem] *the tenth*: mensis, Pl.: decima legio, Caes.: tibi (*sc.* Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, *the tithe*, Liv. **2.** Decimum, *adv.* (like tertium, quartum, *etc.*) *for the tenth time*, id. **II.** Meton. (like decem, decies, *etc.*): *considerable, large, immense* (poet.): vastius insurgens decimae rulit impetus undae, Ov.

dē-clĭpĕo, cēpi, ceptum, 2. *v. a.* [capio] lit. *to take down* or *from*; hence *to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat*: ita decipiemus foves lenonem Lycum, Pl.: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes.: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv.: cupidine falso, Hor. Poet. with *gen.* as in Gr.: *to deceive of his sufferings by the sweet melody*, id. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract objects: exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic.: judicium error, Ov. **3.** *Absol.*: victima deceptus decipientis ero, id.: ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiae, Liv.

dēcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decido] *a cutting off, a lessening.* **II.** *a cutting short, a settlement, decision*: nostra decisio de aequitate, Cic.

dēcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [decido].

dēclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declamo]. **1.** *a speaking out, exercise in speaking, declamation*: erat quidem ille in quotidiana declamatione utilis, Cic. **2.** Meton.: *a theme, subject for declamation*, called also causa: Quint. Poet.: ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias, *may please the boys and be a theme at school*, Juv. **II.** In a bad sense: *loud, eager talking*: desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a professor of oratory, declaimer*: Cic.

dēclāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical*: in hoc declamatorio opere, Cic.: studium, Tac.

dēclāmĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] **I.** Neutr.: *to practise speaking in public, to declaim*: commentabar declamitans, Cic. **2.** In a bad sense: *to talk violently, to bluster*: de aliquo, id. **II.** Act.: declamitare causas, *to plead causes by way of exercise*, id.

dē-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to practise speaking in public* or *aloud, to declaim*: **I.** Neutr.: ad fluctus aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.: dum ta declamas Romae, Hor. **2.** In a bad sense: *to speak violently, to bawl, to bluster*: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. **II.** Act. (rare): aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id.

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro] *a making clear or known, a statement, declaration* (very rare): declaratio animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make clear*, or *known, to show forth, reveal, manifest*: quod fuisse vanum Dymni exitus declarat, Curt.: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.: consuetudo, cujusque ingenium ut sit, declarat maxime, Ter. **II.** Esp. *to make known by words; to announce, declare*: declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. **2.** Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: *to proclaim, publish, declare*: ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, id.: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, Liv.: victorem magna praeconis voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. **III.** *to make known* or *clear* (by reasoning or explanation), *to demonstrate, prove, explain*; tum propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione declaret, Cic.: ut ratio declarat eorum, Lucr.

dēclĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declino] *a leaning from* or *away, a bending aside, a slanting movement*: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding*: a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur, Cic.: opp. to appetitio, id. **III.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, id. **2.** In gramm.: *variation, inflection*: in the older grammarians including *conjugation, comparison, derivation*, etc.: id.

dēclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shunning, aversion*: primum declinatum, dolorem, Cic.

dē-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. and n.* [root CLIN, v. acclino] *to bend down, away*, or *off*; *to turn aside, turn away.* **1.** Act.: ego modo declinavi paulum me extra viam, Pl.: sese recta regione viai, Lucr.: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. Poet.: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, *closes her eyes*, Virg. **2.** Neutr.: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic. Of the slanting motion of atoms = oblique ferri: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae unquam cohaerescent, id. **II.** Fig. Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, *who has deviated*, Ter. **2.** Neutr.: de via, Cic.: a parvis delictis diligentius, id.: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. **III.** Meton.: with an *acc.* (or *nom.* in pass.) of the object: *to avoid, to shun*: nec satis recte declinat (oratio) impetum, Cic.: invidiam, Tac.

dē-clīvis, e, *adj.* [clivus] *sloping downwards, down hill, sloping, steep*: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim vergebat, Caes.: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id.: Aesulae declive arvum, Hor.: flumina, Ov. **II.** Subst. declive, is, *n.*: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes.: si per declive sese reciperent, *if they retreated down hill*, id. **III.** Fig.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov.

dēclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [declivis] *a sloping place, declivity*: Caes.

dēcocta, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [decoctus, decoquo] *a cold beverage*, invented by Nero: Suet.: Juv.

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a squanderer, a spendthrift, bankrupt*: Cic.

dēcoctus, a, um, *Part.* [decoquo].

dē-collo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [collum] *to take off from the neck, to behead* (rare): nomines, Sen. *Abol.*: miles decollandi artifex, Suet.

dē-cōlo, avi, 1. *v. n.* [colum; lit. *to trickle down*; hence] *to come to nought, to fail*: si spes decolabit, Pl.

dē-cōlor, ōris, *adj.* [color] *discoloured, darkened, faded, stained*, etc.: jam decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuit, poet. Cic.: decolor sanguine, Ov. Poet.: *depraved, degenerate*: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: (fama) decolor et factis inficiunda tuis, Ov.

dēcŏlōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro] *a discolouring*: Cic.

dē-cŏlōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to discolour, deface, stain, soil*, etc.: quod mare Daunise non decoloravere caedes, Hor.: manibus collybo decoloratis, Suet.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil down, boil away*: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr.: para quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had passed off into dross*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to waste away, diminish, keep down, consume, ruin*: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. And of persons: *to run through one's fortune, to become bankrupt*: teneone memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. **III.** *to boil, cook*: olus, Hor. **2.** Meton.: *to bring to maturity, to ripen*: Plin. Fig.: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, *not a luscious and mellow sweetness*, Cic.

dĕcor, ōris, *m.* [DEC root of decet] *comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance* (mostly poet.): aetatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.: est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, Ov.: divini signa decoris, Virg. Of style: Quint. In *plur.*: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, Liv. **2.** Esp. of personal comeliness: *charms, beauty* (*cf.* decens): fugit retro levis juventas et decor, Hor.

dĕcōrē, *adv. suitably, properly, decorously*: ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. **II.** *elegantly, charmingly, beautifully*: excelsum ad columen formate decore sancta Jovis species, poet. Cic.

dĕcōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decus] *to make comely, to bedeck, adorn, attire, embellish, beautify*: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg.:

templa novo saxo, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to honour, distinguish*, etc.: egregias animas decorate supremis muneribus, Virg.: quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.: illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant, Sall.

dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [decor] *becoming, befitting, proper, decorous*: with *dat.*: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.: quod virginitati decorum, Liv.: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, id. With *abl.*: facinora puerilia neque te decora neque suis virtutibus, Pl. With *ad*: nos auri venas inveninus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. *Absol.*: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id. 2. Subst.: decorum, i, *n. that which is seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum*: id quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, Cic. ‖ Absol.: *adorned, bedecked, graceful, beautiful, handsome*: delubra deum, Lucr.: sedes, Hor.: galeas ensesque, Virg.: caput, Ov.: juventa, Tac.: palaestra, *noble, skilful*, Hor. With *abl.*: ductores ostro decori, Virg.: Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] *broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit*: vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl.: bestiola, Cic.

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish*: ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, Cic.: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, Ov.: decrescentia flumina, Hor.: uncus aratri ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, *i. e. wears away*, Lucr. 2. *to disappear altogether*: cornua decrescunt, Ov.

dēcrētum, i, n. [decerno] *that which is determined in a particular case by the senate, consuls*, etc. (a decretum of the senate differs in this way from a senatus consultum, though the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 128): *a determination, decree, decision, ordinance, sentence*: senatus Coelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes.: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur saepe dicendo, Cic. 2. Meton. in philos. = ὄρημα, *a principle, doctrine, tenet*: id.

dēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* 1. [decerno]. 2. [decresco].

decuma, ae, v. decima.

decumanus, a, um, v. decimanus.

dēcŭmātes, ium, *adj. plur.* [decima] *belonging to tithes*: agri, *liable to tithes or tribute*, Tac.

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. *v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table*, etc.: super lectum, Suet.: in aureo lecto, id.: Cic. ‖ Of a vanquished gladiator, *t. t. to fall*: id.

dēcŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [decem: cf. centuria, lux-uria] *a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade*: Col. ‖ In gen. (cf. centuria), *a division, class, without reference to the number*: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic.: Suet.

dēcŭrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurio] *a dividing into decuriae*: decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, Cic.

dēcŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dividing into decuriae*: Liv.

dēcŭrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [decuria] *to divide into tens* or *decuriae*: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv.

dēcŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion*; in the army, *the commander of a decuria of cavalry*: Varr. 2. *a member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies*: Cic.: Caes. 3. *a head-chamberlain*: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet.

dē-curro, cŭcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*

A. Neutr.: *to run down, go along, move, flow, sail down*, etc.: de tribunali decurrit, Liv.: Laocoon ardens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg.: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes.: toto mari, Ov. Of things: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor.: uti naves decurrerent, *should set sail*, Tac. ‖ Milit. *t. t. to advance at a quick step, to charge, skirmish, manoeuvre*: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.: ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conjicere, Caes. 2. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: in funere Gracchi tradunt armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. ‖ Fig.: of abstract things, etc.: quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acreis, Lucr. *Pass. impers.*: decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv. 2. Esp.: *to betake oneself to, run for help* or *refuge, have recourse to*: with *ad*: ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic.: ad miseras preces, Hor.: Haemonias ad artes, Ov.

B. Act.: septingenta millia passuum vis esse decursa biduo? *run through*, Cic.: decursa novissima meta, Ov. 2. Fig.: decurso aetatis spatio, Pl.: prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Cic.: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, *go along with me in the work which I have begun*, Virg.

dēcursio, ōnis, *f.* [decurro] *a running* or *flowing down*. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a manoeuvre, evolution, sally, charge*: Hirt. Also in celebrating a festival, especially at funeral games: Suet. And by water: Tiberina decursio, Cic.

dēcursus, a, um, *Part.* [decurro].

dēcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running down, downward course, descent, declivity*: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquae, Lucr.: rapidus (amnium), Virg. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a manoeuvring, evolution, sally, charge*: Liv.: Tac. Also in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: Liv. ‖ *a completed course, end of a course*: destiti ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. ‖ Fig.: of time, *etc.*: decursu honorum, *after filling every public office*, Cic.

dē-curto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* (only in the *part. imperf.* and *perf.*) *to cut off, maim, mutilate*: radices, Plin. Fig. of style: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

dēcus, ŏris, *n.* [DEC, root of decet] *grace, ornament, splendour, glory, dignity*: with *gen.*: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id.: O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor.: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. *Absol.*: verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic.: divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt, Sall.: regale, Ov. ‖ *moral dignity, virtue*: quum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, Cic.: decus mulebre, *chastity*, Liv.

dēcusso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to divide cross-wise*, in the form of an X: Cic.

dēcussus, a, um, *Part.* [decutio].

dē-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake, beat*, or *cast down* or *off*: illis, Ov.: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv.: mella foliis, Virg.

dē-dĕcet, cuit, 2. *v. impers. it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming*: constr. like simple verb: decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, contraque item dedecere, Cic. ‖ With *subst.* as subject, and *acc.* of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. In *plur.*: nec dominam motae dedecuere comae, Ov.

2. Without *acc.*: ut, si quid dedeceat, vitemus, Cic. ‖ With *inf.* as subject, and *acc.* of pers.: oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, id. 2. Without *acc.*: (togae) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, Quint. ‖ Absol.: ut iis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat, Cic.

dē-dĕcŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame*: mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Pl.: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic.

dē-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj. disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful* (very rare): majoribus suis dedecorus, Tac.

dē-dĕcus, ŏris, *n. disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame*: cum ignominia et dedecore perire, Cic.: dedecus admittere, *to incur*, Caes. Meton.: *that which causes shame, a blot, blemish*: quum nec prodere visum dedecus anderet, i. e. *the ass's ears of Midas*, Ov.: naturae dedecus, of the ass, Phaedr. ‖ *baseness, vice, turpitude, a vicious action*, etc.: elige, fictum esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum, *through the unchastity of your mother*, Ov.

dēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedico] *a dedicating, consecration*: aedis, Liv.

dē-dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to as-*

nounce, declare: praedia etiam in censu *fal.* censum) dedicavisti, Cic.: haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, *shows*, Lucr. **II.** Esp. relig. *t. t. to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate*: nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic.: simulacrum Jovis, id.: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, *the image* or *statue* of the deity Junonem, id.. Apollinem, Hor. **III.** Meton.: *to dedicate, inscribe a book*, etc.: honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. And, Gen.: *to destine, dispose, set apart, devote*, to any use or purpose: equi (*sc.* Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. l'arrhasii tabulam in cubiculo dedicavit, Suet. [In this word the Romans seem to have confounded two different roots, *dic* (dicere), "speak," and *dic* (dicare), "bind:" the meaning under No. I. being connected with *dic*, and under Nos. II. and III. with *dic*.]

dē-dignor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to think unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse*. With *acc.*: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. With *inf.*: magni genibus procumbere non est dedignata Jovis, Ov. *Absol.*: accendebat dedignantes et ipse, Tac.

dē-disco, didici, 3. *v. a. to unlearn, to forget*. With *acc.*: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic.: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes. With *inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui pene dedisceret, Cic.

dēditīo, ōnis, *f.* [dedo] *a putting or laying down* (of arms), *an unconditional surrender, a surrender, capitulation*: Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes.: in deditionem venire, Liv.: omissa deditione, Sall.

dēdītīcius or **-ĭtius**, i, *m.* [deditio] *one who has surrendered*: hence the Peregrini Dediticii were *those who had surrendered unconditionally to the Roman people, and had no other relation to Rome than that of subjects*: quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri, Liv.: Caes.

dēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dedo] *given up*. **I.** Adj.: *devoted to, fond of addicted to*. With *dat.*: hoc magis sum l'ublio deditus, Cic.: his studiis, id.. corporis gaudiis, Sall. With an adv. of place: ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (*sc.* ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. **2.** Dedita opera, adverb.: *purposely, intentionally*: Cic.: Liv.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to put down*; hence in military language, *to put down (arms), to surrender*; with *pron. reflect. to capitulate*: qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliseque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Caes.: auctores belli, Liv.: Ambiani se suaque omnia sine mora dedidernnt, Caes. **II.** In gen.: *to give up, yield, surrender*: ancillas dedo, Ter.: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Caes.: ad supplicium, Liv.: telis militum, Cic. **III.** Fig.: *to give up, make over, assign, abandon*: and with *pron. reflect.*: *to apply, devote oneself*: Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter.: aures suas poetis, Cic.: animum sacris, Liv.: se totum Catoni, Cic.: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id.: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. With *ad*: quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, Cic.

dē-dōcĕo, 2. *v. a. to unteach, to teach the contrary* (rare). With double *acc.*: aliquem geometriam, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, *teaches them not to use false terms*, Hor. *Pass.*: quum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.

dē-dŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to give over grieving*: Ov.

dē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hew away, to chip off, make smooth*: arborem, Plin. Jocosely: senem exosabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead or draw down, to bring away or off*: cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat, Cic.: eum contionari conantem de rostris, Caes.: suos clam ex agris, id.: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov.: rivos, *to lead off into the fields*, Virg. With *prep.* and *acc.* denoting the end: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter.. impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. Hence, **II.** *to conduct or accompany* a person as a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic.: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to conduct* a bride to her husband: uxorem domum, Ter.: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. *Absol.*: Liv. Also in a dishonourable sense: *to bring one a concubine, to procure*: Cic. **3.** *to lead in triumph* or *procession*: invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. **III.** Milit. *t. t. to withdraw* troops: also *to lead them to a person or place*: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes.: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv.: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Caes.: in aciem, Liv. **IV.** *to lead forth, conduct (colonists)*: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic.: Aquileia colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. **V.** Nautical *t. t. to undock or launch a ship*: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes.: classem, Liv.: carinas, Ov. Rarely for subducere, *to bring into port, to dock*: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. **VI.** In weaving: *to spin out a thread* or *yarn*: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Cat. Meton.: *to weave*: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is represented in weaving*: Ov. **VII.** Legal *t. t. to lead away* a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: Cic. **VIII.** *to deduct, subtract, diminish*: cibum, Ter. So in arithm.: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. **IX.** Fig.: aliquem de animi lenitate, id.: aliquem de sententia, id.: perterritos a timore, id.: mos unde deductus, *whence derived*, Hor.: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes.: rem ad arma, id.: audi, quo res deducam, Hor. **2.** *to mislead, seduce, entice*, etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praenio deductis, Caes. **3.** *to draw* or *work out* (a poem, oration, etc.), *to compose*: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.: carmina, Ov.

dēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deduco] *a leading down, away, on*, etc.: fluvorum a fonte, *a drawing off*, Cic. Hence, **1.** *a settling* (of soldiers and others) *as colonists, a colonising*: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. **2.** Legal *t. t. a leading a person from an estate*, as a form of beginning a lawsuit: ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, id. **3.** *a deduction, diminution*: ex omni pecunia certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant, id. **II.** Fig.: *a deducing, an inference*: ex hac deductione rationis, id.

dēductus, a, um, *Part.* [deduco]. **I.** Adj.: *drawn down, bent inwards*, said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. **2.** *spun out*: carmen, Virg.

dē-erro (in the poets dissyllable), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wander away, go astray* (rare): deerrare a patre, Pl.: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, Virg. **II.** Fig.: magnopere a vero, Lucr. *Absol.*: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac.

dē-faeco (defec.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faex] *to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine*: vinum, Col. **II.** In gen.: *to cleanse, to wash*: se, Pl. **III.** Fig.: *to clear up, make clear, purify*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl.

dēfătīgātĭo (defet.), ōnis, *f.* [defatigo] *a wearying, weariness, fatigue*: Caes.: Cic.

dē-fătīgo (in MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary out, tire, fatigue, exhaust* (either of the body or mind): quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes.: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.: opus faciam ut defatiger, Ter.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defaeco, v. defaeco.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deficio] *a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance*: ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitii; efficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse*: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, id. **II.** *defection, desertion, revolt*: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes.: Liv.

fig.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, Cic.

dēfector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who revolts, a rebel, apostate:* Tac.: Suet.

dēfectus, a, um, *Part.* [deficio]. **I.** Adj.: *weakened, enfeebled, weak:* defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. **dēfectus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a failing, failure, lack, disappearance:* lactis (mammae), Plin. Of the *eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies: defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores, Virg.: ejus (sc. lunae) species ac forma mutatur tum crescendo tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic.

dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [root FEND, *strike*, whence of-fendo, in-fensus] *to strike down from, to ward off, to keep away or off, to repel, avert.* Constr. in gen. only with *acc.* of thing or person to be warded off: rarely with the add. of the thing or pers. to be defended: quod bellum non intulerit sed defenderit, Caes.: ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, id.: nimios solis ardores, Cic.: frigus, Hor. **2.** With *ab* and *abl.* of the thing to be defended: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. Poet.: with *dat.*: solstitium pecori, Virg.: aestatem capellis, Hor. **II.** Meton.: *to watch over, guard, protect, defend:* constr. with *acc.* alone, with *acc.* and *ab* with *abl.*, with *ab* only, with *contra, adversus* and *acc.*, and *absol.*: Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes.: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv.: Aedui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes.: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall.: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. *Absol.:* quum jam defenderet nemo, id. **III.** Esp. of a proposition, argument, *etc.: to uphold, support, maintain:* (Carneades) nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probarit, Cic.: me id maxime defendisse, *have chiefly striven for*, id.

dēfensio, ōnis, f. [defendo] *a warding off, defending, defence:* Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Caes.: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic.

dēfensito, avi, 1. v. *freq.* [defenso] *to defend often, to practise defending* (rare): causas, Cic.

dēfenso, avi, atum, 1. v. *freq.* [defendo] *to ward or keep off carefully:* defensare metus, Sta. **II.** *to defend, protect* (rare): se ipsa moenia defensabant, Liv.

dēfensor, ōris, c. num. [id.] *one who wards or keeps off:* necis, Cic. **II.** *a warder, guardian, protector:* murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.: paterni juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. **III.** Meton. of things: *the guards* (sublicae) of a bridge: Caes.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. *irreg. to bring, bear,* or *carry down* or *away:* roseam Matuta pe oras aetheris Aurora defert, Lucr.: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. The direction is gen. denoted by *acc.* and *prep.*, an *adv.*, or the *dat.*: literas ad Caesarem, Caes.: in undas deferar, Virg.: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferebant, Liv.: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id.: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. **II.** Naut. *t. t. to bring to land, to drive ashore:* onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes.: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. **2.** Gen.: *to convey* (rare): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Pl. **III.** Fig.: of abstract objects, *etc.: to bring, hand over, refer, offer, transfer, etc.*: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv.: hac re ad consilium delata, Caes.: (poeta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Hor.: imperium ad aliquem, Cic.: sibi regnum civitatis deferri, Caes.: pacem hostibus, Liv. *Absol.:* si quid potet, ultro defer, Hor. **2.** Esp. of oral communication: *to bring an account, to tell, report, announce, state:* quid nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic.: falsum ab iis equitum numerum deferri, Caes. Hence, **3.** Legal *t. t.*: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), *to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against:* nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic.: reos ad praetorem, Tac.: defertur majestatis, id.: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. Rarely, *to denounce:* quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. **4.** Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the treasury:* horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, id.: quanquam rationes deferre properarim, id. Hence of persons: *to recommend* them to the state: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id.

dē-ferveo, fervi, 3. v. n. *to cease boiling, cool down:* ubi lupinus deferverit, Cato. **II.** Fig. of the fire of passion: *to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed:* sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter.: quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. **2.** Of intellectual subjects: *to become moderate:* quasi deferverat oratio, id.

dēfessus, a, um, *Part.* [defetiscor].

dē-fĕtiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, 3. v. n. dep. [fatiscor] *to become tired, to grow weary, faint.* As *verb. fin.* exceedingly rare, but very freq. in the *part. perf.*: neque defetiscar experirier, Ter.: ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quaerere, Pl.: diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes.: cultu agrorum, Cic.: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. Fig. of things: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, id.

dē-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. and n. (*perf. subj.* defexit, an old formula in Liv. In the pass. sometimes like fio, fieri: defit, Enn. in Cic.: defiat, Pl.: defiet, Liv.: defieri, Ter.): [facio] *to stand aloof, leave, forsake, abandon, revolt from:* ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes.: ab rege, Sall.: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, *had stood aloof*, Cic.: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, *had gone over, deserted*, Liv. *Absol.:* civitates quae defecerant, Caes. Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. **II.** With *acc.: to leave, abandon, be wanting, fail:* (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis, viresque deficiunt, Caes.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic.: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. With *dat.* (rare): quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. Pass.: nuller abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. *Absol.:* non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.: vereor ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.: quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant *had been lost*, Caes. Fig.: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti concident, ne deficerent, Cic.: pugnando deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. Poet. with *inf.*: simulac defecit suppeditare materies, Lucr. **III.** Of the form fio: *to be wanting, fail, cease.* With *dat.*: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. *Absol.:* nunquamne causa defiet? Liv. Fig.: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes.

dē-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to fix down, to fix, fasten*, etc.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic.: tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes.: cultrum in corde, Liv.: tellure hastas, Virg. **II.** Of persons, moveable bodies, *etc.: to arrest, render immoveable, fix, fasten:* in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, Cic.: defixa coelo sidera, Hor. *Absol.:* oculos, *to fix one's eyes on the ground*, Tac. **III.** Fig. of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic.: omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. **IV.** *to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound:* utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. **V.** Religious *t. t. to lay down as fixed, to denounce:* quae augur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunto, Cic. **2.** In imprecations, *to devote, curse:* regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Virg. **VI.** *to censure, blame:* culpam defigere, Pers.

dē-fingo, nxi, 3. v. a. *to form, fashion* (very rare): panem, Cato: dum defingit Rheni luteum caput, *describes*, Hor.

dē-finio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to set bounds to, to limit, mark out:* ejus fundi extremam partem olese directo ordine definiunt, Cic. **II.** Fig. of abstract objects: *to define, determine, limit* or *explain by definition:* genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id.: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Also, in gen. *to mark out, fix, determine:* ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. **2.** *to keep within bounds, restrict, confine:* altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus

officiis ac voluntatibus, id. |||. *to end, finish* (very rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id.

dēfīnītē, *adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly*: Cic.

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio] *a limiting, a boundary*: Inscr. ||. *a marking out, limiting, defining; a definition, explanation*: Cic.

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *definitive, explanatory*: constitutio, Cic.

dēfīnītus, a, um, *Part.* [definio].

||. Adj.: *definite, precise, clear*: certum esse in coelo ac definitum locum, Cic.: quod aut definitum sit aut certum, id.

dēflo, āvi, v. deficio.

dēflāgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro] *a burning up, conflagration*: futura coeli atque terrarum deflagratio, Cic. Fig.: *destruction*: id.

dē-flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

A. Neutr.: *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire*: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravisse, Cic. Fig.: *to perish, be destroyed*: communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, id. ||. *to burn out, cease burning* (only fig. and rare): *to abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. B. Act. (very rare): *to burn down*: fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Fig.: *to destroy*: in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*

|. Act.: *to bend downwards* or *aside, to turn aside*: ramum olivae, Col.: amnes in alium cursum, Cic.: novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction*, Liv. Fig.: lumina, Ov.: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic.: dotes puellae in pejus, *to pervert*, Ov. ||. Neutr.: *to turn off, turn aside*: vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. Fig.: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic.

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to weep over, deplore, bewail*: Numam, Ov.: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. *Absol.*: dum assident, dum defient, Tac.

dēflexus, a, um, *Part.* [deflecto].

dē-flocco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [floccus] *to cut off locks, bald-pated*: senes, Pl.

dē-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. n. to shed blossoms, to fade, wither*: cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, Plin.

||. Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n. to flow down*: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov.: saxis humor, Hor. ||. Meton.: *to move downward, to glide down, descend*: tam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic.: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg.: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet.: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted*, Virg. |||. Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic.: a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *has been derived*, Suet. |V. *to flow away, to cease flowing*: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Fig.: *to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has seceded*, Cic.: ubi per accordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall.

dē-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig downwards*, or *deep, to dig up*: specus, Virg.: terram, Hor. ||. *to dig in, to bury in the earth*: thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic.: lapidem in agro, Ov.

dēfŏre, v. desum.

dē-formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [a deformo] *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: tantae majestatis, Liv.

dē-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *misshapen, ill-formed, ugly, odious, disgusting*, either physically or morally: longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic.: jumenta prava atque deformia, Caes.: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, Cic.: deforme solum patriae belli malis, Liv.: spectaculum, id.: obsequium, *base*, Tac. ||. *shapeless*: animae, Ov.

dēformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deformis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*, whether physical or moral: in deformitate corporis, Cic.: aedificiorum, Suet. animi deformitas, Cic.

dēformĭter, *adv. without grace* or *beauty, inelegantly*, etc. (only *poet.*): Quint.: Suet.

dē-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *to shape, form, fashion, design, delineate, describe*: marmora prima manu, Quint. Fig.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic.

dēformo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [deformis] *to bring out of shape, to deform, disfigure*: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall.: vultum macies deformat, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to mar, disgrace, dishonour*: quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic.: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv.

dēfossus, a, um, *Part.* [defodio].

dē-fraudo (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cheat, defraud*: tene ego defrudem? Pl.: ne brevitas defraudasse anres videatur, Cic. With *abl.* of the thing: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv. With *acc.* of the thing: nisi quid tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, Pl.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [freno] *unbridled, unrestrained*: Ov.

dē-frĭco, cui, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to rub off, rub down, rub*: dentem, Cat.: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Fig.: quod sale multo urbem deficuit, *because he lashed the town with great wit*, Hor.

dēfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [defrico].

dē-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break off, break up, break to pieces*: ramum arboris, Cic.: ferrum ab hasta, Virg.

defrudo, v. defraudo.

dē-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. a. to run away from, shun, avoid*: with *acc.*: aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes.: patriam, Cic.: auctoritatem, *to shirk responsibility*, Pl. *Absol.*: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, Caes.

dēfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [defungor].

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour down, pour out*: vinum, Hor. Poet.: fruges pleno cornu, *to pour forth*, id. ||. Esp. *to pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, id.

dē-fungor, functus, 3. *v. dep. to have done with, get rid of, discharge, perform, finish*: with *abl.*: omni populari concitatione, Cic.: periculis, id.: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv.: laboribus, Hor.: defunctaque corpora vita, Virg. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. *Absol.*: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe*, Ter.

||. *to depart, die* (vita understood): Tac. Hence defunctus = mortuus, *deceased, defunct*: Ov.: Suet.

dē-gĕner, is (*abl.* degeneri, Tac.), *adj.* [genus] *unworthy of one's race, degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptolemum, Virg.: dignitate formae haud degener, Tac. With *gen.*: patrii non degener oris, Ov. ||. Meton.: *low-born, low-minded, base, ignoble*: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac.: degeneros animos timor arguit, Virg.

dēgĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [degener].

|. Neutr.: *to become unlike one's race, to fall off, to degenerate*: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic.: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov.: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. With *ab*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic.: a parentibus nostris, Liv. *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. ||. Act.: *to cause to degenerate, to make worse*: ni degeneratum, Liv. 2. With *acc.*: *to dishonour, to stain*, by degeneracy: hanc, Ov.: palmas, id.

dē-gĕro, 3. *v. a. to carry down, carry off* (rare): mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Pl.

dĕgo, dēgi, 3, *v. a.* [de ago] *to spend* or *pass* time. With *acc.*: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Pl.: diem in laetitia, Ter.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic.: senectam, Hor. *Pass.*: aetas, Cic. *Absol.*: *to live*: laetus deget, Hor.

dē-grandĭnat, 1. *v. impers. it leaves off hailing*: Ov.

dē-grāvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to weigh* or *press down, to overpower*: altam ulmum (vitis), Ov.: (duc millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. Fig.: *to burden, to incommode*: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, id.

dē-grĕdior, gressus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to march down, descend* (never *to depart*, like digredior): degressus ex

arce, Liv.: monte, Sall.: ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, Liv.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take a taste of, to taste*: vinum, Cato: pabulum, Varr. Poet. of fire: ignes flamma degustant ligna trabesque, *lick*, Lucr. And of a weapon, *to touch, graze*: (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Virg. II. Fig.: *to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with*: eandem vitam, Cic.: imperium, Tac.

dē-hinc (in the poets sometimes monosyll.) I. Of space: *from this place forth, from here* (very rare): Plin.: Tac. Meton.: 1. Of the order of succession (poet.): *hereupon, hereafter*: ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. 2. Like our *hence*, to indicate a consequence: sequi decretum'st, dehinc conficto ceterum, Pl. II. Of time: *from this time forth, henceforth, hereupon, afterwards, next*: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter.: quascumque dehinc vi possim, Liv.: Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc tatis fatur, Virg.: de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. 2. Referring to a point of time in the past: *thenceforwards, since then*: duplex dehinc fama est, id. III. In enumerations for *deinde: then* (rare): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod ... dehinc quia, *etc.*, Sall.

dē-hisco, hivi (in the *inf.* dehisse) 3. *v. n. to yawn, gape, open, split asunder*: terrae dehiscunt, Virg. G.: cymba rimis, Ov.

dēhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [dehonesto] *a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonour*. With *gen.*: corporis, Sall.: oris, Tac. Without *gen.*: id.

dē-hŏnesto, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, dishonour*: famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv.

dē-hortor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to advise to the contrary, to dissuade*: res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic.

dein, v. deinde.

dein-ceps (dissyl., Hor.: cf. dehinc and deinde) *adv.* [capio; cf. particeps, princeps]: *one after another, successively, in turn*. A. Of space: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adjicitur: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. Of time: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic.: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. C. Of order: *successively, in turn, next, each in place*, etc.: septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, *the sixth in succession*, Varr.: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *in the next place*, Cic.: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, id.: deinceps inde multas, id.

dēindĕ, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyl. in the class. poets), *adv.* [de inde]. I. Of place (rare): *from that* or *this place*: via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, Liv. And of local succession: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. II. Of time: *thereafter, thereupon, afterwards, then*: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes.: incipe, Damoeta, tu deinde sequere, Menalca, Virg. Esp. freq. corresp. with *primum, inde, postea, postremo, postquam, tum*, etc.: primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, Cic. III. Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, then*: hoc apparet in bestiis; primum ut se ipsae diligant; deinde ut requirant ejusdem generis animantes, id. IV. Of rank: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde Philippo, post Julio, id. Deinde is frequently repeated.

dējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dejicio] *a throwing* or *casting down* (rare): qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, *a turning out of possession*, Cic.

dējectus, a, um, *Part.* [dejicio]. II. Adj.: *low*: equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Caes. 2. *disheartened, dejected, dispirited*: quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat, haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg.

dējectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting* or *throwing down* (rare): arborum, Liv.: gravis (Penei), *fall*, Ov. II. *a depression, declivity*: collis, Caes.

dējero, v. dejuro.

dē-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *cast down, to hurl down, throw headlong*: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.: aliquem e ponte, Suet.: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv.: aliquem equo, Caes.: servile a cervicibus, Cic.: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae dejicerentur, *were driven down*, Caes.: classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv.: libellos, *to tear down*, Cic.: sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Caes. II. Milit. *t. t. to drive out, dislodge*: praesidium ex saltu, id.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. *Absol.*: dejecto praesidio, Caes. III. Legal *t. t. to turn out of possession, to eject*: unde vi prohibitus sis? unde dejectus? Cic. IV. *to knock down dead, fell, kill, slay*: his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes.: quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo dejicis? Virg. V. Fig.: pueri Sisennae oculos de isto nunquam dejicere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic.: dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Virg.: haec sunt dejecta, *jotted down*, Cic.: eum de sententia dejecistis, *have compelled to abandon his opinion*, id. 2. Esp. *to daub down, cut off from, deprive, rob of*: de honore dejici, id.: principatu, Caes. Without *abl.*: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem dejecisset, Liv.

dē-jungo, 3. *v. a. to unyoke cattle*: Inscr. Fig.: *to separate, remove*: amantes, Pl.: se a forensi labore, Tac.

dē-jūro (or dējŭro), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to take an oath, to swear*: per omnes deos et deas dejuravit, Pl.

dē-jŭvo, 1. *v. n. to leave off helping, to withhold assistance*: deserere illum et dejuvare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl.

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3. *v. dep. to slip, sink*, or *fall down*: signum de coelo delapsum, Cic.: delapsaque ab aethere summo, Ov.: aetheriis ab astris, Virg.: in scrobes, Caes. With *dat.*: serta capiti delapsa, Virg. *Absol.*: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. II. Fig.: *to sink down, to descend, to slide* or *fall into*: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.: in amorem libertae, Tac.

dē-lăcĕro, avi, 1. *v. a. to tear in pieces*: fig. *to destroy*, etc: Pl.

dē-lāmentor, 1. *v. a. dep. to lament, bewail*: natam ademptam, Ov.

dēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [delabor].

dē-lasso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weary* or *tire out* (rare): labore delassatus, Pl.: loquacem Fabium, Hor.

dēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [delatus, defero] *an accusation, denunciation*: nominis, Cic. *Absol.*: Tac. In *plur.*: id.

dēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser, informer*: Tac.: majestatis, *of high treason*, id.: Papiae legis, *respecting a violation of*, Suet.

dēlectābilis, e, *adj.* [delecto] *gladsome, cheering, delightful, agreeable*: cibus, *savoury food*, Tac.

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a delight, amusement* (rare): delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

dēlectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a gladdening, delighting, delight, amusement*: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, Cic. More freq. *absol.*: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, id. In *plur.*: id.

dēlecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [delicio] *to draw aside, allure, entice*: sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. II. Meton.: *to delight, attract, engage, charm, amuse*: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.: (custodes ovium) delectant deum (*sc.* Pana), Hor.: jumentis, Caes.: imperio, id. Elliptically as an *impers.*: me magis de Dionysio delectat, Cic. Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor. In *pass.*: vir bonus et prudens dici delector, id.

dēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [deligo].

dēlectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a choosing* or *picking out, a selection, choice*: utrimque tibi nunc delectum para, Pl.: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic.: coemuntque animalia nullo cetera delectu, Ov. II. Milit. *t. t.* 2 *raising of troops, recruiting*

ing: per legatos delectum habere, Caes.: delectum conficere, *to complete the levy*, Liv.: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. Meton.: *the men levied, a levy*: Ipse e Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego] *the making over* or *assignment* of a debt: Cic.

dē-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to send* or *remove from one place to another, from one person to another*, or *from oneself to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to*, With personal objects: Pleminium in Tullianum, *to confer him* (from the common prison) *to the Tullianum*, Liv. With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Coel. in Cic.: ministerium triumviris, Tac. II. Esp. *to assign, make over*, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: debitores nobis deos, Sen. *Absol.*: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. III. Fig.: *to attribute, impute, ascribe to*: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id.: servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

dēlēnĭfĭcus (delin.), a, um, *adj.* [delenio facio] *soothing, caressing, captivating*: facta, Pl.

dēlēnīmentum (delin.), i, *n.* [delenio] *what soothes* or *charms*; *a charm, mitigation, blandishment*: Liv.

dē-lēnĭo (in MSS. also delinio), īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, cajole*: mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.: milites blande appellando, id.: delenire dolentem, *to console*, Hor.

dēlēnītor (delin.), ōris, *m.* [delenio] *one who softens down, soothes, wins over*: judicis, Cic.

dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2. *v. a. to blot* or *rub out, efface, suppress*: epistolas quas ego lacrimis prope delevi, Cic. II. Fig.: *to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul*: dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, Caes.: homines morte deletos, Cic.: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, Liv.: praesentia, futura bella, Cic. 2. *to efface, atone for*: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes.: priorem ignominiam, Liv.

dēlētus, a, um, *Part.* [deleo].

dēlĭbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero] *weighing well, reflecting, deliberating* (rare): consules deliberabundi, Liv.

dēlĭbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a weighing, considering, deliberation, consultation*: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic.: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. 2. In rhetor. = causa deliberativa: id.

dēlĭbĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic.

dēlĭbĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who deliberates*: Cic.

dēlĭbĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [delibero].

II. Adj.: *resolved upon, determined, certain*: certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic.

dē-lĭbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [libro, libra, *etc.*] *to weigh well* in one's mind, *think over, to take counsel, consult, deliberate*: legati dixerunt se, re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes.: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic.: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Caes. 2. Esp. (like consulo) *to consult an oracle* (only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, Nep. II. Meton.: *to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion* (gen. in the *part.*): quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberarat non adesse, Cic.

dē-lĭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take a taste of, to take off, rub off*: licet sol humoris parvam delibet ab aequore partem, Lucr. II. *to cull, pick out*: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic.: novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv.: oscula, Virg. III. *to take away, detract from, diminish*: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quioquam, Cic.: aliquid de honestate, id.

dē-lĭbro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [liber] *to take off the bark, to peel*: truncis arborum delibratis (others read dolabratis), Caes. Fig.: *to take away, deduct from*: Lucr.

dē-lĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to besmear, anoint* (as *verb finit.* only in late Lat.): eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. [Root LIB, " to smear."]

dēlĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [delibuo] *besmeared, anointed*: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic.: capillus, id.: atro cruore, Hor.

dēlĭcātē, *adv. delicately, luxuriously*: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic.

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciae] *delightful, charming, voluptuous, wanton*: in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic.: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, *to introduce light talk*, id.: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? Pl. II. Meton.: *soft, tender, delicate*: capella, Cat.: Choaspen amnem pervenit, delicatum, ut fama est, vehementem aquam, Curt. 2. *fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous*: and Subst.: *a voluptuary, wanton*: adolescens, Cic.: puer, id. 3. *spoiled with indulgence, dainty, effeminate, fastidious*: nimium ego te habui delicatam, *I have spoiled you*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *délié.*)

dēlĭcĭa, ae, *delight*: v. deliciae, *ad init.*

dēlĭcĭae, arum, *f. plu.* (In the sing. delicia, ae, *f.*: Pl.: delicium, i, *n.*: Phaedr.) [de and LAC, root of lacio, elicio, *etc.*] *allurement, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic*, etc.: deliciarum causa et voluptatis, Cic.: fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, Hor.: ecce aliae deliciae equitum vix ferendae, *affectations, pretensions*, Cic.: deliciis facere, *to play tricks, to make sport of*, Pl. II. Meton.: *the beloved object, darling, sweetheart*: tu urbanus scurra, deliciae populi, Pl.: amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic.: Corydon ardebat Alexin, delicias domini, Virg. (Hence It. *lezia.*)

dēlĭcĭŏlae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [deliciae] *a little darling*: nostrae Tullioli. Cic.

dēlĭcĭum, i, v. deliciae, *ad init.*

dēlĭco, v. deliquo.

dēlictum, i, *n.* [delinquo, delictus] prop. *a fault of omission*: hence gen. *a fault, offence, crime*: delictum in se admittere, Ter.: majore commisso delicto, Caes.: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. In *plur.*: id.

dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to choose out, to select, gather, cull*, etc.: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.: tenui primam deligere ungue rosam, Ov.: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic.: locum castris, Caes. Esp. of soldiers: *to pick out, detach*: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, id.: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Virg. II. *to set aside, reject, send away* (rare): longaevosque senes ac fessas aequore matres delige, id.

dē-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind down, fasten down, to tie up, make fast, bind*: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic.: naviculam ad ripam, Caes.: naves ad terram, id.

dē-lingo, 3. *v. a. to lick off, lick up* (rare): salem, *to get a dinner*, Pl.

delinificus, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. delen.

dē-linquo, liqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to leave aside, abandon*: Enn. II. Meton.: *to fail, be wanting*, or *lacking*: delinquere frumentum, Coel. ap. Serv. 2. Fig.: *to fail* or *be wanting* (in duty, *etc.*), *to do wrong, commit a fault* or *crime, to offend*: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter.: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic.: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. 3. With *acc.*: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, *lest he should offend in any respect*, or *should commit any offence*, Pl.: si quid deliquero, Cic. *Impers.*: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, id.

dē-liquesco, lĭcŭi, 3. v. *incep. to melt away, dissolve*: ubi delicuit nondum prior (*sc.* nix), altera venit, Ov.: Hyrie fiendo delicuit, id. II. Fig.: *to pine away, vanish, disappear*: qui alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

dēliquium, ii, *n.* [delinquo] *a want, defect* (rare): solis, i. e. *an eclipse*, Serv.: deliquio esse, *to be to the detriment*, Pl.

dē-liquo and (in the fig. signif.) **dē-lico**, 1. *v. a.* [liquo] *to pour off, to*

clarify, to strain: turbida quae sunt deliquentur ut liquida fiant, Varr. ‖ *Fig.:* *to clear up, explain:* Pl.

dēliquus or **dēliquŏus**, a, um, *adj.* [delinquo] *wanting, lacking:* Pl.

dēlīrāmentum (delar.), i, *n.* [deliro] *nonsense, absurdity:* Pl.

dēlīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *a going astray from the line* (in ploughing), v. deliro; hence, Fig.: *silliness, folly, madness, dotage:* ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

dē-līro, 1 v. n. [lira]. Lit.: *to draw the furrow awry in ploughing;* and gen.: *to deviate from the straight line:* nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. ‖ *Fig.:* *to be crazy, deranged; to be silly, to dote, to rave:* falli, errare, labi, decipi tam cedocet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic.: quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit*, Hor.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [deliro] *silly, doting, crazy:* delirus et amens, Hor.: senex, Cic.

dē-lītesco, tŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [latesco] *to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk:* bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic.: hostes noctu in silvis deliturant, Caes. ‖ *Fig.:* *to skulk behind, take shelter under:* in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, Cic.

dē-lītigo, 1. v. n. *to quarrel, scold, rail:* iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor.

dēlītus, a, um, *Part.* [delino].

dēliūcus, a, um, *adj.* = Δηλιακός, *of Delos, Delian:* aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin.: vasa, Cic. The Delians were also famed for the rearing of capons: Cic.

dēlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Delos] *of Delos, Delian:* tellus, i. e. *Delos*, Ov.: vates, Virg.: and *absol.* Delius, Ov.: folia, *the laurel*, Hor.: dea, *Diana*, id.: also *absol.* Delia, Virg.

delphĭcus, a, um, *adj. Delphic, belonging to Delphi:* tellus, Ov.: Apollo, Plin.: also *absol.* Delphicus, Ov.: orcula, Cic.: mensa, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod*, id.

delphīnus, i, and **delphīn**, īnis (whence *acc.* delphina, Ov.: *abl.* delphine, id.: *plur. nom.* delphines, Virg.: *acc.* delphinas, id.) *m.* = δελφίν, *a dolphin:* but it seems as if the ancients confounded some kind of shark under this name: Cic. ‖ Meton.: *the dolphin*, a constellation: Ov. (Hence Fr *dauphin.*)

deltŏton, i, *n.* = Δελτωτόν, *the Triangle*, a constellation: Cic.

dēlūbrum, i, *n.* *a shrine, sanctuary, temple:* gen. in the *plur.:* est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. in *sing.:* noctu andita ex delubro vox est, Liv. [Prob. from LU, *wash*, as being a place of religious purification.]

dē-luctor and **dē-luctо**, avi, 1. v. dep. and *a. to wrestle, to struggle:* cum Antaeo deluctari maveilin quam cum amore, Pl.: deluctavi hi

dē-lūdĭfico, avi, 1. v. *a. to mock, banter:* Pl.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. *a. to play false with, trifle with, to mock, deceive, delude:* deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic.: me dolis, Ter.: corvum hiantem, Hor. *Absol.:* nihil agere atque deludere, Cic.

dē-lumbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. *a.* [lumbus] *to lame in the loins* (rare): quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 2. Fig.: *to weaken, enervate:* sententias, Cic.

dē-mădesco, dui, 3. v. *incep. to become moist:* Ov.

dē-mando, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend:* simul plures pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv.: bellum, Suet.: in proximam civitatem demandari, *to be sent there for safety*, id.

dēmarchus, i, *m.* = δήμαρχος, *the head of a demus* or *tribe, a demarch; among the Romans, a tribune of the people:* Pl.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.* [mens: v. amens] *out of one's mind, senseless, mad, foolish:* qua perturbatione animi, quae, sanus quum esset, timebat ne evenirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. 2. Poet.: of things: discordia, Virg.: strepitus, Hor.

dēmensum, i, *n.* [demetior] *a ration allowance:* Ter.

dēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [demetior].

dēmenter, *adv. senselessly, madly:* tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic.

dēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [demens] *the being out of one's mind, madness, folly:* exspectare dum hostium copiae augeantur summae dementiae esse judicabat, Caes. In *plur.:* sed ejus dementias cave contemnas, Cic.

dē-mentio, 4. v. n. [id.] *to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave:* dementit, delirasque fatur, Lucr.

dē-mĕrĕo, tŭi, 2. v. *a.* With *acc.* of thing: *to earn, merit, deserve:* aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. ‖ With *acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to oblige:* in this signif. usually in the depon. form: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv.: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac.

dēmĕrĕor, v. demereo, *no.* II.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. *a. to sink dip under, plunge into* (esp. *the water*, but sometimes *the earth*, etc., i. e. *to bury, plant*): demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg.: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic.: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, Liv.: dapes in alvum, Ov. 2. Fig.: est animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.: domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor.

dēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [demergo].

dēmesus, a, um, *Part.* [demeto].

dē-mĕtior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. *to measure out, to measure* (rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3. v. *a. to mow, reap, cut down,* or *off:* tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic.: demesso frumento, Caes.: pollice florem, *to pluck off*, Virg.

dēmigrātio, ōnis, *f.* [demigro] *an emigration:* Nep.

dē-migro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to move out, wander away, depart, emigrate:* de oppidis demigrare, Caes.: ex agris in urbem, Liv.: ad virum optimum, Cic. 2. Fig.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam, id.

dē-minŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. *a. to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish* (the MSS. constantly vary between di-minuo and de-minuo): ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent, deminui pateretur, Cic.: deminuunt aequora venti, Lucr.: deminutae copiae, Caes.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, *had weakened*, id. 2. Fig.: de sua in Aeduos benevolentia, Caes.: de libertate mea, Cic.: ex regia potestate, Liv.: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes.: se capite deminuere, *to lose* or *renounce one's civil rights*, Cic.

dēmĭnūtio, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo] *a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement* (frequently di-minutio in MSS.): secretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, *by abridging his term of command*, id.: mulierbre fastigium in deminutionem sui sociptens, *holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity*, Tac.: capitis, *the loss of civil rights*, Caes.

dē-mīror, atus, 1. v. dep. *to wonder at, to be amazed:* haec ego vos concupisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: speravisse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. 2. In conversational language (in the 1. *pers. sing.*): *I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine*, etc.: demiror qui sciat, Pl.

dēmissē, *adv. low:* hic alte, demissus ille volabat, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly:* haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, Caes.

dēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demitto] *a letting down, sinking, lowering* (rare): storiarum, Caes. Fig. of the mind: animi, *low spirits, dejection*, Cic.

dēmissĭtus or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hanging down, flowing, long:* Pl.

dēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [demitto]. ‖ Adj.: *sunken, low-lying, drooping hanging down:* campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes.: demisso capite discedere, Cic. 2. Fig.: *downcast, disheartened, dispirited:* esse fracto animo et demisso, id. *Absol.:* quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? id. 3. Of manners: *lowly, humble, unassuming:* multum demissus homo, Hor. 4. Of condition: *poor, humble:* qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. 5. Poet. and in Tacitus: of genealogical descent: *descended, sprung from:* ab alto demissum genus Aenea, Hor.: Romanus Troja demissus, Tac.

dē-mītigo, 1. v. *a.* *to make milder; pass. to become milder, more lenient:* nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic.

dē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. *a.* *to let go down: to drop, let sink, lower; send down, dismiss:* coelo imbrem, Virg.: coelo ancilia, Liv.: latum clavum pectore, Hor.: pruteum alte in solido, *to sink deep*, Virg.: fasces, *to lower*, Cic.: caput, Ov.: vestem, Hor.: gladium in jugulum, *to plunge*, Pl.: sublicas in terram, Caes.: aliquem neci, Virg. 2. With *pron. reflect.* or *pass. reflect.*: *to let oneself down, to stoop, to descend:* demittebat se ad aurem, Cic.: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi assuerant, Ov.: nonnullae de muris per manus demissae, Caes. 3. Milit. *t. t. to march soldiers into a lower country:* in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv.: agmen in vallem infimam, id. 4. Prov. (I) demitti de coelo, or simply coelo, *to be of supernatural origin:* id. (II) demissis manibus fugere, *i. e. to flee in the greatest haste*, Pl. II. Fig.: vultum animumque metu, Ov.: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall.: me penitus in causam, Cic.: se in adulationem, Tac.: se usque ad servilem patientiam, *to degrade*, id.: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes.

dēmĭurgus, or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmĭurgus**, i, *m.* = δημιουργός, *the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states:* Liv.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. *a.* [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo, eximo, and sumo for subimo] *to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract:* demendis armamentis eo tempore absumto, Liv.: (tragula) demta ad Ciceronem defertur, Caes.: si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutarive vellet, Liv.: secures de fascibus, Cic.: partem de die, Hor. With simple *abl.*: fetus arbore, Ov.: juga bobus, Hor.: vincla pedibus, Ov. Of abstract things: mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter.: dolorem, Lucr.: sollicitudinem, Cic.: curas, Virg.: ex dignitate populi, Liv.: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov.

dē-mōlior, ītus, 4. v. *dep.* 11t. *to undo;* hence of buildings, *to pull down, demolish:* and in gen. *to remove, destroy:* domum, Cic.: deum immortalium templa, Liv.: de me culpam hanc demolibor jam, *I will cast off*, Pl.: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv.

dēmōlītio, ōnis, *f.* [demolior] *a pulling down, demolishing* (rare): dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic.

dēmonstrātio, ōnis, *f.* [demonstro] *a showing, pointing out, indication, description:* gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. In *plur.*: id.

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pointing out, designating:* digitus, *the index finger*, Cocl. Aur. II. In rhet.: *designed for display:* causa, Cic.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who points out, an exhibitor* (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, Cic.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* *to point out,* as with the finger, *to indicate, designate:* itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic.: itinera cum cura, Liv. 2. Legal *t. t.* fines, *to deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser: Cic. II. Fig.: *to point out* by speech or writing, *to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe;* also simply *to mention* (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): with *acc.*: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, id.: earum (sc. navium) modum formamque demonstrat, Caes.: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. With *a relative sentence*: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur demonstraverunt, Caes. *Absol.*: quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, id. Of things: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. *Impers. pass.*: naves XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes.

dē-mŏrior, mortuus, 3. v. *dep.* *to die off, to die:* in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Fig.: potationes plurimae demortuae, quot adeo coenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! *have perished*, Pl. 2. With *acc.*: *to be dying for love* (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, id.

dē-mŏror, atus, 1. v. *n.* and *a. dep.* I. Neutr.: *to loiter, linger* (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Pl. More freq. II. Act.: *to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay:* ne diutius vos demorer, Cic.: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *demeurer.*)

dē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. *a.* *to move away, put away, remove, withdraw:* hostes gradu, Liv.: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Without *abl.*: Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, Caes. Of abstract and mental objects: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic.

dē-mūgītus, a, um, *Part.* [mugio] *filled with bellowing, lowing:* paludes, Ov.

dē-mulcĕo, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, 2. v. *a.* *to stroke down, to caress with the hand* (rare): caput tibi, Ter.: dorsum, Liv.

dēmum, *adv.* (properly of time), *at length, at last:* ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter.: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor.: his demum exactis, Virg.: II. Enclitically with the adverbs *nunc, tum,* or *tunc, post, modo, jam, tibi, sic,* etc.: *not till then* or *now; just, precisely, only,* etc.: 1. nunc demum, *now, now at length:* nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Pl.: nunc demum rescribo tis literis, Cic. (β) In Plaut. with *quum, quonam,* etc.: nunc demum a me insipiente factum esse arbitror, quum rem cognosco, Pl. (γ) Separated by other words: heu nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix! Virg. 2. Tum demum, *then at length, then indeed:* tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes.: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, Liv. 3. Tunc demum, Suet. 4. Post demum, *afterwards, not till after:* post eum demum huc cras adducam, Pl. 5. Modo demum, *only now, now for the first time:* modone id demum sensti? Ter. 6. Jam demum, *now at last, now:* Ov. 7. Ibi demum (rarely ei time), *at last, just there:* ibi demum ita aegre tulit, Ter. 8. Sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte revisa, Virg. III. Enclitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: *indeed, forsooth, precisely, finally, nothing less than,* etc.: especially with pronouns: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, *that, and nothing short of that*, Sall.: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella, Cic.: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, Ov. Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*: verum enim vero id demum juvat, Ter. [*Dem-um* is an adverb of time, and contains the same root as *deni-que* and *donec*, which also appears in *tan-dem* and *pri-dem*: it is perh. connected with the Gr. δή.]

dē-murmŭro, 1. v. *a.* *to mutter over:* carmen, Ov.

dēmūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [demuto] *a changing, change* (rare): Cic.

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to change, alter:* placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. *Absol.*: non demutabo, Pl. II. Neutr.: *to alter; to be* or *become different* (very rare): numquid videtur demutare, id.

dēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [deni] *containing ten:* numerus digitorum, Vitr. II. Numus or Subst. denarius, ii, *m.* (*n.*: Pl.): 1. *a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, equivalent in value to an Attic* drachma: denarii numi, Liv.: denarii trecenti, Cic.: *gen. plur.* denarium, id.: denariorum, id. 2. Meton. *money* in gen.: id. (Hence It. *denaro, danaro;* Sp. *dinero;* Fr. *denier,* a small coin: and hence It. *derrata;* Sp. *dinerada;* Fr. *denrée.*)

dē-narro, 1. v. *a.* *to tell, relate, recount fully* (rare): matri denarrat, Hor.

dē-năso, 1. v. *a.* [nasus] *to deprive of the nose:* Pl.

dē-năto, 1. v. *n.* *to swim down:* Tusco alveo, Hor.

dē-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* *to say*

no, *deny* (rare) datum denegant, quod datum est, Pl. ‖. *to refuse, reject:* quum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. Poet. of things: annus tibi deneget undas; deneget affatus ventus, Ov. With *inf.* (poet.): dare denegaris, Ter. [Hence Fr. *dénier.*]

dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. every ten, ten each, by tens:* uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.: Arioviste.s denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, *that each should bring ten men,* id. 2. for decem, *ten:* bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Virg. [*De-ni* for *dec-ni* from decem: cf. *bi-ni, ter-ni,* etc.]

dē-nicālis (in MSS. also denec), e, *adj.* [nex] *purifying from death: feriae, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased,* Cic.

dēnique, *adv.* [same root as dem-um, q. v.] Of time: *at last, at length; lastly, finally:* boat caelum fremitu virum: denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Pl.: quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. 2. Often pleonastic, with ad extremum, ad postremum, and tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. 3. With the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time: quo quum venerimus tum denique vivemus, id.: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id.: multo denique die Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, Caes. 4. Like demum with is and viz, *to add to the force of the expression:* is denique honos mihi videri solet, Cic. ‖. ‖ to denote succession: *and thereupon, and then, in the sequel:* ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. And in interrogations: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* Pl. 2. Hence in enumerations sometimes followed by postremo, *etc.:* omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. ‖. In narrations or arguments: *finally, lastly, in fine, in short,* etc.: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic.: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, id.: ne numi pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor.

dē-nōmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to name, call, denominate:* hinc (sc. ab Lamio) Lamiae denominati, Hor.

dē-normo, no *perf.,* atum, 1. v. a. [norma] *to make crooked* or *irregular* (rare): anguina, qui nunc denormat agmina, Hor.

dē-nōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to mark* or *point out, specify, denote:* qui cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic.

dens, dentis, m. *a tooth:* primores, *the front teeth,* Plin.: also called adversi acuti, Cic.: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders,* Cels.: called also genuini, or *cheek-teeth,* Cic.: excutere, Juv.: dens Indus, *the elephant's tooth,* Ov. Proverb.: Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *to laugh heartily at* (so as to show one's teeth), Pl. ‖. Meton.: *a point, spike, prong, fluke,* etc.: aratri, Virg.: ancorae, id.: curvo Saturni dente = falce, id. ‖‖. Fig.: *envy, ill-will:* more hominum invident: non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.: invidus, Hor. [Sans. *danta;* Gr. *ὀ-δούς, ὀ-δόντος;* Goth. *tunthus;* Ger. *zahn;* Eng. *tooth.*] (Hence It. *dente;* Fr. *dent:* also It. *dentello;* Fr. *dentelle,* "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densē, *adv. thickly, closely:* caesae alni, Plin. ‖. Of time: *frequently, rapidly, one after the other:* quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic.

denseo, v. denso.

denso, no *perf.,* atum, 1. v. a. and **denseo,** no *perf.,* ētum, 2. v. a. (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [densus] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together:* Juppiter uvidus austris densat, erunt quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Virg.: ordines, Liv.: spargens hastilia denset, *shoots thickly together,* Virg.: ictus, *to redouble,* Tac.

densus, a, um, *adj. close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to rarus, *loose, scattered*): terra densa, Virg.: densiores silvae, Caes.: densum humeris vulgus, Hor.: litus, *firm,* Ov.: aër, Hor. Poet.: densorum tutus malorum, Ov. 2. Poet. with *abl.: thick-set, thickly planted with, full of:* lucus juncis et arundine, id.: funale lampadibus, id. 3. Of succession in time (also poet.): *frequent, continuous:* ictus, Virg.: plagae, Hor. ‖. Fig. of speech: *condensed, concise:* Quint. And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (sc. Demosthenes), hic (sc. Cicero) copiosior, id. [Gr. *δασύς,* akin to *densus,* as *βάθος* to *βένθος:* the root seems to be DAS; Germ. *dick;* Eng. *thick.*]

dentālia, ium, *n. plu.* [dens] *a ploughshare:* Virg. Meton. *a plough:* Pers.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *toothed, having teeth:* male dentata (puella), Ov.: vis (i. e. mordax), Pl. ‖. Charta dentata, *smoothed with a tooth,* Cic.

dentifrangibŭlus, i, m. and **-um,** i, n. [dens frango] *a tooth-breaker,* a comic word in Plautus: *Masc.: one who knocks out teeth:* Pl. And *n. the fist:* id.

dentilĕgus, a. [dens lego] *one who picks up his teeth* after they have been knocked out: Pl.

dentio, 4. v. n. [dens] *to cut teeth, to teeth:* Cels.: ne dentes dentiant, *lest they should grow,* because not worn off by eating, Pl.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to get married, to marry:* nec Caenis in ullos dempsait thalamos, Ov. ‖. *to marry beneath one's condition:* Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, demptait in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac. Hence also of a perverse or unnatural marriage: Suet.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to lay bare, make naked, uncover:* ne Verres denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to disclose, reveal:* denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv. 2. *to strip, plunder:* civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic.

dēnuntiātio (-ciatio), ōnis, *f.* [denuntio] *an intimation, announcement, declaration:* with *gen.:* quae est ista a diis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum? Cic.: denuntiationes periculi permovere, *by the threat,* Caes. With *gen. subj.:* Catilinae, Cic.: quietis, *the disclosure of a dream,* Vell. *Absol.:* huic denuntiationi illepareat? Cic

dē-nuntio (-nio) avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order:* esp. of public and official notifications: utrum pancorum ea denuntiata an universae civitatis essent, Liv.: quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, Caes. With *subj.:* nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, id. 2. Also of the manifestations of the Divine will: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. 3. Legal *t. t.:* denuntiare testimonium, with *dat., to summon as a witness:* si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, id. *Absol.:* non denuntiavi, id. ‖. In gen.: *to announce, intimate, declare, order:* also, *to menace, threaten:* ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, id.: denuntiasti, homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires, id. With *subj.:* mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te scriberem, id. With *de:* de isto fundo, id. *Absol.:* monente et denuntiante te, id. 2. Fig. of things: terra continens adventus hostium multis indiciis ante denuntiat, id.

dēnŭo, *adv.* [contr. from de nŏvo, which never occur separated; cf. on the contrary, the Fr. *de nouveau*] *anew, afresh, again, once more:* Sicilia, te praetore, censa denuo est, Cic.: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv.: aperi, continuo operito denuo, *and then cover it up again,* Pl.

dē-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to unload, disburden* (rare): naves deoneratae, Amm. Fig.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere, Cic.

dēorsum, *adv* [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] *downwards,* opp. to sursum: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Pl.: ne sursum deorsum cursites, *up and down,* Ter.: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. ‖. Meton. of position: *beneath, below:* nostin' porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? Ter. (Hence midd. age Lat. *jorsum, jusum;* It. *giuso, giu;* old Fr. *jus.*)

dē-osculor, atus, 1. v. dep. *to kiss*

warmly, or much (rare): vix reprimo labra ob istam rem quin te deosculer, Pl.

dē-păciscor (also written depĕc), pactus (pect.), 3. v. *dep. to bargain for, agree upon.* and absol. *to make an agreement:* ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.: cur non honestissimo (*sc.* periculo) depeciscī velim? id. Fig.: jam depeciscī morte cupio, *to deal with death*, i. e. *am content to die*, Ter.

dēpactus, a, um, *Part.* [depacis cor].

dē-pango, no *perf.*, pactum, 3. v. a. *to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground* (rare): malleolum, Col.

dē-parcus, a, um, *adj. excessively sparing, niggardly:* Suet.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. a. *to pasture, eat down, feed off:* saltus, Ov.: luxuriem segetum, Virg. 2. *to feed upon, eat, consume* (in this sense also in the reflect. form, **dēpascor**, pastus, 3.): saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti, id.: altaria, poet. for *that which is upon it*, id.: miseros morsu depascitur artus, id. ‖. Meton. (usually *dep.*): veterem possessionem Academiae, Cic: artus depascitur arida febris, Virg.

dēpascor, v. depasco.

dēpĕciscor, v. depaciscor.

dē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. v. a. *to comb down, comb off* (rare): crines buxo, Ov.: jubas, id.: vellera follis, Virg. Jocosely, *to cudgel:* Ter.

dēpĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [depeculor] *a plunderer, embezzeler:* aerarii, Cic.

dē-pĕcŭlor, atus, 1. v. *dep. to pillage, plunder, embezzle* (rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Fig.: qui bonum honoremque familiae vestrae depeculatus est, *has detracted from*, id.

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive* or *cast down, to drive out* or *away, expel, remove:* alii defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, Caes.: loco editiore depelli, Sall.: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.: aliquem urbe, *to banish*, Tac.: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic.: pestem augurio, Virg. 2. As a v. *neutr. to deviate:* corpora spatio depellere paulum, Lucr. 3. depellere a matre, a mamma, or absol.: *to wean:* Virg. Of human beings: Suet. ‖. Fig.: *to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from:* aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic.: aliquem spe, Liv.: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes.

dē-pendĕo, 2. v. n. *to hang down, to hang from* or *on:* sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg.: serta tecta, Ov.: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. ‖. Fig. (only in Ovid): *to depend upon:* dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. *to weigh out* (money), *to pay, pay for:* mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Fig.: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exsilio, id. ‖. Neutr.: *to weigh less:* nec dependis nec propendis, Pl.

dēperdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [deperdo].

dē-perdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to destroy, ruin* (only in the *part. perf.*): sator inopia deperditus, *impoverished*, Phaedr. ‖. *to lose:* qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic.: sui nihil, Caes.

dē-pĕrĕo, ii, 4. v. n. *to go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone:* tempestate naves, Caes.: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperiit, id. ‖. Esp. *to be dying with love for:* illa, quam tuus gnatus deamat, deperit, PL.: aliquam, id.

dēpexus, a, um, *Part.* [depecto].

dēpictus, a, um, *Part.* [depingo].

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. (*perf. syncop.* depinxti, PL.) *to depict, portray, paint, draw:* pugnam Marathonium, Nep. ‖. *to embroider:* depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. ‖. Fig.: *to depict in words, to represent, describe, imagine, conceive:* in illa (*sc.* republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic.: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined*, id.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. v. a. *to bewail, lament* (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmis deplanxere domum, Ov.

dē-plĕo, ēvi, 2. v. a. *to empty out, to draw off:* sanguinem, Plin.

dē-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plector] *embracing, grasping:* Lucr.

dēplōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deploro] *weeping, lamenting:* Pl.

dē-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. ‖. Neutr.: *to weep bitterly, to wail, lament:* afflictus et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. ‖. Act.: *to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore:* damnationem illam, id.: multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. 2. Meton.: *to regard as lost, to give up:* agros, Liv.: vota coloni, Ov.

dē-plŭit, 3. v. n. *to rain:* depluit lacrimas, Prop.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. (*perf.* deposivi, Pl.) *to lay down, to put* or *place aside, to deposit:* constr. *absol.*: with *abl.* of place, *whence;* with *abl.* of place, *in* or *on which* (both either with or without a *prep.*); sometimes with *in* and *acc.*; rarely with *dat.*: caput deponit, condormiscit, Pl.: caput terrae, Ov.: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg.: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic.: onus, Lucr.: aliquid de manibus, Cic.: onera jumentis, Caes.: depositis in contubernio armis, id. Poet.: *to bear, bring forth:* onus naturae, Phaedr. Also, *to lay as a wager:* Dam. Ego hanc vitulam depono. *Mem.* de grege non assim quicquam deponere tecum, verum pocula ponam fagina, Virg. ‖. Esp. *to lay up, put by, deposit, commit to the care of, intrust:* non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, Cic.: obsides apud eos, Caes.: pecuniam in templo, Liv.: liberos, uxores suasque omnia in silvas, Caes. ‖. In *perf. part. laid out, dying, dead:* ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Fig.: mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. ‖. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of:* in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id.: contentionem, Liv.: bellum, Ov.: omnem spem contentionis, Caes. 2. (like *no.* II.) *to intrust to, commit:* populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.

dēpŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor] *a laying waste, plundering:* Cic.: Liv. In *plur.*: Cic.

dēpŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lays waste, a marauder:* fori, Cic.

dēpŏpŭlo, 1. v. a. *to lay waste, ravage, plunder:* depopulante vicos eorum atque agros collega, Liv. Pass.: In class. Lat. only in the *part. perf.*: depopulatis agris, Caes.

dē-pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep. to lay waste, ravage, plunder* (more usual than the *act.* form): ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes.: agros, Cic. ‖. In gen.: *to waste, spoil, destroy:* cerealia dona cavete agmine laesuro depopulentur aves, Ov.: in qua (*sc.* urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, *swept away, destroyed*, Tac.

dē-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry* or *convey down; to carry off* or *away; to convey by water* or *in a ship:* frumentum in castra, Caes.: ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Esp. *to bring* or *fetch home* anything from the provinces: victorem exercitum, id. 2. *to banish, transport* for life (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. Fig.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier in solas terras? Ter. ‖. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: *to carry off, acquire, gain:* tertium triumphum, Cic.: laudem, Tac.

dē-posco, pōposci, 3. v. a. *to ask for earnestly, to demand, require:* unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic.: sibi naves, Caes. *Absol.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. ‖. *to demand* for punishment: aliquem ad mortem, id.: aliquem morti, Tac.: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 2. *to call out, challenge.*

dēpŏsĭtum, i, *n.* [depono] *what is intrusted, a deposit:* reddere depositum, Cic.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part* [depono].

dē-praedor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep. to plunder, pillage, ravage:* agros, Just.

dēprāvātē, *adv. perversely, wrongly:* neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, Cic.

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depravo] *a making crooked, a perverting, distorting corrupting:* distortio et depravatio

quaedam, Cic. **Fig.**: quae si in deformitate corporis habet alliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri, id. *Absol.*: id.

dē-prāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pravus] *to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*: ita nati, ut quaedam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic. **2. Fig.**: *to make worse, to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave*: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Caes.: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall.: plebem consilia, Liv.

dēprĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor] *earnestly entreating*: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac.

dēprĕcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a begging off; an asking for pardon or excuse; an averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation*: periculi, Cic.: ejus facti, id. **2.** A rhetorical fig.: id. **II.** Sometimes for imprecatio, or detestatio: *a cursing, an imprecation*: deorum, *an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely*, id.

dēprĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who averts by praying; an intercessor*: hujus periculi, Cic.: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. *Absol.*: usi deprecatoribus Remi, Caes.

dē-prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* **I.** Of persons: *to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech*: with *acc.*: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, Liv. **II.** Of things: *to pray against, avert or ward off by prayer; to deprecate*: constr. with the *acc.*, the *subj.*, and *absol.*: ullam ab sese calamitatem, Cic.: mortem, Caes.: primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicaturum, Cic.: unum petere ac deprecari ne se armis despoliaret, Caes.: resistere, neque deprecari, id. With a dependent sentence: *to plead in excuse*: postquam errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. **III.** *to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for*: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, id. **IV.** *perf. part.* with pass. sign.: deprecatum bellum, Just.

dē-prĕhendo (or deprendo) di, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of*: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes.: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id. Esp. of storms: deprensa navigia, Lucr.: Virg. **II.** In gen.: *to catch, detect, find out, discover*, esp. any one in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Caes. Of things: venenum, Cic. **III.** Fig. *to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass*: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, id. **IV.** Fig.: *to comprehend, perceive, discern, observe*: cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione deprehendi, id.: ut hominum ergo se mentes deprehenderet, Suet.

dēprĕhensio, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo] *a catching, seizing, surprising: a discovery* (rare): manifesta veneni deprehensio, Cic.

dēprĕhensus (deprensus), a, um, *Part.* [deprehendo].

dēpressus, a, um, *Part.* [deprimo]. **I.** Adj.: *lying low, depressed*: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.

dē-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press or weigh down, sink down, depress*: qui tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic.: depresso aratro (*sc.* in terram), Virg. **2.** *to plant deep, to dig deep*: vites in terram, Cato: navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuri, Tac. **3.** Naut. *t. t. to sink a ship*: partem navium, Caes.: carinam, Ov.: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. **II.** Fig.: *to press down, keep down, trample on, depress*: animus depressus, Lucr.: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, Cic.: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv.

dē-proelĭans, antis, *Part.* [proelior] *warring violently*: ventos aequore fervido deproellantes, Hor.

dē-prōmo, prompsi, promptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take down or out from, produce, bring forth*: pecuniam ex arca, Cic.: tela pharetris, Virg.: Caecubum cellis, Hor. **II.** Fig.: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris, argumenta deprometerentur, Cic.

dēprōmptus, a, um, *Part.* [depromo].

dē-prŏpĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to make great haste, to hasten*: propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate, Pl. **II.** Act.: *to hasten or accelerate greatly* (rare): coronas, Hor.

dē-pūdet, uit, 2. *v. impers. to make greatly ashamed*: quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. **II.** *to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless*: et quae depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov.

dē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr.: *to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently*: acie instructa, Caes.: hand procul moenibus, Liv.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic.: of gladiatorial combats, id. *Pass. impers.*: depugnatum est, Liv. **Fig.**: cum animo suo, Pl. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, Hor. **II.** Act.: *to fight out, bring a battle to an end*: depugnato proelio, Pl.

dēpulsio, ōnis, *f.* [depello] *a driving off, driving away*: depulsio mali, Cic. In rhetor.: *a defence*: id. **2.** *a letting down*: luminum, id.

dēpulso, 1. *v. freq.* [id.] *to thrust away, push aside*: cubitis depulsa de via, Pl.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives away, removes, repels* (rare): dominatus, Cic.

dēpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [depello].

dē-purgo, no *perf.*, atum. 1 *v. a.* *to clean out, cleanse* (rare): pisces, Pl.

dē-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to cut off, prune*: vineam, Cato. **Poet.**: umbras (*i. e.* ramos), Ov. **II.** *to reckon, esteem, consider*: operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. (Hence Fr. *députer.*)

dē-pȳris, is, *adj.* [pyga] *thin-buttocked, dasypus*: Hor.

dēque, *downwards*, v. susque deque.

dērĕlictio, ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo] *an abandoning, neglecting*: communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērĕlictus, a, um, *Part.* [derelinquo].

dē-rĕlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3. *v. a.* *to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert*: Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic.: naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes.

dē-rĕpentĕ, *adv. suddenly*: Tac. [cf. desubito, denuo, etc.]

dē-rĕpo, psi, 3. *v. n.* *to creep down, sneak down* (rare): derepit ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr.

dēreptus, a, um, *Part.* [deripio].

dē-rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. a.* *to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride*: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. **Proverb.**: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *to laugh heartily at*, Pl.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo] *fit to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous*: is deridiculu 'st omnibus, Pl.: quae sibi crimina objiciantur, alterum deridiculum esse, alterum mores suos respuere, Liv. **II.** **Subst.**: deridiculum, i, *n.* *ridicule* (subject.), or (object.) *ridiculousness*: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Pl.

dē-rigesco (dir) gŭi, 3. *v. n.* incep. (only in the *perf.*) *to grow stiff, become rigid, to curdle, stiffen, bristle*, etc.: formidine sanguis deriguit, Virg.: hirsutae comae, Ov.

dē-ripio, ripŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch or pull violently down: to tear off, tear away*: aliquem de ara, Pl.: ferrum a latere, Tac.: lunam coelo, Hor. **Fig.**: quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *have detracted from*, Cic.

dērīsor, ōris, *m.* [derideo] *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare): Suet.: Hor. Applied to a (jeering) parasite: id.

dērīsus, a, um, *Part.* [derideo].

dērīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *mockery, scorn, derision*: Phaedr.: Tac.

dērīvātio, ōnis, *f.* [derivo] *a turning off into another channel*: derivationes fluminum, Cic.

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rivus] *to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water*, etc.: de fluvio aquam, Pl.: aqua ex flumine derivata, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to draw off or away, to turn off, to divert*: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic.: hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor.: derivare animum, curaque levare, *to divert*, Lucr.: alio responsionem suam derivavit, *he turned off his answer to something else*, i. e. *he avoided the question*, Cic.

dē-rōgito, 1. *v. a. freq.* *to ask repeatedly*: Pl.

dē-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* legal *t. t. to repeal part* of a law, *to restrict* or *modify* it (v. abrogo): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *to take away, detract from, diminish*: usually with *dat.*: fidem alicui, id.: and simply fidem, id.: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, id.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo] *gnawed away, nibbled*: clipeos derosos esse a muribus, Cic.

dē-runcīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [runcina] *to plane off*; hence in comedy, *to deceive, cheat*: militem, Pl.

dē-rŭo, rui, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to cast down*: Sen. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, Cic.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo] *broken, craggy, steep, precipitous*: dextra pars (maceriae) in aliquantum altitudinis derupta, Liv.: saxa, Lucr. Subst.: derupta, orum, *n. plu. precipices*: per derupta et avia, Tac.

dē-saevĭo, ii, 4. *v. n. to rage*: toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg.: an tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, Hor.

dē-salto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to dance, to represent in a ballet* (rare): desaltato cantico abiit, Suet.

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3. *v. n.* [scando] *to climb, go* or *come down*; *to fall, sink down, descend*. ‖ In gen.: ex equo descendere, Cic.: equo, Sall.: de rostris, Cic.: coelo, Hor.: coelo ab alto, Virg.: in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic.: ad naviculas, id. *Absol.*: asta ut descendam (sc. ex equo), *alight*, Pl.: descendo (sc. de arce), Virg. ‖ Esp. 1. *to go down, sc.* from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, *etc.*: ad comitia, Suet.: de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. *Absol.*: bodie non descendit Antonius, id. Hence fig.: in causam, id. 2. Milit. *t. t. to march down, sc.* from a higher into a lower position: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Caes.: in aequum, Liv.: in campum omnibus copiis, id. *Absol.*: id. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, *to give battle, to engage*, id.: in certamen, Cic. 3. Of things: *to sink* or *reach down, fall upon*; also *to pierce, penetrate*: ferrum in corpus, Liv.: hostes in jugulos gladiis descendebant, Flor.: toto corpore pestis, Virg. ‖ Fig. in gen.: eo contemptionis descensum, Tac.: si quid tamen olim scripseris, in Maeci descendat judicis aures, Hor.: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, *sank*, Sall. *Impers. pass.*: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. 2. *to lower oneself, descend to*; *to yield* or *condescend to any act, to resort to*: constr. with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.*: ad calamitatum societates, id.: sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id.: preces in omnes, Virg.: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce*, Cic.

dēscensus, a, um, *Part.* [descendo].

dēscensus, ūs, m. [id.] *a climbing down, descent* (rare): quae illi descensus erat, Sall. ‖ Metcn.: *a descending way, a descent*: facilis descensus Averno, Virg.

dē-scisco, īvi *or* ii, ītum, 3. *v. n. to cut oneself off, to withdraw, leave depart from*; also *to fall off, degenerate*: a nobis desciscere quaeres? Lucr.: a se ipse, Cic.: a veritate, id.: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Of things: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. ‖ Esp. *to revolt, desert, go over to another party*: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.: ab aliquo, Cic.: nunquam isti populi nisi quum deserit ad quem desciscant, ab nobis non deficient, Liv.: ad aliquem, id. *Impers. pass.*: quibus invitis desciscum ad Samnites erat, id. *Absol.*: quum Fidenae aperte desciscsent, id.

dē-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write down* or *from, to copy, transcribe*: scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. ‖ *to sketch out, to draw, delineate, write*: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Pl.: formas in pulvere, Liv.: sphaeram, Cic.: vitam votiva tabella, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to mark* or *point out, represent, explain, describe*: hominum sermones moresque, Cic.: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id.: vulnera Parthi, Hor. With *acc.* and *infin.* (rare): nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov. 2. *to mark off, divide, class*: populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripserat, Cic.: libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 3. *to ascribe, allot, assign*: with *acc.* of the thing and *dat.* of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Caes.

dēscriptē, *adv. precisely, distinctly*: Cic.

dēscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [describo] *a marking out, delineation*: eadem coeli descriptio, Cic. In *plur.*: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. ‖ Fig.: *a representation, description*: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, id. In rhetor.: *a characterising*: id. 2. *a classing, distribution, division*: decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, id.: expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum, id. 3. *disposition, order, arrangement*: constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina reipublicae, id.: civitatis, id. In *plur.*: descriptiones temporum, id.

dēscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [describo]. ‖ Adj.: *precisely ordered, properly arranged*: materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornataque, Cic. *Absol.*: descripta, *memoranda, records*: recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, Tac.

dē-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut down, to cut off*: partes ex toto, Cic.: spicas fascibus, Liv.: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes.: collum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *disette*, from the perf. part. *desecta.*)

dē-sĕro, rui, rtum, 3. *v. a.* 1 1t. *to put down* [v. sero]; hence, *to leave, forsake, abandon, desert*: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes.: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to*: Petreius non deserit sese, id.: suum jus, Cic.: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv.: susceptum officium, Caes. Of things: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac.: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. *Pass.*: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic. : and with simple *abl.*: deseror conjuge, Ov.

dēsertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desero] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): milit. *t. t. desertion*: Modest. 2. Fig.: *a slighting, neglect*: juris humani, Liv.

dēsertor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who forsakes, an abandoner*: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a deserter*: Caes.: Liv. 2. Fig.: *a fugitive*: Amoris, Ov.

dēsertus, a, um, *Part.* [desero]. ‖ Adj.: *deserted; desert, solitary, waste*: in locis desertis, Caes.: urbes diruitae ac pene desertae, Cic. *Comp.*: reditus desertior, id. *Sup.*: orae desertissimae, id. Subst.: deserta, orum, *n. plu. desert places, deserts, wastes*: Virg. With *gen.*: Libyae deserta, id. (Hence Fr. *désert.*)

dē-servĭo, 4. *v. n. to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to*: valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Of things: si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, praeste sunt omnibus, id.

dēses, idis, (*nom. sing.* appears not to occur) *adj.* [desideo] Lit.: *sitting down, sitting at ease*: *slow, sluggish, listless, lazy, indolent* (rare): sedemus desides domi, Liv. Fig.: of things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, id.

dē-sĭcco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to dry up, to desiccate*: vasa desiccari jubet, Pl.

dē-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit down, to sit at ease, to remain idle, to loiter, to lounge*: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter.: ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet, Phaedr.

dēsīdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [desidero] *worthy of desire, desirable* (rare): desiderabilis (anteponantur) iis quibus facile carere possis, Cic.: Liv. *Comp.*: Suet.

dēsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wishing, a longing for*; *a missing* (rare): voluptatum, Cic.

dēsidĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *a yearning, wishing* or *longing for; a missing, wanting; grief* for the absence or loss of anything. With *gen.*: desiderium est libido ejus, qui nondum adsit, videndi, Cic.: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id.: defuncti, Suet. *Absol.*: explere exspectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic.: ex desiderio laborare, id. In *plur.*: desideria alicujus commovere, id.: Hor. As a term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium, valete, mea desideria, valete, Cic. ‖ *want, need, necessity* (rare): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 2. In the time of the empire: *a request, petition*: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac.

dē-sīdĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [v. considero] *to yearn, wish for, to long after*: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic.: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. With *infin.*: ullam rem ad te importari desiderent, Caes. With *ab* or *ex*: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic.: in milite modestiam et continentiam, Caes. *Absol.*: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Of things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. ‖ *to miss, feel the want of*: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, id. 2. Meton.: *to lose*: and more freq. pass.: *to be missing, to be lost*: in eo proelio non amplius CC. milites desideravit, Caes.: ut nulla navis desideraretur, id.

dēsĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [desideo] *a sitting down, remaining; a sitting idle: idleness, sloth, sluggishness*: in portum confugere non inertiae neque desidiae, Cic. vitanda est improba Siren, desidia, Hor. In *plur.*: vobis desidiae cordi, Virg.

dēsĭdĭābĭlĭtĕr, i, *n.* [desidia] *a lounging-place*: Pl.

dēsĭdĭōsē, *adv. idly, slothfully*: desidiose agere aetatem, Lucr.

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [desidia] Lit. *fond of sitting down; slothful, indolent, lazy* (rare): desidiosiores, Varr.: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Meton.: *causing idleness, making lazy*: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel somnifera vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic.

dē-sīdo, sēdi, 3. *v. n.* (*cf.* consido) *to sink, fall* or *settle down* (only of things): tantos terrae motus factos esse, ut multis locis terrae desederint, Cic. Fig.: *to sink*, i. e. *to become worse, deteriorate*: desidentes mores, Liv.

dēsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [designo] *a marking out, describing, designating*: personarum et temporum, Cic. ‖ *a disposition, arrangement*: designatio totius operis, id. ‖‖ *an appointment to office*: annua designatio, *the annual nomination of consuls*, Tac.

dēsignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who regulates* or *arranges*: a *regulator*. Esp. 1. *an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre*: Pl. 2. *a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker*: Hor. 3. *an umpire at public spectacles*: Cic.

dēsignātus, *ciect. supointed*: v. designo, II. 4.

dē-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to mark* or *trace out; to delineate, designate, define*: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg.: designat Europen, *represents*, Ov. With *dat.*: fines templo Jovis, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to point out, describe, denote, represent*: oratione fratrem designari, Caes.: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic.

2. *to chalk out, contrive, perpetrate* (in either a good or a bad sense): illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter. 3. *to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint*: constituere et designare, Cic. 4. Esp. of nomination to an office: *to elect, choose*: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate, who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, *consul elect*, id.: tribunus plebis, id. Hence, meton. of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, id. (Hence It. *disegnare, designare*; Sp. *designar, diseñar*; Fr. *désigner, dessiner*: also subst. It. *disegno*; Sp. *diseño, designio*; Fr. *dessein, dessin.*)

dē-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, sultum, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap down, alight*: de navi in scapham, Pl.: de navibus, Caes.: ex navi, id.: bijugis et curru, Virg.: lecto, Hor.: ad pedes, Caes. *Absol.*: desilite commilitones, id. Of things: levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Fig.: nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor throw thyself into difficulties*, id.

dē-sĭno, sīvi *or* sĭi, ītum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (contr. desisse, Cic.) Lit. *to put down* [v. sino]: hence *to abandon, to leave off, give over, cease, desist*. ‖ Act.: with *inf.*: illud jam mirari desino, Cic. With *abl.*: desine quaeso communibus locis, id. With *gen.*: querelarum, Hor. *Absol.*: ut incipiendi (*sc.* sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. In colloq. lang. desine, *leave off, be still*! etc.: *Ba.* Heu, heu, heu! *Pa.* Desine, Pl. 2. *Pass.* (usually in the *perf. tenses*): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic.: Persei nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. In *pres. imperf.*: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. ‖ Neutr.: *to cease, stop, end*: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum segerrume desinere, Sall.: desinat ira, Ov.: canda desinit in piscem, id.: Pyrenaeus desinens, i. e. *the extremity*, Flor. In rhetor. of the close of a period: illa quae similiter desinunt, Cic.

dēsīpientĭa, ae, *f.* [despio] *want of understanding, foolishness*: Lucr.

dē-sīpio, 3. *v. n.* [sapio] *to be without sense* or *understanding; to act foolishly*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, *to play the fool at times*, Hor.

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n.* lit. *to stand off* or *aleaf*; hence, *to leave off, give over, desist from*: constr. with *de, ab, abl.*, the *inf.*, *subj.* and *absol.* (in class. prose most freq. with the *abl.* or *inf.*): verbo de sententia desististi, Cic.: a defensione, Caes.: hoc conatu, id.: regem flagitare, Cic.: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Pl.: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat*, Ov.

dēsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [desino].

dē-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [solus] *to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert*: desolavimus agros, Virg. Most freq. in *part. perf.*: desolatae terrae, Ov.: manipli, Virg. With *abl.*: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac.

dēspecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [despicio] *to look down upon*: ex alto terras, Ov. Of places: *to overlook*: Lamia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to look down upon, to despise*: liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

dēspectus, a, um, *Part.* [despicio] *despised, contemned*: abjectus, contemptus, despectus ab omnibus, Cic.

dēspectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking down upon*: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. In *plur.*: quum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), id. (Hence It. *dispetto*; Sp. *despecho*; Fr. *dépit.*)

dēspērānter, *adv. hopelessly, despairingly*: loqui secum, Cic.

dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despero] *hopelessness, despair*: desperatio est aegritudo sine ulla rerum exspectatione meliorum, Cic. With *gen.*: omnium rerum amisso et desperatio recuperandi, id. *Absol.*: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. In *plur.*: desperationes eorum, Cic.

dēspērātus, a, um, *Part.* [despero]. ‖ *Adj.*: *given up, despaired of, irremediable, desperate*: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic.: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. *Comp.*: haec nunc multo desperatiora, id. *Sup.*: perfugium, id.

dē-spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up*: constr. most freq. with *de*, the *acc.*, or a *dependent clause*; less freq. with the *dat.* or *absol.*

1. With *de*: de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. 2. With *acc.*: honores, Cic. *Passive*: nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor.: desperatis hominibus, *men without hope, desperate*, Caes.

3. With a *dependent clause*: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. 4. With *dat.*: saluti, id.

5. *Absol.*: sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, id.

dēspĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despicor] *contempt*. In *plur.*: despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

dēspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [despicor] In a *pass.* sense: despicatissimus homo, Cic.

dēspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *contempt* (rare): si quis despicatui ducitur, Cic.

dēspĭcientĭa, ae, *f.* [despicio] *a*

looking down upon, despising, contempt (rare): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic.

dē-spĭcĭo, axi, actum, *3. v. n.* and *a.* (*inf. perf.* despexe, Pl.) [ARC, "spy, see:" cf. conspicio, inspicio, *etc.*] *to look down upon.* ‖. Neutr.: ad te per inspissum tuum, Pl.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. *Impers. pass.*: colles, qua despici poterat, Cæs. ‖. Act.: Juppiter aethere summo despiciens mare velivolum, Virg. 2. Fig. *to look down upon, to despise, disdain*: ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem præ se neminem putet, Cic.: ipsos, Cæs. With the *gen.*: despiciens sui, Cic.

dēspŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [dispolio] *a robber, plunderer*: Pl.

dē-spŏlĭo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to rob, plunder, despoil*: Dianae templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Cæs.

dē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, *2. v. a.* (*perf. inf.*: despopondisse, Pl.) *to promise, to pledge, devote to*: filiam alicui, Cic.: consulatum, Liv. ‖. Esp. *to promise in marriage, to betroth*: filiam alicui, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: intus despondebitur, Ter. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis aversum amatorem inveneris, Cic. ‖‖. Fig.: *to promise, give up, devote to*: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Id. 2. despondere animum *or* animos, *or* simply despondere, *to lose courage, to despair, despond*: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl.: animos, Liv.

dē-spŏmo, no *perf.*, atum, *1. v. a. to betroth*: Suet.

dēspōnsus, a, um, *Part.* [despondeo].

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to skim off, to skim*: undam aheni, Virg. 2. *to work off, digest* (wine): Falernum, Pers.

dē-spŭo, *3. v. n.* and *a. to spit out, to spit*: sacellum, ubi despui religio est, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to reject, abhor*: acre despuat in mores, Pers.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [squama] *to scale off, to scale*: pisces, Pl.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n. to drip* or *trickle down, to distil*: hippomanes lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Virg.

dēstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destino] *a setting fast, fixing; a resolution, determination, design*: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv.: consilium, i. e. *the election*: Tac.

dēstĭnātō, *adv. designedly*: Suet.

dēstĭnātum, i, *n.* [destino] *a mark* or *aim*: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. ‖. Meton.: *a design, intention*: antequam destinata componam, *the intended narration*, Tac.: ex destinato, *adv. designedly, intentionally*: Suet.

dē-stĭno, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to place down, make fast, make firm, secure*: antennas ad malos, Cæs.: rates ancoris, Id. ‖. Fig.: *to fix, determine, design, intend, appoint, elect*, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With *acc.*: ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic.: aliquem consulem, Liv.: praeter opinionem destinatam alicujus, Id. With *inf.* or a *clause*: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Cæs. With *dat.*: me arae, Virg.: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. With *ad*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. With *in*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. 2. *to aim, take aim at*: locum oris, Liv. 3. With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy*: quod tibi destinaras trapezophoron, Cic. [Root STAN, another form of STA. cf. A. S. *standan*; Eng. *stand*; with Gr. ἵ-στη-μι; Lat. *sta-re*; cf. obstino.]

dē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [statuo] *to set down; to set, place*: aliquem in convivio, Cic.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. ‖. *to forsake, abandon, desert*: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Cæs.: inceptam destituisse fugam, *to have desisted from*, Ov. Poet.: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, *defrauded them of their stipulated reward*, Hor. Of things: ventus aliquem, Liv.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. *Absol.*: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv.

dēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destituo] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): Cic.

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [destituo] with *abl.* and less freq. with *ab*: *abandoned, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of*: alicujus consiliis promissis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv.

dēstringo, inxi, ictum, *3. v. a. to strip off, rub off* or *down, scour, pull out*, etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of *unsheathing* a sword: gladium, Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: ensem, Hor. ‖. *to brush gently against, to graze*: aequora alis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, Id. Fig.: *to criticise, censure*: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr.

dēstructĭlis, ōnis, *f.* [destruo] *a pulling down, destruction*: murorum, Suet.

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to pull* or *tear down, pull to pieces* (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *to destroy, ruin, weaken*: destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

dē-sŭbĭto (and separately, de subito), *adv. on a sudden, suddenly*: Cic.

dē-sūdasco, *3. v. n. to sweat greatly*: Pl.

dē-sūdo, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to sweat greatly*: Cels. 2. Fig.: *to exert* or *fatigue oneself*: in his (*sc.* exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

dēsŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a. to disuse* (rare): multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dē-sŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* ‖. Act.: *to disuse, to break off a custom* or *habit*: diu desueta arma, Virg.: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. ‖. Neutr.: *to become unaccustomed, to abandon a habit*; or in the perf., *to be unaccustomed*: desueta triumphis (*i. e.* bellis) agmina, Virg.: desueto Samnite clamorem pati, Liv.

dēsŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [desuesco] *discontinuance, disuse*: armorum, Liv.

dēsŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [desuesco].

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [desilio] *a leaper, vaulter*: esp. *one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another*: Liv. Fig.: *an inconstant person*: amoris, Ov.

dēsultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor] *pertaining to a* desultor or *rider in the circus*: equi, Suet. Subst. desultorius = desultor: Cic.

dēsultūra, ae, *f.* [desilio] *a leaping down* from a horse: comic. opp. to insultura, Pl.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.* (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, *etc.*, as one syll.: Virg.: Hor.: *perf.* defuĕrunt, Ov.) *to be away, be absent, be wanting* or *missing*. *Absol.*: omnia deerant, Cæs.: ibi numquam causas seditionum et certaminis deesse, Liv. With *dat.*: cui nihil deest, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Cæs. With *in*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With *inf.*: Tac. With *subj.*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. ‖. *to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist* or *serve, to desert*. With *dat.*: ne tibi desis, *neglect your own interest*, Id.: reipublicae non deesse, Cæs.: tempori, Liv. *Absol.*: qui non deerat in causis, Cic.

dē-sūmo, mpsi, *3. v. a. to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose* (rare): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv.

dē-sŭper, *adv. from above, above*: reperti sunt complures, qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Cæs. (Hence Fr. *dessus*.)

dē-surgo, *3. v. n. to rise up, to rise* (rare): coena, Hor.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to uncover, unroof, expose, lay bare*: ventus detexit villam, Pl.: sedem Junonis ad portum dimidiam, Liv.: corpora, Tac.: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), *opened and dissected*, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to discover, disclose, reveal, betray*: nimis detegendo cladem mutandoque, Liv.: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidine detegi, Tac.

dē-tendo, no *perf.*, sum, *3. v. a. to unstretch, relax* (rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents*, Cæs.: Liv.

dētensus, a, um, *Part.* [detendo].

dētentus, a, um, *Part.* [detineo].

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, *2. v. a. to wipe off, wipe away*: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet.: lacrimas pollice, Ov.: primo anno LXXX. deterrimus, *have swept off, got*, Cic. Poet.: nubila, *to clear*

cacy, remove, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *to cleanse by wiping, wipe down, clean out:* caput pallio, Pl.: cloacas, Liv. Comic.: mensam, *to clear, empty,* Pl. **2.** *to strip* or *break off; to break to pieces:* remos, Caes.

dēterior, ius, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deterrimus, a, um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] 1 lit. *lower, inferior; worse, worse, poorer, meaner:* of things: ruina ram non fecit deteriorem haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, Cic.: vectigalia, Caes.: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. *Sup.*: genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. **2.** Of persons: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Pl.: *opp.* melior, Cic.: *opp.* optimus, Liv. *Sup.*: homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic.

dēterĭus, *adv. worse:* de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.: olet herba, Hor.

dēterminātio, ōnis, *f.* [determino] *a boundary, conclusion, end:* mundi, Cic.

dē-termino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine:* angur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **2.** Fig.: of things: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dē-tĕro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to rub down* or *away, to wear away, to wear out:* strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, Tac.: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels,* Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to weaken:* laudes alicujus culpa ingeni, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, itum, 2. *v. a. to frighten from, to deter, discourage from, prevent:* with *ab:* homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. Without *acc.:* a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. With *de:* Stoicos de sententia, Cic. With simple *abl.* (rare): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. With *acc.* and *abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae, Caes. With *ne, quin, quominus,* and *subj.:* (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter.: me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, *shall make me believe but that,* Pl.: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. With *inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, id. *Absol.:* quum placo, advorsor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. **2.** With an *acc.* of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere *etc. to avert, ward off:* vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētersus, a, um, *Part.* [detergeo].

dētestābilis, e, *adj.* [detestor] *execrable, abominable, detestable:* omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. *Comp.*: Cic.

dētestātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an execrating, cursing, detestation:* Liv. · Hor.

dē-testor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing, to execrate, abominate, detest:* quum (te) viderunt tanquam suspicium malum detestantur, Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. **2.** *to pray that something may be averted, to deprecate:* ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic.: invidiam, id. **3.** Pass. In *part. perf.:* bella matribus detestata, Hor.

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave off, to plait, to finish* or *make by weaving* or *plaiting:* aliquid vimlnibus mollique junco, Virg. Comic.: pallium, *to steal,* Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, *finished,* Cic.

dētextus, a, um, *Part.* [detexo].

dē-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold down* or *off, keep back, detain:* aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall.: novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself,* Tac.: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, Ov. ‖ *to occupy, engage:* in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a. to shear off, cut off, clip, shear:* oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to thunder down:* hic (sc. Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. ‖ *to cease thundering;* only fig. *to cease raging:* Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, Virg.

dētonsus, a, um, *Part.* [detondeo].

dē-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away:* ponticulum, Cic.: cornua (antennarum), Virg. Poet.: vulnus, id. And with the place whither: *to direct towards:* (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, Virg.

2. Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. ‖ *to turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort:* Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. **2.** Fig.: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv.

dētorsus and **dētortus**, a, um, *Part.* [detorqueo].

dētractātio and **dētractātor**, v. detract.

dētractio, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal:* detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic.: illa ipsa (sc. Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, *by cutting away the stone,* id. ‖ Medic. *t. t. a purging:* detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

dētracto, v. detracto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho] *a disparager, detractor:* sui, Tac.

dētractus, a, um, *Part.* [detraho].

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf. perf. sync.* detraxe, Pl.) *to draw down, off, or away; to pull down; to take down, take away:* crumenam sibi de collo, Pl.: anulum de digito, Ter.: aliquem de curru, Cic.: stramenta e multis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. **2.** *to deprive of by withdrawing, to take away, deduct:* multa de suis commodis, Cic.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. **3.** Fig.: opinionem moerenti, Cic.: errorem animis, Ov. ‖ *to diminish, to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from:* regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, id. *Absol.:* de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, id.

dētrectātio (detract.), ōnis, *f.* [detrecto] *a declining, refusing* (rare): militiae, Liv.

dētrectātor (detract.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declines, refuses:* ministerii, Petr. **2.** *a disparager:* laudum suarum, Liv.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw back from, to decline, refuse:* with *acc.:* militiam, Caes.: aratrum, Ov. *Absol.:* instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detrectant, Liv. ‖ *to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from:* advorsae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall.: virtutes, Liv. With *dat.:* sibi primo, mox omnibus detractaturus, Suet. *Absol.:* Cic.

dētrimentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] *hurtful, detrimental:* Caes.

dētrīmentum, i, *n.* [detero] *a rubbing off:* limae tenuantis, App. ‖ Meton.: *loss, damage, detriment:* Cic.: afferre, *to occasion, cause,* Caes.: capere, Planc. in Cic. Esp. in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, *etc.*), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. **2.** Esp. in the histt.: *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow:* quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte, necesse sit constare victoriam, id.

dētrītus, a, um, *Part.* [detero].

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *push down, to drive,* or *force away:* neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to dislodge, dispossess:* Liv.: Tac. **3.** Legal *t. t. to dispossess:* quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to remove forcibly from, to bring, reduce to:* aliquem de sua sententia, id.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. **2.** Of time: *to put off, postpone:* comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop* or *cut off* (rare): arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *to mutilate, to behead:* gladio detruncata corpora brachiis abscisis, Liv.

dētrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [detrudo].

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, thrust,* or *cast down.* Milit. *t. t.:* nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. With simple *acc.:* Liv. *Absol.:* milites contra deturbare telis, Tac. **2.** In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statuam, Cic.: aedificium, *to pull down,* id. ‖ Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, id.

looking down upon, despising, contempt (rare): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic.

dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. (*inf. perf.* despexe, Pl.) [SPEC, "spy, see:" cf. conspicio, inspicio, *etc.*] *to look down upon.* |. Neutr.: ad te per imptuvium tuum, Pl.: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. *Impers. pass.*: colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. ||. Act.: Juppiter aethere summo despiciens mare velivolum, Virg. 2. Fig. *to look down upon, to despise, disdain*: ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic.: ipsos, Caes. With the *gen.*: despiciens sui, Cic.

dēspŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [dispolio] *a robber, plunderer*: Pl.

dē-spŏlĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to rob, plunder, despoil*: Dianae templum, Cic.: despoliare armis, Caes.

dē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. (*perf. inf.*: despopondisse, Pl.) *to promise, to pledge, devote to*: librum alicui, Cic.: consulatum, Liv. ||. Esp. *to promise in marriage, to betroth*: filiam alicui, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: intus despondebitur, Ter. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis sevum amatorem inveneris, Cic. |||. Fig.: *to promise, give up, devote to*: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, id. 2. despondere animum *or* animos, *or* simply despondere, *to lose courage, to despair, despond*: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl.: animos, Liv.

dē-spōnso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. *to betroth*: Suet.

dēsponsus, a, um, *Part.* [despondeo].

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to skim off, to skim*: undam alvei, Liv. 2. *to work off, digest* (wine): Falernum, Pers.

dē-spŭo, 3. v. n. and a. *to spit out, to spit*: sacellum, ubi despui religio est, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to reject, abhor*: acre despuat in mores, Pers.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [squama] *to scale off, to scale*: pisces, Pl.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to drip* or *trickle down, to distil*: hippomanes lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Virg.

dēstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destino] *a setting fast, fixing; a resolution, determination, design*: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv.: consilium, i. e. *the election*: Tac.

dēstĭnāto, *adv. designedly*: Suet.

dēstĭnātum, i, *n.* [destino] *a mark* or *aim*: velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. ||. Meton.: *a design, intention*: antequam destinata componam, *the intended narration*, Tac.: ex destinato, *adv. designedly, intentionally*: Suet.

dē-stĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to place down, make fast, make firm, secure*: antennas ad malos, Caes.: rates ancoris, id. ||. Fig.: *to fix, determine, design, intend, appoint, elect*, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With *acc.*: ad horam mortis destinatam, Cic.: aliquem consulem, Liv.: praeter opinionem destinatam alicujus, id. With *inf.* or a *clause*: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. With *dat.*: me arae, Virg.: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. With *ad*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. With *in*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. 2. *to aim, take aim at*: locum oris, Liv. 3. With *dat.* and *acc.*: *to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy*: quod tibi destinaras trapesophoron, Cic. [Root STAN, another form of STA. cf. A. S. *standan*; Eng. *stand*; with Gr. ἴ-στη-μι; Lat. *sta-re*; cf. obstino.]

dē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] *to set down; to set, place*: aliquem in convivio, Cic.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. ||. *to forsake, abandon, desert*: T. Roscius homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes.: inceptam destituisse fugam, *to have desisted from*, Ov. Poet.: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, *defrauded them of their stipulated reward*, Hor. Of things: ventus aliquem, Liv.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. *Absol.*: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv.

dēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destituo] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): Cic.

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [destituo] with *abl.* and less freq. with *ab*: *abandoned, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of*: alicujus consilii promissis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv.

dēstrĭctus, a, um, *Part.* [destringo].

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to strip off, rub off* or *down, scour, pull out*, etc.: frondem, Quint. Esp. freq. of *unsheathing* a sword: gladium, Cic.: Caes.: Liv.: ensem, Hor. ||. *to brush gently against, to graze*: aequora alis, Ov.: pectora summa sagitta, id. Fig.: *to criticise, censure*: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr.

dēstructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destruo] *a pulling down, destruction*: murorum, Suet.

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to pull* or *tear down, pull to pieces* (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic.: moenia, Virg. ||. Fig.: *to destroy, ruin, weaken*: destruere ac demoliri, Liv.: hostem, Tac.

dē-sŭbĭto (and separately, de subito), *adv. on a sudden, suddenly*: Cic.

dē-sūdasco, 3. v. n. *to sweat greatly*: Pl.

dē-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to sweat greatly*: Cels. 2. Fig.: *to exert or fatigue oneself*: in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic.

dēsŭē-fĭcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to disuse* (rare): multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic.

dē-sŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3. v. a. and n. |. Act.: *to disuse, to break off a custom* or *habit*: diu desueta arma, Virg.: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. ||. Neutr.: *to become unaccustomed, to abandon a habit*; or in the perf., *to be unaccustomed*: desueta triumphis (*i. e.* bellis) agmina, Virg.: desueto Samnite clamorem pati, Liv.

dēsŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [desuesco] *discontinuance, disuse*: armorum, Liv.

dēsŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [desuesco].

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [desilio] *a leaper, vaulter*: esp. *one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another*: Liv. Fig.: *an inconstant person*: amoris, Ov.

dēsultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor] *pertaining to a* desultor *or rider in the circus*: equi, Suet. Subst. desultorius = desultor: Cic.

dēsultūra, ae, *f.* [desilio] *a leaping down* from a horse: comic. opp. to insultura, Pl.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, *etc.*, as one syll.: Virg.: Hor.: *perf.* defuĕrunt, Ov.) *to be away, be absent, be wanting* or *missing. Absol.*: omnia deerant, Caes.: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. With *dat.*: cui nihil deest, Cic.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. With *in*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. With *inf.*: Tac. With *subj.*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. ||. *to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist* or *serve, to desert*. With *dat.*: ne tibi desis, *neglect your own interest*, id.: reipublicae non deesse, Caes.: tempori, Liv. *Absol.*: qui non deerat in causis, Cic.

dē-sūmo, mpsi, 3. v. a. *to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose* (rare): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv.

dē-sŭper, *adv. from above, above*: reperti sunt complures, qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. (Hence Fr. *dessus.*)

dē-surgo, 3. v. n. *to rise up, to rise* (rare): coena, Hor.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to uncover, unroof, expose, lay bare*: ventus detexit villam, Pl.: sedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv.: corpora, Tac.: putefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), *opened and dissected*, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to discover, disclose, reveal, betray*: nimis detegendo eadem mutandoque, Liv.: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidine detegi, Tac.

dē-tendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. v. a. *to unstretch, relax* (rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents*, Caes.: Liv.

dētensus, a, um, *Part.* [detendo].

dētentus, a, um, *Part.* [detineo].

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, 2. v. a. *to wipe off, wipe away*: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet.: lacrimas pollice, Ov.: primo anno LXXX. deterrimus, *has swept off, got*, Cic. Poet.: nubila, *to clear*

away, remove, Hor. ‖. Meton.: *to cleanse by wiping, wipe down, clean out:* caput pallio, Pl.: cloacas, Liv. Comic.: mensam, *to clear, empty,* Pl. 2. *to strip* or *break off; to break to pieces:* remos, Caes.

dētĕrĭor, ius, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deterrimus, a, um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] 1 lit. *lower, inferior;* hence, *worse, poorer, meaner:* of things: ruina ram non fecit deteriorem haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, Cic.: vectigalia, Caes.: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg.: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. *Sup.:* genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. 2. Of persons: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Pl.: *opp.* melior, Cic.: *opp.* optimus, Liv. *Sup.:* homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic.

dētĕrĭus, *adv. worse:* de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic.: olet herba, Hor.

dēterminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [determino] *a boundary, conclusion, end:* mundi, Cic.

dē-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine:* augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 2. Fig.: of things: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. *v. a. to rub down* or *away, to wear away, to wear out:* strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr.: detrita tegmina, Tac.: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels,* Pl. ‖. Fig.: *to weaken:* laudes alicujus culpa ingeni, Hor.: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac.

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to frighten from, to deter, discourage from, prevent:* with *ab:* homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic.: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. Without *acc.:* a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. With *de:* Stoicos de sententia, Cic. With simple *abl.* (rare): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. With *acc.* and *abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae, Caes. With *ne, quin, quominus,* and *subj.:* (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter.: me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, *shall make me believe but that,* Pl.: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. With *inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, id. *Absol.:* quum placo, advorsor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. 2. With an *acc.* of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere *etc. to avert, ward off:* vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētersus, a, um, *Part.* [detergeo].

dētestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [detestor] *execrable, abominable, detestable:* omen, Cic.: exemplum, Liv. *Comp.:* Cic.

dētestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an execrating, cursing, detestation:* Liv. · Hor.

dē-testor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing, to execrate, abominate, detest:* quum (te) viderunt tanquam suspicium malum detestantur, Cic.: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. 2. *to pray that something may be averted, to deprecate:* ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic.: invidiam, id. 3. Pass. In *part. perf.:* bella matribus detestata, Hor.

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave off, to plait, to finish* or *make by weaving* or *plaiting:* aliquid vimlnibus mollique junco, Virg. Comic.: pallium, *to steal,* Pl. Fig.: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, *finished,* Cic.

dētextus, a, um, *Part.* [detexo].

dē-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold down* or *off, keep back, detain:* aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall.: novissimos proelio, Caes.: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself,* Tac.: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. Fig.: detinuit sermone diem, Ov. ‖. *to occupy, engage:* in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a. to shear off, cut off, clip, shear:* oves, Cato: crines, Ov.

dē-tŏno, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to thunder down:* hic (*sc.* Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. ‖. *to cease thundering;* only fig. *to cease raging:* Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, Virg.

dētonsus, a, um, *Part.* [detondeo].

dē-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away:* ponticulum, Cic.: cornua (antennarum), Virg. Poet.: vultus, id. And with the place whither: *to direct towards:* (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic.: proram ad undas, Virg. 2. Fig.: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. ‖. *to turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort:* Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. 2. Fig.: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv.

dētorsus and **dētortus**, a, um, *Part.* [detorqueo].

dētractātĭo and **dētractātor**, v. detract.

dētractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal:* detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic.: illa ipsa (*sc.* Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, *by cutting away the stone,* id. ‖. Medic. *t. t. a purging:* detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id.

dētractō, v. detracto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho] *a disparager, detractor:* sui, Tac.

dētractus, a, um, *Part.* [detraho].

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf. perf. sync.* detraxe, Pl.) *to draw down, off,* or *away; to pull down; to take down, take away:* crumenam sibi de collo, Pl.: anulum de digito, Ter.: aliquem de carru, Cic.: stramenta e mulis, Caes.: frenos equis, Liv. 2. *to deprive of by withdrawing, to take away, deduct:* multa de suis commodis, Cic.: auxilia illi, Caes.: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. 3. Fig.: opinionem moerenti, Cic.: errorem animis, Ov. ‖. *to diminish, to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from:* regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, Cic.: honorem debitum ordini, id. *Absol.:* de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, id.

dētrectātĭo (detract.), ōnis, *f.* [detrecto] *a declining, refusing* (rare): militiae, Liv.

dētrectātor (detract.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declines, refuses:* ministerii, Petr. 2. *a disparager:* laudum suarum, Liv.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw back from, to decline, refuse:* with *acc.:* militiam, Caes.: aratrum, Ov. *Absol.:* instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detrectant, Liv. ‖. *to lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from:* advorsae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall.: virtutes, Liv. With *dat.:* sibi primo, mox omnibus detractaturus, Suet. *Absol.:* Ov.

dētrimentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] *hurtful, detrimental:* Caes.

dētrimentum, i, *n.* [detero] *a rubbing off:* limae tenuantis, App. ‖. Meton.: *loss, damage, detriment:* Cic.: afferre, *to occasion, cause,* Caes.: capere, Planc. in Cic. Esp. in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, *etc.*), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. 2. Esp. in the histt.: *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow:* quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte, necesse sit constare victoriam, id.

dētrītus, a, um, *Part.* [detero].

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust* or *push down, to drive,* or *force away:* neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic.: Stygias ad undas, Virg.: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. 2. Milit. *t. t. to dislodge, dispossess:* Liv.: Tac. 3. Legal *t. t. to dispossess:* quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to remove forcibly from, to bring, reduce to:* aliquem de sua sententia, id.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. 2. Of time: *to put off, postpone:* comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop* or *cut off* (rare): arbores, Liv.: caput, Ov. ‖. Meton.: *to mutilate, to behead:* gladio detruncata corpora brachiis abscisis, Liv.

dētrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [detrudo].

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, thrust,* or *cast down.* Milit. *t. t.:* nostros de valle lapidibus, Caes. With simple *acc.:* Liv. *Absol.:* milites contra deturbare telis, Tac. 2. In gen.: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes.: statuam, Cic.: aedificium, *to pull down,* id. ‖. Fig.: aliquem ex magna spe, id.

dē-turpo, 1. *v. a. to disfigure* (rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet.

dē-unx, uncis, *m.* [uncia] *eleven twelfths*: heres ex deunce, Cic.: avidi deunces, *eleven per cent.*, Pers.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn down* or *up, consume*: pluteos turrium, Caes. · vicum, Liv **2.** Meton. of cold: *to destroy, nip*: hiems arbores deusserat, id.

dĕus, i, *m.* (In the regular formation of the *nom.*, *dat.*, and *abl. plur.* the spelling varies between dei, dii, and dī; deis, diis, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll.) *a god, a deity; the deity*: Cic. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and *di minorum gentium*. The former class, called also *di consentes* and *complices*, included the twelve greater deities, *viz.*, Jupiter, Neptunus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, *etc.*, called by Ovid the *plebs superum*. Forms of ejaculation: dī, Ter.: dii immortales, Cic.: pro dī immortales, Pl.: di magni, Ov.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter.: and ellipt., pro deum immortalium, id. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, *etc.*: di bene vortant, Pl.: ita dī deseque faxint, Ter.: dī faciant, ne, *etc.*, Cic.: di meliora velint, Ov.: and ellipt., di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God save you!* Pl.: ita me dī ament (amabunt), *so help me God!* id.: per deos, *by the gods!* Cic.: dis volentibus, Sall.: dī hominesque, *all the world*, Cic. Poet. of a female deity: Virg. ‖ Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic.: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Virg. [Perh. orig. signified "light," and hence the "heavens:" v. *dies*.] (Hence It. *dio*; Fr. *dieu*.)

dēustus, a, um, *Part.* [deuro].

dē-ūtor, 3. *v. dep. to ill-use, to abuse*: victo, Nep.

dē-vasto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate* (rare): fines, Liv.: agmina, Ov.

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry down, convey, take away*: has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu millia passuum a castris XXII., Caes.: tritici docies centum millia ad mare, Liv.: sanctos in oppidum, id. ‖ Pass. with reflect. sign.: *to go away, to go down, descend*: Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, Cic.: Arare flumine, Tac.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck* or *pull down, tear off* (rare): pennas, Pl.: effigies, Tac.

dē-vĕlo, 1. *v. a. to unveil, uncover*: ora sorori, Ov.

dē-vĕnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep. to reverence, worship* (rare): deos prece, Ov.

dē-vĕnio, vēni, 4. *v. n. to come down, come to, go to, arrive at, reach*: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes.: ad alias sedes, Pl.: in eum locum, Liv.: Numa quo devenit, Hor. Poet. with simple *acc.*: devenere locos, Virg. Fig.: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, Ter.: ad juris studium, Cic.

dē-vĕrbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (rare): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter.

dē-versor (vorsor), atus, 1. *v. dep. to turn off* from the road; hence *to put up at an inn, etc., to lodge*: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic.: in domo aliqua, id.

dēversor, ōris, *m.* [deverto] *one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest*: Cic.

dēversōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium] *a small lodging*: Cic.

dēversōrium, ii, *n.* [deversor] *an inn, a lodging*: Cic.: Suet. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic.

dēversōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an inn* or *lodging, fit to lodge in*: taberna, Pl.

dēverticŭlum (divert.), i, *n.* [deverto] *a by-road, by-path, side-way*: Cic. Fig.: *a turning aside, a deviation, digression*: legentibus velut deverticula amoena quaerere, Liv. ‖ *a place for travellers to put up at; an inn, a lodging*: Ter.: Liv. **2.** Fig.: *a refuge, retreat, lurking-place*: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Pl.

dē-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to turn away, turn aside*: comites suo hortatu, Lucan. II. Reflect.: *to turn oneself aside, to turn* or *betake oneself to, to put up at, lodge*: si qui Coblamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic: ad magicas artes, *to resort to*, Ov. III. Neutr. (with the same meaning as the dep. form, *no. II.*): via devertit, Liv.: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Cic.: Massillam, id. *Absol.*: itineris causa ut deverterem, id. Fig.: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *we digressed*, id.

dē-vexus, a, um, *adj.* [deveho] *inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep*: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. Fig.: aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic.

dē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. *v. a.* (*perf. sync.* devinxti, Pl.) *to bind down, tie up*: servum, Pl.: aliquem fascis, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to bind together, unite, oblige, overcome, enslave*: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id.: homines benevolentia et caritate, id.: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. *v. a. to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue*: Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, *sacrificed to*, Sall.

dēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [devincio] ‖ Adj.: *devoted, greatly attached to* (rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic.

dēvītātio, ōnis, *f.* [devito] *an avoiding*: legionum, Cic.

dē-vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to avoid* (rare): illos fluctus, Pl.: procellam temporis, Cic.

dē-vius, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that lies off the high-road, out of the way, devious*: iter, *a by-way*, Cic.: oppidum, id.: saltus, Liv.: *absol.*: per aspera ac devia, Suet. **2.** Meton. of persons, *etc.*: *retired, sequestered*: Anaguini, quum essent devii, Cic.: gens, Liv.: avis, *the owl*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic.

dē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call down, off* or *away; to call, to fetch by calling* (rare): aliquam de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic.: suos ab tumulo, Liv.: aliquem (ad coenam), *to invite*, Nep. Fig.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non lubido ad voluptatem, Cic.: suas fortunas in dubium, Caes.

dē-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly down* (rare): devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Pl.: Iris per coelum, Virg.: turdus devolet iliac, Hor. ‖ *to hasten down*: praecipites in forum, Liv.

dē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll down*: saxa in musculum, Caes.: auratas trabes, Virg.: tonitrus, *to imitate it* by rolling balls behind the scenes, Phaedr. Poet.: fusis mollia penna, *to spin off*, Virg. ‖ Reflect.: *to roll down, to fall headlong*: monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. ‖‖ Fig.: aliquem vita sua, *to kill*, Pl.: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, *to roll*, as a torrent, Hor. **2.** Reflect.: *to sink down, fall into*: ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

dē-vŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to swallow* or *gulp down, to devour*: id quod devoratur, Cic. ‖ Meton. of things: *to swallow up, engulf, absorb*: devorer anta, precor, subito telluris hiatu, Ov. **2.** Fig.: spe et opinione praedam, Cic.: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Pl.: lacrimas, *to repress*, Ov.: devoravi nomen imprudens, *I have forgotten*, Pl. **3.** *to swallow* anything unpleasant, *i. e. to bear, endure*: hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic.

dēvortium, ii, *n.* [deverto] *a by-way, by-road*: Tac.

dēvŏtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devoveo] *a devoting, consecrating*: Deciorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. ‖ *a cursing, execration*: Nep. ‖‖ *sorcery enchantment*: and meton. *an incantation, spell*: Suet.

dē-vŏto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to dedicate, devote* (rare): quae vis patrum Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic. **II.** *to enchant, bewitch*: sortes, Pl.

dēvŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [devoveo]. **I.** Adj.: *devoted, attached, faithful*: ni tibi deditus essem devotusque cliens, Juv. Subst.: Adcantuannus cum DC. devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes.

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. *v. a. to vow, devote* anything to a deity: Marti ea, quae bello ceperint devovent, Caes.: Dianae pulcerrimum, Cic.: gnatum pro amata agna, Hor.: se diis, or simply se, *to devote oneself to death*, Cic.: Liv. **2.** In gen. *to devote, give up, dedicate* (rare): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg.: se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. **II.** *to curse, to execrate*: aliquem, Nep.: scelerata arma, Ov.: devota arbos, Hor. **III.** *to bewitch, enchant*: aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov.

dēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [devello].

dextans, antis, *m.* [de, sextans: lit. *less one-sixth*] *five-sixths*: jugeri, Col.: pro semisse dextans, Suet.

dextella, ae, *f. dim.* [dextra] *a little right hand*: Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, Cic.

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq. **-tra**, trum (*Comp.* dexterior, *Sup.* dextimus), *adj. to the right, on the right side, right*: manus, Cic.: humeri, Caes.: latus, Hor. *Comp.*: pars, *opp.* laeva, Ov.: rota, *opp.* sinisterior, id. *Sup.*: apud dextimos, Sall. **II.** Fig.: *handy, dexterous, skilful*; *suitable, fitting*: rem dexter egit, Liv.: quis rebus dexter modus, Virg. **2.** *lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate* (acc. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): dexter adi, id.

dextĕra or **dextra**, ae, *f.* (*sc.* manus), *the right hand*: per dexteram te istam oro, Cic.: Hor.: dexteras, quae fidei testes esse solebant, Cic.: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Fig.: as a pledge of friendship: renovare dextras, Tac. **II.** Meton.: *the right side*: picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Pl.

dextĕrē and **dextrē**, *adv. dexterously, skilfully*: dextre obeundo officia, Liv.

dextĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dexter] *handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity* (rare): Liv.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus**, and **dextroversum** (dextroversus), *adv. towards the right side, to the right*: ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit, Hor.: dextrorsus pergere, Liv.

di, *inseparable prefix*: v. dis.

dĭabathrārius, ii, *m. a maker of slippers or shoes*: Pl.

dĭădēma, ātis, *n.* = διάδημα, *a royal head-dress, diadem*: Cic.: regnum et fiadema, Hor.

dĭaeta, ae, *f.* = διαῖτα, *a mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet*: sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. **II.** *a chamber, dining-room, summer-house*, etc.: Suet. (Hence It. *dieta*; Fr. *diète.*)

dĭălectica, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *dialectics, logic*: Cic.

dĭălectica, orum, *n. plu. logical questions, dialectics*: Cic.

dĭălectĭcē, *adv. logically*: dialectice disputare, Cic.

dĭălecticus, a, um, *adj.* = διαλεκτικός, *pertaining to disputation, dialectical*: captiones, Cic. **II.** Subst. *a dialectician, logician*: id.

dĭălectos, i, *f.* = διάλεκτος, *a manner of speaking, a dialect*: Suet.

dĭālis, e, *adj. pertaining to Jupiter*: flamen dialis, *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 180): also called sacerdos, Suet.: and *absol.* Dialis, Tac.: conjux sancta Dialis, *his wife*, Ov.: dialis flaminium, *the office of flamen*, Suet.: apex dialis, *his cap*, or *mitre*, Liv. [Root DI: cf. deus and dies.]

dĭălŏgus, i, *m.* = διάλογος, *a conversation, a dialogue*: Cic.

dĭānium, ii, *n. a place or temple sacred to Diana*: Liv.

dĭānius, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Diana*: turbo, *i.e. dogs*, Ov.

dĭārium, ii, *n.* [dies], *a daily allowance of food*, or *pay* (only in the plur.): Cic.: Hor.

dĭbăphus, a, um, *adj.* = δίβαφος, *twice dyed* (viz. with scarlet and purple): purpura, Plin. **2.** Meton. (*subst.*): dibaphus, i, *f. a public office* or *dignity* (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Rom. magistrates): Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum inftctor moratur, Cic.

dĭca, ae, *f. a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court.* Usually in the phrase, dicam scribere (alicui) *to bring an action* against any one: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: subscribere, Pl.: impingere, *to bring a heavy action*, Ter.: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic.

dĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dicax] *biting wit, raillery, banter*: Cic.

dĭcācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, loquacious*: amatrix, Pl.

dĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dico] *a settling as a citizen in another state*: Cic.

dĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [dico] *dedicated, devoted*: donum tibi (*sc.* Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic.

dĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [dico] *sharp in speech, witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical*: Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud scrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic.: Satyri, Hor. *Comp.*: Cic.

dĭchŏrēus, i, *m.* = διχόρειος, *a double trochee*: Cic.

dĭcis, only in the phrase, dicis causa *or* gratia, orig. a legal *t. t.* meaning "for the sake of judicial form:" hence, in gen., *for form's sake, for the sake of appearance*: ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret, Cic. [Prob. from root DIC, "show," "speak."]

dĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to bind*: hence, in relig. *to dedicate, consecrate, devote* (cf. dedico): aram, Liv.: templa, Ov. **2.** With a personal object. *to consecrate, to defy* (cf. dedico): inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **3.** *to consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate*: illa primum acie secundanos nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturos, id. **II.** In gen.: *to set apart, appropriate, devote*: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.: tuum studium meae laudi, id.: se Remis in clientelam, Caes.: se alii civitati, *or* in aliam civitatem, *to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. [Prob. same root as in *ligo*: whence, *ab-dico*, "to untie;" *de-dico*, "to tie down."]

dīco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* (*pres.* deico, Inscr.: *imper.* dice, Pl. *Perf. sync.* dixti, Cic.: *subj.* dixis, Pl.): *to say, tell, mention, relate*, etc.: si dixero mendacium, Pl.: dicta opus est, Ter.: ille, quem dixi, *whom I have mentioned named*, Cic. **2.** dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, *impers.* with a depend. clause: *it is said, related, maintained*, etc.; or, *they say, affirm*, etc.: de hoc (*sc.* Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata, id.: in hac habitasse plates dictum'st Chrysidem, Ter. **3.** Dicor, diceris, dicitur, with a clause as predicate, *I am said*, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Pl.: dicar princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos, Hor. **4.** Dictum ac factum *or* dictum factum, *no sooner said than done*, Ter.: dicto citius, Virg. **II.** *to assert, affirm positively* (*opp.* nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. **III.** In rhetor. and law, *to pronounce, deliver*: with *acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, id.: causam, of the defendant or his advocate, *to plead in defence*, id.: jus, *to pronounce judgment*, id.: hence the praetor's formula, do, dico, addico. *Absol.*: nec idem loqui, quod dicere, id. Fig.: causam nullam *or* causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Pl. **IV.** *to describe, sing, celebrate in verse* (mostly post.): laudes Phoebi et Dianae, Hor.: bella, id. Hence **2.** of prophecies: *to predict, foretell*: sortes per carmina, id. **V.** *to pronounce, articulate*: Demosthenem scribit Phalereus, quum *Rho* dicere nequiret, Cic. **VI.** *to call, name*: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg. **VII.** *to name, appoint* to an office: ut consules roget praetor, vel dictatorem dicat, Cic.: consulem, Liv. **VIII.** *to appoint, fix upon, set apart*: mea bona mea morte cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Pl.: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic.: diem dicunt, Caes. **IX.** (mostly colloq.): with *dat.*: *to admonish, warn, threaten*: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Pl.: tibi dicimus, Ov. **X.** Dicere sacramentum *or* sacramento, *to take an oath of allegiance*: Caes.: Liv. **XI.**

Meton. = intelligo: *to mean:* sometimes equivalent to *namely, to wit:* nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. [Root DIC, "point out," "show:" Sans. *dić* (monstrare): Gr. *δείκ-νυμι, δείκ-τυλος*; Lat. *dico-are, doc-ere, in-dic-are, dig-itus.*] (Hence It. *dire*; Fr. *dire.*)

dicrŏtum, i, *n.* (*sc.* navigium) = *δίκροτος* (two-oared), *a galley with two banks of oars:* Cic.

dictaeus, a, um [Dicte] *Dictaean* in the poets for *Cretan:* arva, Virg.: rura, Ov.: rex, *i. e. Jupiter*, Virg.

dictamnus, i, *f. the plant dittany*, which grew in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Virg.

dictāta, orum, *n. plu.* [dictatus, dicto], *things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules:* Cic.: Hor. For gladiators: Suet. For mimes: Juv.

dictātor, ōris, *m.* [dicto] *a dictator*, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 132 *seqq.*). **2.** *the chief magistrate of other cities of Italy:* Cic.: Liv.

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dictator] *pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial:* gladius, Cic.: majestas, Liv.: juvenis, *the son of a dictator*, id.

dictātrix, īcis, *f.* [dicto] *a dictatress:* Pl.

dictātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *the office of a dictator, dictatorship:* Cic: Caes.: Liv. **2.** *a dictating*, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam neacisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet.

dictio, ōnis, *f.* [dico] *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery:* sententiae, Cic.: testimonii, *i. e. the right of giving testimony*, Ter.: causae, *a defending, pleading*, Cic. ‖. In Rhet.: *a speech, declamation:* seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, *kinds of declamation*, id. ‖‖. *an oracular response, prediction:* Liv.

dictĭto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dicto] *to say often* or *emphatically; to declare, assert repeatedly:* qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, Cic.: Coelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. ‖. Legal *t. t.:* causas, *to plead frequently:* Cic.

dicto, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dico] *to say often; to declare* or *assert repeatedly:* rogarem te, ut diceres pro me in idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic.: mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. ‖. *to dictate for writing:* quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic.: dictare epistolam, Suet. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Hence, ‖‖. Meton. (from the practice of dictating to *amanuenses*): *to make, compose:* carmina, id.: codicillos, Suet.: and in the *pass.:* non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated*, Juv.: dictare actionem, *to draw up a declaration*, Suet.

dictum, i, *n.* [dictus, dico] *something said, a saying, a word:* neminem meum dictum magni facere, Pl.: minimum, Cic. ‖. *a saying, maxim, proverb:* aurea dicta, Lucr.: Catonis est dictum, *pedibus compensari pecuniam*, Cic.: Dicta collectanea, *Caesar's Apophthegms* (a work), Suet. Esp. *a witty saying, bon-mot:* haec (dicta) scilicet bona, quae salsa sint. Nam ea dicta appellantur proprio jam nomine, Cic. ‖‖. *poetical diction, verse:* rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. Hence **2.** *a prediction, prophecy:* Virg. ‖V. *an order, command:* dicto paruit consul, Liv. Hence dicto audientem esse, and dicto audire alicui (v. audio). (Hence Sp. *dicha.*)

dictus, a, um, *Part.* [dico].

dīdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dido].

dī-do (also written disdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put asunder, distribute, disseminate:* nunquam ego argentum disdidi, Cato: in venas cibum, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: dum munia didit (*sc.* servis), Hor.: tua terris didita fama, Virg. [Cf. abdo and do.]

dī-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw apart; to separate, sever, divide:* quum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat: quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, Cic.: rictum risu, Hor.: arvaque et urbes, Virg.: diductis terris hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to divide, distribute troops*, etc.; and in a bad sense, *to disperse, scatter:* diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes.: instruunt aciem, diductam in cornua, Liv.: distantibus locis invecti, ut hostem diducerent, *that they might divide the enemy*, Tac.: copias, Caes. Poet.: choros, Virg. ‖. Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic.: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, *divided into parties*, Tac. With *in:* assem in partes centum diducere, Hor.: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac.

dĭductus, a, um, *Part.* [diduco].

dĭēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dies] *one little day, a little while:* Ter.: Cic.

dĭērectē, *adv. like one crucified:* only found as an abusive term = *go and be hanged:* abi dierecte, Pl.

dī-ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo] *stretched on the cross:* found only in Pl. and Varro as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, *go and be hanged!* hinc dierectus, Pl. Meton.: ducit lembum dierectum navis praedatoria, id.

dies, ēi (also *gen.* dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, pernicies, *etc.*), *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.* but in plu. always *m.*) *a natural day, a day* as opp. to night: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the daytime*, Cic. Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*, Caes.: diem ac noctem, Liv.: and in *plur.:* dies noctesque, Cic.: noctesque et dies, Ter.: cum die, *at break of day*, Ov.: de die, *in open day, in the day-time:* lavabat de die, Suet. **2.** *light of day, daylight:* contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov. ‖. *the civil day* of twenty-four hours: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes.: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, id. *Fem.:* postero die, Sall.: pulcra, Hor. **2.** Particular phrases: postridie ejus diei, a favourite expression of Caesar's: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic.: diem ex die exspectabam, *from day to day*, Liv.: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, *day by day, daily*, Pl.: less freq. in *sing.:* in diem rapto vivit, Liv. ‖‖. *a set day, appointed time, term* (for appearing before court, making a payment, *etc.*): dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes.: constituto, Sall. In this sense more freq. *Fem.:* dicta, Cic.: edicta ad convenlendum, Liv.: pacta et constituta, Cic.: caeca die emere, oculata vendere, *i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash*, Pl. Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes convenlant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caes. Hence **1.** = dies natalis, *a birth-day:* diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan., Cic. **2.** = dies mortis, *last day:* quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Called also supremus dies, Suet. Hence, diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulpic. in Cic.: and, obire diem supremum, Nep. **3.** = dies febris, *fever-day:* etsi Non. Mart., die tuo, ut opinor, exspectabam epistolam a te longiorem, Cic. ‖V. Meton.: *a day*, for that which is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, id.: hic dies et Romanis reflecit animos et Persea perculit, Liv.: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, id. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what temper, disposition*, Tac. **2.** *a day's journey:* hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, patentem, Liv. ‖V. In gen.: *time, space of time, period:* respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumturum, Caes.: perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. So, dies festus for *festival-time, festival:* diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv.: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter.: in diem vivere, *to live from day to day, regardless of the future*, Cic. [The root of *dies* was prob. DIV, and signified "light," and hence "day" and the "heavens:" cf. *diu, diurnus, diuturnus, divus; deus,* and *Jov-is*, should probably be referred to the same root.]

dif-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fama] *to spread an evil report, to defame* (rare): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti indicat, Ov.

differentĭa, ae, *f.* [differo] *a difference, diversity:* with *gen.:* honesti et decori, Cic. *Absol.:* quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, id

differĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] = differentia, *a difference*: Lucr.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dilātum, differre, *irreg. v. a. and n.* **A. Act.**: *to carry asunder or different ways; to scatter, disperse*: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr.: ignem distulit ventus, Caes.: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. **‖. Fig.**: *to distract, disquiet disturb*: vorsor in amoris rota miser, examinor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Pl. Less freq. act.: aliquem dictis, *to confound*, Id. **2.** *to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: with *acc.* of the thing: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. With a depend. clause: ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedidisse, Pl. *Impers. pass.*: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac.: Liv. With *acc.* of the person: *to defame*: dominos variis rumoribus, Id. **3.** With reference to time: *to defer, put off, protract, delay*: iter in praesentia, Caes.: distulit ira sitim, Ov.: differri jam hora non potest, Cic.: in posterum, Id. Rarely with *ad*: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, Id. With *acc.* of the person: *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of*: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv.: aliquem petentem, Suet. With *in*: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Rarely with *ad*: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. **B. Neutr.**: *to differ, be different, be distinguished from*: qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. With *ab*: ita ut paucillum differat a cavillulis, Pl.: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. With *inter*: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, Cic. Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Id. With *dat.* (rare and mostly post.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus, Hor. (Hence from part. *délatus*, Fr. *délai*; Eng. *delay*.)

dif-fertus, a, um, *Part.* [dis farcio] *l lt. stuffed out.* **‖. Adj.**: *filled, crowded* (rare): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Caes.: corpus odoribus, Tac.

difficĭlis, *adv. with difficulty*: Vell. *Comp.*: difficilius, Caes. *Sup.*: difficillime, Cic.

dif-ficĭlis, e, *adj.* [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, *etc.*], *hard to do, causing labour or trouble, difficult, troublesome*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter.: facilia ex difficillimis, Caes.: in locos difficiles abire, Sall.: iter angustum et difficile, Caes.: difficile factu est, Cic.: in difficili esse, Liv. **‖.** Of character: *hard to manage* or *to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: senex, Ter.: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep.: difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor.

difficĭlĭter, *adv. with difficulty*: Cic.

difficultas, ātis, *f.* [difficul, the old form of difficilis] *difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty*. With *gen.*: difficultas ineundi consilii, Cic.: belli gerendi, Caes.: vocturae, Cic.: rei frumentariae, Caes.: numaria, *scarcity of money*, Cic.: domestica, *distressed circumstances*, Id. *Absol.*: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes.: delabi in difficultates, Cic. **‖. *obstinacy, churlishness, moroseness***: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic.

difficulter, *adv. with difficulty*: Caes.: Tac.

diffĭdenter, *adv. without self-confidence, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic.

diffĭdentia, ae, *f.* [diffido] *want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence*: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.

dif-fīdo, fīsus sum, *3. v.n. to distrust; to be distrustful* or *hopeless, to despair*. With *dat.*: eum potius (corruptisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic.: sibi patriaeque, Sall.: suis rebus, Caes.: illis (viris), Ov. *Pass. impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. With depend. clause: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. With *subj.*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr. Rarely with *abl.* (*cf.* fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet.: paucitate cohortium, Tac. *Absol.*: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, Cic.

dif-findo, fĭdi, fissum (and diffīsum) *3. v. a. to cleave asunder, to split* (rare): terram, Lucr.: saxum, Cic. **Poet.**: urbium portas numeribus, *to open*, Hor. **‖. Legal *t. t.***: diem diffindere, *to put off to the following day*: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv.

dif-fingo, *3. v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew* (very rare): ferrum incude, Hor. **Fig.**: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *alter*, Id.

diffissus, a, um, *Part.* [diffindo].

diffīsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffido].

dif-fĭtĕor, 2. *v. dep.* [fateor] *to disavow, to deny* (very rare): obscenum opus, Ov.

dif-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing*: legiones spiritu, Pl.

dif-fĭo, *3. v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away*: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic.: (Rhenus) in plures diffluit partes, Caes. **2.** with *abl.*: *to drip, run down with*: duo juvenes, sudore multo diffluentes, *dripping with perspiration*, Phaedr. **3.** *to melt away, disappear*: privata cibo natura animantum diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. **‖. Fig.**: luxuria, Cic.: otio diffluentes, *living a life of effeminate ease*, Id. Of prolix discourse: diffluens ac solutum, Id.

diffractus, a, um, *Part.* [diffringo].

dif-fringo (diffr.), no *perf.*, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break in pieces, to shatter* (rare): crura, Pl.: axem, Suet.

dif-fŭgio, fūgi, *3. v. n. to flee asunder, flee in different directions, to disperse*: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.: diffugiunt stellae, Ov.: diffugere nives, *disappear*, Hor.: in vicos passim suos, Liv.

diffŭgium, ii, n. [diffugio] *a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion*: proximorum diffugia, Tac.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth*: (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic.: tum freta diffundi jussit, Ov. **‖.** In gen.: *to spread wider, diffuse*: tuae diffusa toto coelo, Cic.: ab ejus summo rami late diffundantur, Caes.: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Virg. And **fig.** of abstract things: di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic.: error longe lateque diffusus, Id.: crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov. **‖‖.** Ilke dissolvere, solvere, remittere, *etc. to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: vultum, Id. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic.

diffūse, *adv. diffusely, copiously*: res disperse et diffuse dictae, Cic.

diffūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [diffundo] *diffusive*: aether, Lucr.

diffūsus, a, um, *Part.* [diffundo]. **‖. Adj.**: *spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide*: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. **Fig.**: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *diffuse, prolix*, Id.

dī-gĕro, gessi, gestum, *3. v. a. to carry or take asunder, separate, divide, distribute, spread about* or *over*: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov.: Nilus septem in cornua, Id.: populus Romanus in classes, Flor. And of abstract things: quam meruit solus poenam dimecit in omnes, Ov. **‖.** *to arrange, dispose, set in order*: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic.: capillos, Ov.: bibliothecam, *to arrange*, Suet.

digestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digero] *digestion (of food)*: Cels. **‖.** *an orderly distribution, division, arrangement*: annorum, Vell. In rhetor. *t. t. distribution*: Cic.

digestus, a, um, *Part.* [digero].

digĭtŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [digitus] *a little finger*: Pl.: Cic.

digĭtus, i, m. [root DIC, *point out*: v. dico: hence orig. *the pointer*] *a finger*: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Pl.: pollex, *the thumb*: index or salutaris, *the forefinger*: medius, also infamis and impudicus, *the middle finger*: minimo proximus or medicinalis, *the ring-finger*: minimus, *the little finger* (v. the several adjs.) Phrases: attingere digito (uno), *to touch lightly, gently*, Cic.: attingere extremis digitis, *with the tips of the fingers, to be very temperate* or *moderate*, Id.: attingere coelum digito, *to be exceedingly happy*, Id.: concrepare digitos or digitis, *to snap the fingers*, as a signal, Pl.: liceri digito, *to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction*, Cic.: monstrari digito, *to be pointed out, to become*

distinguished, Hor.: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger, to give oneself very little trouble*, Cic. ‖ *a tus* (like the Gr. δάκτυλος, and the Fr. *doigt*): Lucr.: Virg. ‖ As a measure of length: *an inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Caes. Proverb.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's-breadth*, Cic. (Hence It. *dito*; Fr. *doigt*.)

dī-glădĭor, ī. *v. dep.* [gladius] *to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely*: inter se sicis, Cic. Fig.: of verbal disputes: de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id.

dignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] *a deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration*: dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. ‖ Meton.: *dignity, honour, reputation*, for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignatione sua, Liv.

dignē, *adv. worthily, fitly, becomingly*: quam digne ornata incedit, Pl.: Cic. *Comp.*: Hor.

dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dignus] *worthiness, worth, merit, desert*: Lamia petit praeterea: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic.: dignitas consularis, *a being worthy of the office of consul*, id. ‖ Meton.: *dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank*: dignitas (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, id.: formae, Suet.: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. 2. Esp. *the dignity of public office*: gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. ‖ Of things: *worth, value, excellence, splendour*: opsonii, Pl.: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic.: portus, urbis, Nep.

digno, ī. *v. a.* for dignor: *to deem worthy*: Cic.: res consimili laude dignantur, id.

dignor, ātus, ī. *v. a. dep.* [dignus] *to deem worth, worthy*, or *deserving*. With *acc.* and *abl.*: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg.: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. With depend. sentence: *to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign*: and with a neg. *to disdain*: jam nemo suspicere in coeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr.: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg.

di-gnosco (dinosco), *3. v. a.* [GNO, root of gnosco] *to distinguish, discern, know the difference*: with *acc.* and *abl.* with or without *ab*: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor. With *acc.* only or with *abl.* of instrument: aera tinnitu, Quint.: veri speciem, Pers. *Absol.*: inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [root DIC, *point out*: v. dico: hence orig. *pointed out*] *worthy, deserving* (either of good or ill): of things: *suitable, becoming, proper*: constr. with the *abl.*, a *relative sentence*, *absol.*, or the *inf.*: rarely with *subj.*, the *gen.*, or *acc. neut.* With *abl.*: vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor.: si quid antea admisissem pisculo dignum, Liv. With *relat. sentence*: qui modeste paret, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. *Absol.*: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, id.: dignior heres, Hor. : So dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming* (aequum est, decet, convenit): Cic.: Virg. With *inf.*: decurrere spatium vitae, Ov.: cantari dignus, Virg.: describi, Hor. With *subj.*: non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. With *gen.*: dignus salutis, id. With *neut. acc.*: non me censes scire quid dignus siem? id.

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus, *3. v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go apart* or *asunder, to separate; to go away, depart*: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.: ubi digressi, Virg.: a colloquio Caninii, Caes.: dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside*, Sall. ‖ Fig. *to go aside, deviate*, and esp. of speech, *to digress*: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter.: digredi ab eo quod proponeris, Cic.

digressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] *a parting, separating; a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *a going aside, deviation*; esp. of speech, *digression*: a proposita oratione digressio, id.

digressus, a, um, *Part.* [digredior].

digressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a parting, separating; a going away, departure*: congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic.

dī-grunnĭo, 4. *v. n. to grunt hard*: Phaedr. (al. degrunnit).

dījūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dijudico] *a judging, deciding*: Cic.

dījūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to judge between, to decide, determine*: ego dicam quod mihi in mentem: tu dijudica. Ter.: calide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic.: causam, Liv.: litem, Hor. With a *relat. sentence*: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. 2. *to decide by arms*: dijudicata belli fortuna, id. ‖ *to discriminate between, to distinguish*: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic.: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, id.: inter has sententias, id.

dījunctio, dījunctus, and dījungo, v. disj.

dī-lăbor, lapsus, *3. v. n. dep. to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, disappear*: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic.: nix, Liv.: calor, Virg.: Vulcanus (*i. e.* ignis), Hor. Poet.: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, Virg. 2. Of persons, esp. soldiers: *to flee in different directions, to disperse*: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall.: ab signis, Liv. 3. *to fall to pieces, go to decay*: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr.: navis putris vetustate, Liv.: cadavera tabo, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to go to decay, go to ruin*: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic.: divitiae, vis corporis, Sall.: vectigalia publica negligentia, *to fall into confusion*, Liv.

dī-lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces*: (canes) dilacerant dominum, Ov. ‖ Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall.

dī-lămĭno, 1. *v. a.* [lamina] *to split in two*: nuces, Ov.

dī-lănĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tear to pieces, to lacerate* (rare): cadaver canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic.

dī-lăpĭdo, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to demolish* (any structure of stone): hence fig. *to squander, to consume* (rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter.

dīlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [dilabor].

dī-largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to bestow liberally*; *to lavish* (rare): alicui alicui, Cic.

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilatus, differo] *a putting off, delaying, deferring*: with *gen.*: temporis, Cic.: belli, Liv.: exitii, Tac. *Absol.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv.

dīlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make wider, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate*: (stomachi) partes eae quae sunt infra, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic.: castra, Liv. ‖ Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic.: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, id.

dīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dilatory person*: Hor.

dīlātus, a, um, *Part.* [differo].

dī-laudo, 1. *v. a. to praise excessively*: libros, Cic.

diligens, entis, *Part.* [diligo]. ‖ Adj.: *careful, attentive, industrious, diligent, accurate*: *opp.* negligens: with *prep.*: qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. With *gen.*: omnis officii diligentissimus, id. With *dat.*: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis, fuisse quondam diligentes, id. *Absol.*: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, id. Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura, id. ‖‖ *frugal, thrifty, economical*: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, id.

diligenter, *adv. attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*: accurate agatur, docte et diligenter, Pl.: Cic. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: id.

diligentĭa, ae, *f.* [diligens] *carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence*: verbo saepe jam usi summa diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur, Cic. Rarely with *gen.*: sacrorum diligentia, *the care of*, id. ‖ *carefulness in household affairs, economy, frugality*: id.

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to choose apart, to make a choice*; hence, *to value or esteem highly, to love*: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla'st quam aeque diligam? Pl.: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Of things: fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit, Cic.

dī-lōrĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to*

tear apart, tear open (rare): tunicam, Cic.

dī-lūcĕo, 2. v. n. *to shine out, to be clear, evident* (rare): dilucere brevi frons coepit, Liv.

dīlūcesco, luxi, 3. v. n. incep. [diluceo] *to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn*; in the perf. *to shine* (rare): without a subject: quum jam dilucesceret, Cic.: jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv. Fig.: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. With a subject: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.

dīlūcidē, adv. *clearly, brightly*: dilucidius flagrant, Plin. II. *plainly, distinctly*: explicare, Cic.

dīlūcidus, a, um, adj. [diluceo] *clear, bright*: smaragdi, Plin. II. Fig.: of speech: *plain, distinct, evident*: oratio, Cic. Comp.: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, id.

dīlūcŭlum, i, n. dim. [from root LUC, *light*: cf. crepus-culum] lit. *little light*, hence *daybreak, dawn*: PL.: Cic.

dī-lūdium, ii, n. [ludus] *an interval between plays, games*, etc.: Hor.

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to wash off or away; to dissolve, cause to melt away*; and simply, *to wash*: ne aqua lateres diluere possit, Caes.: sata laeta boumque labores, Virg. II. *to temper, dilute*: absinthia, Lucr.: venenum, Liv.: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. III. Fig.: *to weaken, lessen, impair, remove*: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic.: quae cogitatio molestias omnes extenuat et diluit, id.: curam multo mero Ov. IV. Like dissolvere, *to explain, resolve*: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Pl.

dīlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [diluo]. II. Adj.: *diluted, thin, weak*: potio (opp. meracum), Cels.

dīluvies, ēi, f. [id.] *a washing away, an inundation, flood*: Hor.

dīluvio, v. n. q. [diluvies] *to inundate, to deluge*: Lucr.

dīluvium, ii, n. [diluo] *a flood, deluge*: Ov. II. Fig. *desolation, destruction*: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, Virg.

dimăchae, arum, m. *plur.*=διμάχαι, *Macedonian soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback, dragoons*: Curt.

dī-mano, 1. v. n. *to flow different ways, to spread abroad* (rare): vitae ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dīmensio, ōnis, f. [dimetior] *a measuring*: quadrati, Cic.

dīmensus, a, um, *Part.* [dimetior].

dī-mētior, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. *to measure out* (rare): studium dimetiendi coeli atque terrae, Cic.: campum ad certamen, Virg. In pass.: tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes.

dī-mĕto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to measure* or *mark out, to fix bounds* (rare): locum castris, Liv.

dīmĭcātio, ōnis, f. [dimico] *a fight, combat, encounter*: Caes.: Liv In plur.: Caes. With *gen.*: proelii, Cic.: universae rei, *a general engagement*, Liv. II. In gen.: *a struggling, a contest*: non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. With *gen.*: vitae, *a life and death struggle*, id.

dī-mĭco, avi and cui (dimicavere, Vell.: dimicaverant, Caes.: dimicuisse, only in Ov.), atum, 1. v. n. Lit. *to brandish one's weapons against the enemy*; hence, *to fight, contend*: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes.: armis cum aliquo, Nep.: ferro pro patria, Liv.: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. *Impers. pass.*: ancipiti proelio dimicatur, Caes.: and *absol.*: Cic. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet. II. In gen.: *to struggle, to strive, to contend*: dimicantes competitores, Liv.: sic vester sapiens, magno aliquo emolumento commotus, cum causa, si opus fuerit, dimicabit, *will bring an action at law*, Cic.: de liberis, Liv.: de repulsa, *i. e. at the risk of one*, id.

dīmĭdio, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [dimidius] *to divide into halves, to halve*. In the perf. part. dimidiatus, *halved, half*: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, *with half the body*, Pl.: mensis, Cic.

dīmĭdium, ii, n. [medius] *the half*: Pl. The *abl.* dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, id.: Cic.: Hor.

dī-mĭdius, a, um, adj. [id.] lit. *through the middle*; hence *half* (in the earlier and more class. authors only with *pars*; in later writers with other substs.): luna est major quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic.: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician and half plebeian*, Liv.

dī-mĭnŭo, 3. v. a. *to dash to pieces, to break* (v. deminuo): caput illi homini, Pl.

dīminūtio, v. deminutio.

dīmissio, ōnis, f. [dimitto] *a sending out, sending forth* (rare): dimissiones libertorum ad feneranjas provinciae, Cic. II. *a dismissing, discharging*: propagnatorum atque remigum, id.

dīmissus, a, um, *Part.* [dimitto].

dī-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send different ways, to send out or forth*. With *acc.*: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic.: literas circum municipia, Caes.: certos per litora, Virg.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes.: nuntios in omnes partes, id. Fig.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. Without *acc.*: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes. III. *to break up* (any meeting or body of men), *to dismiss*: senatu dimisso, Cic.: concilium, id.: conventum, Sall. Esp. milit. *t. t. to disband; to send out in detachments, to detach*: exercitum, Vell.: dimittendae plures manus diducendique erant milites, Caes. IV. In gen. *to send away, to let go, discharge, dismiss, release*: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic.: aliquem incolumem, Caes.: impunitum, Sall.: uxorem, *to repudiate*, Suet.: Demosthenem e manibus, *to put aside, lay down*, Cic. *Absol.*: dimittam, ut te velle videa, Pl. 2. Of things: *to abandon, leave desert*: eum locum quem ceperant, Caes.: provinciam, Liv.: captam Trojam, Ov.: fortunas morte, Cic. V. Fig.: *to give up, renounce, forsake, forgo*: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, id.: rem saepius frustra tentatam, Caes.: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id.: studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, id.: tributa alicui, *to remit*, Tac.

dīmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [dimoveo].

dī-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move or put asunder, to part, separate*: terram aratro, Virg.: glebas aratro, Ov.: aëra dimovit tenebrosum, et dispulit umbras, Virg.: aquas, Ov. Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit obortis, *discloses*, Lucr. II. *to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss*: humantem umbram polo, Virg.: obstantes propinquos, Hor.: turbam, Tac. 2. *to separate, to remove*: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall.: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo agros nunquam dimovea, *thou canst never entice away*, Hor.

dīnŭmĕrātio, ōnis, f. [dinumero] *a counting, reckoning up, enumeration* (rare): nec sectum ac dierum, Cic. In rhetor.: *an enumeration of particulars*: id.

dī-nūmĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to count over, reckon up, enumerate*: stellas, Cic.: noctes, Ov. *Absol.*: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. 2. *to count out* (money), i. e. *to pay*: viginti minas illi, Ter.

diŏbŏlāris, e, adj. [διώβολον, and the Lat. suffix aris] *worth two oboli*: Pl.

dioecēsis, is, f.=διοίκησις, *a district, government*: Cic.

dioecētes, ae, m.=διοικητής, *an overseer of the revenue, treasurer*: Cic.

diōta, ae, f.=διώτη, *a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar*: Hor.

diplōma, ătis, n.=δίπλωμα, *a letter folded double*. 1. *a state letter of recommendation* given to persons travelling: Cic. 2. At a later per. *a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege, a diploma*: Suet.

directē, adv. *directly, straight*: dicere, Cic. Comp.: id.

directio, ōnis, f. [dirigo] (rare), *a making straight, a levelling*: Vitr. II. *the act of directing, aiming*: directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint.

directo, adv. *directly, straight*: Cic.: Caes. II. Fig.: *immediately, directly*: Cic.

directus, a, um, *Part.* [dirigo]. II. Adj.: *made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep*: non tuba directi non aeris cornua flexi, Ov.: iter, Caes.: directa materia, *timber laid in a straight direction*, id.: ordo (oleorum), Cic.: locum directis lateribus

duxit, *with perpendicular sides*, id. 2. Fig.: *straightforward, direct, open, simple*: itar ad laudem, id.: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv.

diremptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirimo].

dirēmptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a separation*: Cic.

direptio, ōnis, *f.* [diripio] *a plundering, pillaging*: urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. In *plur.*: id.: Liv.

direptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer* (rare): Cic.

direptus, a, um, *Part.* [diripio].

dirībĕo, no *perf.*, itum, 2. *v. a. to separate* or *sort the tablets when taken out of the cistae* or *ballot-boxes*, in order to ascertain the majority: dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur, Cic. [From *dis* and *habeo*, like *dir-imo* from *dis* and *emo*: the h disappears, as in *praebeo*, from *prae* and *habeo*.]

dirĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo] *a sorting of the tablets used in voting*: Cic.

dirĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot-boxes*: Cic.

dirĭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* aedificium) [id.] *the place where the voting tablets were sorted*: also *where presents were distributed to the people*: Suet.

dī-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* direxti, Virg.) [rego] *to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up*: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, Caes.: naves ante portum, Liv.: vicos, *to build regularly*, id.: regiones lituo, *to describe*, Cic. Esp. freq.: dirigere aciem, *to make the line straight, draw up the troops in battle array*, Caes.: Liv. II. *to send in a straight line, to direct, aim*: ex vestigio ad rastra Corneliana vela, Caes. With *in*: equum in consulem, Liv.: currum in hostem, Ov.: and poet. with the *dat.*: Ilo hastam, Virg. Without designating the limit: ab Ilsdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (*i. e.* navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *are determined*, Cic. Of shooting: spicula, Virg.: tela, Hor. Poet.: vulnera, Virg. III. Fig.: *to set in order, direct, guide, arrange*: materias divisione dirigere, Quint. With *ad*: meas cogitationes dirigo non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram, Cic.: vitam ad certam rationis normam, id. With *abl.*: utilitatem honestate, id. Absol.: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, id.

dīr-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [dis ēmo, like diribeo, from dis habeo] I) *to take asunder; to part, separate, divide*: dirimi corpus distrahive, Cic. Absol.: dirimente amne, Liv. II. Fig.: *to break off, interrupt, disturb, delay*: proelium nox dirimit, Pl.: pugnam, Liv.: controversiam, *to adjust, compose*, Cic.: conjunctionem civium, *to break off, dissolve*, id.: colloquium, Caes. Absol.: actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. 2. *to destroy, frustrate, bring to nought*: auspicium dirimere, Liv.: rem susceptam, Cic.

dī-rĭpio, ŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *tear asunder tear in pieces*: equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. II. Milit. *t. t. to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder*: bona alicujus, Caes.: naves more praedonum, id.: praedas bellicas, Sall.: oppidum, Caes.: urbes, Liv. 2. In gen.: *to destroy, to rob*: (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. III. *to struggle, strive, contend for*: talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere cooperant, Quint.: editum librum, *to buy up rapidly*, Suet.

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (rare) *fatal mischief, misfortune*: totius diei, Suet. II. *fierceness, cruelty*: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic.

dī-rumpo (dir.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to break* or *dash to pieces; to break* or *burst asunder*: tabula caput, Pl.: imagines, Tac. II. Fig.: *to break off, sever*: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. 2. Pass.: *to burst* with envy, grief, *etc.*: infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id.

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. *v. a. to pull asunder, demolish, overthrow, destroy*: urbem, Cic.: arbusta, Virg.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. Absol.: diruit, aedificat, Hor. II. *to scatter, dissipate, abolish*: agmina vasto impetu, id.: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv.

diruptio, ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo] *a tearing to pieces*: Sen.

diruptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirumpo].

dīrus, a, um, *adj. fearful, awful*: esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: *ill-omened, boding, portentous*: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov.: execrationes, Liv.: detestatio, Hor.: ritus sacrorum, Tac.: religio, Virg. II. Subst.: dirae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* res), *ill-boding portents, unlucky signs*: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. III. In gen.: *dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable*: Dea, *i. e. Circe*, Ov.: Hannibal, Hor.: noverca, Ov. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: venena, Hor.: bellum, Virg.: amores, Ov.: quies, Tac.

dirŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [diruo].

dis, ditis, *adj. rich*: v. dives.

dis-, an inseparable particle, occurs before vowels only in dishiasco, and there it is unchanged; it is changed into *dir* before emo and habeo: dirimo, diribeo; before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c, p, q, t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel; discedo, dispar, disquiro, disto, dissentio: sometimes assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant, as before *f*; differo: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel; dibalo, diduco, digero, dilabor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, discindo, divello. Before *j* it varies between the forms dis and di: disjicio, disjungo, dijugo, dijudico: in the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. II. dis before verbs means *asunder, in pieces, apart, in two*: designating the separation of a whole into parts: *e. g.* diffindo, diffugio, dirumpo: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, *e. g.* digredior, discedo. As separation is opposed to connection, dis sometimes forms the opposites of words compounded with con: *e.g.* diffido, diffiteor; opp. to confido, confiteor. 2. Before adjectives *dis* denotes *difference* or *negation*: *e. g.* discors, dissonus, dissimilis, difficilis. [*Dis* is connected with the second numeral: cf. Sans. *dvis*; Gr. δίς; Lat. *bis*: the connection between two and division, severance, *etc.*, is seen in Germ. *zwischen*.]

dis-calcĕātus, a, um, *adj. unshod, barefooted*: Suet.

dis-cālĕo, 2. *v. n. to beware of*: malo, Pl.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* (*perf. sync.* discesti, Pl.) *to go asunder, gape, yawn, split*: quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic.: in duas partes, Sall. II. *to leave, forsake, desert*: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic.: a nobis, Caes. III. *to go away from, to leave, depart from*: constr. with *ab, ex*, or *abl.*, rarely with *de*: a senis latere nunquam, Cic.: populus ex contione discessit, Sall.: de foro, quum jam advesperasceret, Cic.: templo, Ov. Absol.: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Pass. impers.: ab concilio disceditur, Caes. Designating the terminus: in castra, id.: ad urbem, Virg.: Capreas, Tac. IV. Esp. milit. *t. t. to march off, decamp*: discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes.: ab Zama, Sall. Absol.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. 2. discedere ab signis, *to quit the standards, leave the order of battle*, Liv. 3. ab armis, *to lay down one's arms*: Caes.: Cic. 4. Denoting the result of a battle: *to get away, come off* (victorious, conquered, wounded, *etc.*): superiores, Caes.: victor ab hoste, Hor.: victus, Sall.: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. Hence, fig.: ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati sanctique discedant, Cic.: pulcre et probe et praeter spem, Ter. V. Fig.: *to depart, deviate, swerve from*: *to leave, forsake, give up*: a fide justitiaque, Cic.: discedere a gloria sperata, *to renounce*, id.: a se, *to alter, be inconsistent*, id.: a sua sententia, Caes. VI. *to pass away, to vanish, cease* (rare): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, Cic.: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes. VII. discedere in sententiam, a phrase of the senate house: *to vote* or *divide with any one*, by going over to his side of the house: in hanc sententiam ut discederetur juniores Patrum evincebant, Liv.: discedere in alia omnia, *to vote* or *divide against any one*, Cic. VIII. discedere ab aliquo, *to leave out of consideration, to except*: quum a vobis meae salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officiis me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you*, Cic.

disceptātio, ōnis, *f.* [discepto] *a dispute, debate, discussion, disquisition*: cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio

contentioque est, Cic.: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv.

disceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an umpire, arbitrator, judge*: disceptator rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic.

disceptātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, Cic.

discerpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dis- capto, lit. to lay hold of and separate] legal *t. t.* applied to judicial investigations and determinations, *to decide, judge*: res juste sapienterque disceptare, Cic.: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv.: fetiales bella disceptanto, *i. e. decide about peace or war*, Cic. Fig.: quum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, id. ‖ In gen.: *to debate, dispute, discuss, treat*: with *de*: de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. *Absol.*: cum palaestritis aequo jure, id. *Impers. pass.*: ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. a. to separate, part, divide*: ordines, Liv.: (saxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, Virg. In the *part. perf.*: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, Liv.: sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to distinguish between, discern*: alba et atra, Cic.: discernere insiditatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv.: jus et injuriam, Tac.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck or tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle*: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic.. seminstum cadaver discerperent canes, Suet. ‖ Fig.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, Cic.

discessio, ōnis, *f.* [discedo] *a separation*: of married persons: Ter. ‖ *a going away, departure, removal*: Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. 2. Esp. a phrase of the senate-house: *a voting or dividing with a party* (by going over to its side of the house): senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic.

discessus, a, um, *Part.* [discedo].

discessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going asunder, separation, opening* (rare): coeli, *i. e. lightning*, Cic.: discessus et secretio ac diremptus partium, id. ‖ *a going away, departure, removal*: ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus affixit, id. In *plur.*: solis accessus discessusque, id. 2. Milit. *t. t. a marching off, decamping*: Caes.

discidium, ii, *n.* [discindo] *a tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (rare): partibus ejus (*sc.* corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. ‖ *a separation, divorce*: corporis atque animae, id.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic.

dis-cīdo, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut in pieces* (rare): Lucr.

discinctus, a, um, *Part.* [discingo]. ‖ Adj.: *slovenly, careless, dissolute, reckless*: discincti ludere, Hor.: avarus ut Chremes, *opp.* discinctus ut nepos, id.

di-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear* or *cleave asunder, to split, divide*: vestem, Ter.: tunicam, Cic.: labrum, Ter.: discissa nive, *cleared away*, Caes. ‖ Fig.: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic.

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to ungird, take off the girdle*: discincta tunica fugiendum est, Hor. As a milit. punishment: destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv.: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed*, i. e. *conquered*, Juv. ‖ Fig.: mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego discingor, *i. e. I do not neglect him, I endeavour to preserve his friendship* (but Ernesti thinks it means, *I am on my guard against him*), Cic.

disciplina, ae, *f.* [discipulus] *learning, instruction, teaching, training*: ad aliquem disciplinae causa concurrere, Caes.: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic.: disciplina puerilis, id. ‖ Meton.: *learning, knowledge, science, discipline*: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id.: juris civilis, id.: dicendi, id.: militiae, *art of war, tactics*, id.: bellica, id.: esp. of *military discipline*: Liv.: reipublicae, *political science, statesmanship*, Cic.: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines* or *systems*, id. 2. Of manners or way of living: *custom, habit*: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Pl.: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic.

discīpŭla, ae, *f.* [discipulus] *a female disciple*: Hor.

discīpŭlus, i, *m.* [disco] *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*: Pl.: Cic. 2. *an apprentice*: Pl.

discissus, a, um, *Part.* [discindo].

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* (rare) *to shut up separately, to keep apart*: disparas disclusos habere places, Varr.: ‖ In gen.: *to separate, divide, part*: discludere Nerea ponto, *to separate, cut off*, Virg.: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disciuait: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic.: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg.

disclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [discludo].

disco, didici, 3. *v. a. to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with*, etc. With *acc.*: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic.: insidias crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. *Pass.*: dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. With *infin.* or *a depend. sentence*: pueri qui nare discunt, Pl.: Latine loqui, Sall.: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. With *relat. sentences*: plures discent quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic.: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. *Absol.*: disces tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophiorum, et discendi quamdiu voles, Cic.: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, Caes. *Elliptically*: discebant fidibus antiqui, *sc.* canere, Cic. Fig.: of inanimate subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. [Orig. *dic-sco*, from the root DIC which appears in *doceo*].

discŏbŏlus, i, *m. a quoit player*: Quint.

dis-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [color] *of various colours*, opp. to concolor: with *dat.* (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov.: signa, Cic.: miles, *black and white* in the game of draughts, Ov.: agmen, *distinguished by various colours* (in a race), id. 2. *party-coloured, variegated*: aura auri, Virg. ‖ Transf.: *different, various*: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor.

dis-condūco, 3. *v. n. to be unprofitable* or *injurious*: Pl.

dis-convĕnio, 4. *v. n. to disagree: to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. *Impers.*: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, id.

dis-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly*: Cels.

discordābilis, e, *adj.* [discordo] *disagreeing, discordant*: Pl.

discordia, ae, *f.* [discors] *disagreement, dissension, discord*: Cic.: Liv. In *plur.*: Cic. Fig.: of things: principium, Lucr.

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [discordia] *full of discord, prone to discord* (rare): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, Sall.

discordo, 1. *v. n.* [discors] *to be at variance, to quarrel; to disagree, to be unlike, discordant*: discordare inter se, Ter.: inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic.: cum Cheruscis, Tac.: avaro parcus, Hor. *Absol.*: neu discordarent, Pl.: eques, Hor.

dis-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor] *discordant, disagreeing, at variance*; *opp.* concors. Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic.: ad alia discordes, Liv.: in civitate discordi, Tac. Of things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr.: semina rerum, Ov.: vesania, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *unlike, discordant, different*: homines moribus et linguis, Curt.

discrĕpans, antis, *Part.* [discrepo].

discrĕpantia, ae, *f.* [id.] *discordance, disagreement*: rerum et verborum, Cic.

discrĕpātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a difference, dispute*: inter consules, Liv.

discrĕpīto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to disagree wholly, to be altogether different*: res longe, Lucr.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to differ in sound, to be out of tune* or *unison*: in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aeque discrepant, id.:

tres duces discrepantes, Liv.: neo multum discrepat aetas, Virg. With *ab*: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. With *cum*: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, id. With *dat.*: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, id. 2. Res discrepat, and more freq. impers. discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute, opp.* convenit: causa latendi discrepat, Ov.: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv.

discrētus, a, um, *Part.* [discerno].

di-scribo, v. describo.

discrimen, ĭnis, *n.* [dis and CRI the same root as CRR in cerno: v. crimen] lit. *that which separates*, hence *an interval, distance, division, separation*: quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic.: minimum quos inter et hostem discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a distinction, difference*: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant, Ov.: of the different strings of the lyre: Virg. Poet.: tenues parvi discriminis umbrae, *of easy gradation*, Ov. ‖‖ *the turning point, critical moment*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas reipublicae luat, an nos serviamus, Cic.: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, Liv. Hence,

2. *a crisis, risk, hazard*: in summo rem esse discrimine, Caes.: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic.

discrimino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [discrimen] *to divide, part; to distinguish* (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.: lucet via longo ordine flammarum, et late discriminat agros, *divides*, Virg.

discrŭciātus, a, um, *Part.* [discrucio].

dis-crŭcio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to torture violently, torment*: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. ‖ Meton.: with *pron. reflect.*, or in the *pass.*: *to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias, Pl.: discrucior animi, Ter.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. *v. n.* *to lie down*, esp. *to recline at table* (*cf.* accumbo): discubuimus omnes praeter iliam, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: discumbitur, id. 2. *to go to bed* (rare): coenati discubuerunt ibidem, id.

dis-cupio, 3. *v. n.* *to desire eagerly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Pl.

dis-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. *v. n.* *to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about*: in muris armata civites, Caes.: circa deum delubra, Liv.: per omnes silvas, Ov.: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: illicet in muros tota discurritur urbe, Virg. 2. Of things: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Virg. (Hence Ital. *discorrere*; Fr. *discourir*; Eng. *to discourse.*)

discurso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [discurro] *to run about in haste* (rare): Quint.: Flor.

discursus, a, um, *Part.* [discurro].

discursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running to and fro, a running about*: Liv.: Ov.: Juv. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours.*)

discus, i, *m.* = δίσκος, *a quoit*: Hor.: Ov. Proverb.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic. ‖ *a dish* so called because shaped like a quoit: App. (Hence, from meaning II., Ital. *desco*; Germ. *tisch*; Fr. *dais.*)

discussio, ōnis, *f.* [discutio] (rare) *a shaking*: Sen.

discussus, a, um, *Part.* [discutio].

dis-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*: deum delubra, Lucr.: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine dissuasa est, Liv.: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Caes. ‖ In gen. *to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: illos coetus, Liv.: Boeoticum consilium, id. 2. Fig.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to dispel*, Lucr.: quod rem totam discusseram, *had frustrated, brought to nought*, Cic.

dissĕrē, *adv. clearly, expressly, distinctly*: Pl.: Cic.

dissertim, *adv. clearly, expressly, etc.*: Pl. *Comp.*: Mart. *Sup.*: Liv.

disertus, a, um, *adj. skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent*: utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et ornate dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic.: Hor. 2. *elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd*: commodus ac disertus, Cic.: callidus et disertus homo, *shrewd*, Ter. *Comp.*: (coupled with eloquantior) Cic. *Sup.*: id. ‖ Meton. of style: historia, id.: verba, Ov. *Sup.*: literae, Cic. [Usu. regarded as a *part.* from *dissero*: but the short vowel in disertus is against this etym. Pott suggests *dis-ert-us*, containing the same root as *ars, art-is*: *cf. in-ers, in-art-is, soll-ert-ia.*]

disjecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [disjicio] *to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse*: disjectare solet mare transtra, Lucr.

disjectus, a, um, *Part.* [disjicio].

disjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting asunder, scattering*: Lucr.

dis-jĭcio (disicio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse*: partibus disjectis disque supatis, Lucr.: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis moenibus, *stretching out in various directions*, Liv.: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. ‖ Milit. t. t. *to disperse, rout*: ea phalange disjecta, Caes. ‖‖ *to break in pieces, destroy, frustrate, thwart*: arcem a fundamentis, Nep.: statuas, Suet. 2. Fig.: disjice compositam pacem, Virg.: rem, Liv.

disjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [disjungo] *a disjoining, a separation*: in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic.: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, *the difference*, id. ‖ In dialectics: *a disjunctive proposition*, i. e. in which the members are enounced by a disjunctive particle or particles: id. 2. In rhetor. a fig. by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as, populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disjecit, Fregellas evertit, Auct. Her.: Cic.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [disjungo]. ‖ Adj.: *separate, distinct; distant, remote*: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Fig.: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, id.: suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, *disjointed, interrupted*, id. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, Tac.

dis-jungo (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to unyoke, unbind* (*opp.* conjungo): bovem, Cic. ‖ *to wean sucklings*; agnos a mamma, Varr. ‖‖ In gen. *to divide, separate, part, remove*. Absol.: intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, Cic.: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. With *ab*: equitatus, a laevo cornu brevi spatio disjunctus, Liv. With simple *abl.*: Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. With *inter*: inter se disjunctum discrepitansque, Lucr. 2. Fig.: absol.: sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. With *ab*: eos a colonia, id.

dispălesco, *v. n. incep.* [dispalor] *to be divulged, noised abroad*: Pl.

dis-pălor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to wander about, to straggle, stray* (rare): dispalati in agris, Nep.

dis-pando, no *perf.*, sum, 3. *v. a.* (also colloq. **dispenno**, dispessus in Plaut.) *to stretch out, to extend, expand* (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl.: manus, Suet.

dis-par, āris, *adj. unequal, unlike, different*: absol.: ostendi parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, Cic.: proelium, Caes.: calami, *of different lengths*, Ov. With *abl.*: fratres nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. With *dat.*: sumi his alii multum dispares, Cic.: dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. With *gen.*: quloquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispărātus, a, um, *Part.* [disparo]. ‖ Subst. disparatum, i, *n.* in rhetor. *that which is negatively opposed*: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere*, Cic.

dis-părilis, e, *adj. dissimilar, different* (rare): aspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dis-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to part, separate, divide* (rare): (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque disparavit, Cic.

dispartio and **dispartior**, v. dispertio.

dispectus, ūs, *m.* [dispicio] *a viewing, examination*: Sen.

dis-pello pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare)

pecudes dispulsae, Cic.: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Fig.: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic.

dispendĭum, ĭi, *n.* [dispendo] *opp.* to compendium, *expense, cost, loss*: sine damno et dispendio, Pl.: ut gratiam haeat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Fig.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time*, Virg.

dispenno, v. dispando.

dispensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispenso] *economical management, charge, superintendence*: aerarii, Cic.: annonae, Liv. ‖ *the office of a* dispensator, *management, stewardship*: Cic.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a superintendent, steward, treasurer*, etc.: ad momente dispensatore quemadmodum summam rationibus vellet inferri, Suet.

dis-penso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to weigh out, pay*: ducentos numos (*sc.* inter milites), Pl. 2. *to manage household affairs*, etc.; *to act as steward or paymaster*: domesticas res, Cic.: eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. ‖ In gen.: *to dispense, distribute, arrange*: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov.: annum, Liv. Fig.: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, *to impart to them by degrees*, Liv.

dispensus, a, um, *Part.* [dispendo].

dis-percūtĭo, 3. *v. a. to dash completely out*: cerebrum, Pl.

disperdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo] *a demolishing, destruction*: urbis, Cic.

dis-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander* (rare): ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Poet.: stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, Virg. Of personal objects: leuconem, Pl.

dis-pĕrĕo, ĭi, 4. *v. n. to go to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish*: fundus, Cic.: disperit cibus, Lucr. Proverb.: male partum male disperit, *lightly come, lightly go*, Pl. In exclamations: disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* id.: dispeream, *si or nisi, may I perish, if* or *if not*; a strong asseveration: Hor.

di-spergo (dispargo), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to strew* or *scatter about, disperse*: membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic.: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr.: cerebrum, Ter. *Perf. part.* in a reflective sense: comites dispersi, Lucr.: Esp. freq. of soldiers: Caes.: dispersi a suis pars cedere, Sall.: and in the *verb. fin. act.*: quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *he had distributed*, Caes. With *in* and *acc.*: id. ‖ Fig.: plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine, Sall.: rumorem, Tac.: membratim oportebit partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic.

dispersē, *adv. dispersedly, here and there*: disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic.

dispersim, *adv. dispersedly*: Suet.

dispersus, a, um, *Part.* [dispergo].

dis-pertĭo (dispart.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [partio] *to distribute, divide*: dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Pl.: funditores inter manipulos, Sall.: pecuniam judicibus, Cic.: portas et proxuma loca tribunis, *to assign as posts*, Sall. Reflect.: etiam dispertimini? Pl. ‖ Fig.: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertiunt, Cic. In a deponent form: jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur, id.

dispertior, v. dispertio, *ad fin.*

dispessus, a, um, v. dispando.

di-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [root SPEC: *v.* specio] *to look this way* or *that*; *to look up, to pass*; *to descry, discern, perceive*: ista autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic.: tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Act.: dispecta est et Thyle, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to perceive mentally, discern, discover*: si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic.: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *find out*, Ter. Hence, 2. Meton. (mostly in the imperat.): *to consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic.: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv.

displicentĭa, ae, *f.* [displiceo] *dissatisfaction, discontent*: Sen.

dis-plĭceo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [placeo] *to displease* (opp. to placeo and complaceo): quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Pl.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. Without *dat.*: si displicebit vita, Ter. 2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself*: id. In gen.: *to be out of humour*: Cic.

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, ōsum, 3. *v. a.* [plaudo] *to spread out, dilate, burst* (mostly in *part. perf.*): Hor.

displōsus, a, um, *Part.* [displodo].

dis-pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum (contr. dispostum, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute, dispose, set in order*: libros, Cic.: cippos obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes.: aciem, Tac.: male capillos, Ov. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to station in various places, to arrange, set a guard*, etc.: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes.: custodias, id.: captivos obsidesque et praedam, Liv.: equos, *to station in relays*, id. ‖ Fig.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic.: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat, Liv.: in disponendo die, *in arranging the business of the day*, Suet.

dispōsĭtē, *adv. orderly, methodically*: accusare istum, i. e. *distinctly separate his crimes*, Cic.

dispōsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispono] *a regular disposition, arrangement*: in oratory: Cic.

dispōsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disposer, arranger*: dispositor mundi deus, Sen.

dispōsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement*: Lucr.

dispōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dispono]. ‖ Adj.: *properly arranged*: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic.

dispōsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a disposition, arrangement*: Tac.

dis-pūdet, 2. *v. impers. to be greatly ashamed* (rare): Pl.: Ter.

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.* [dispello].

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.* [dispungo].

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* merc. *t. t. to examine, check* or *balance an account*: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Fig.: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell.

disputābĭlis, e, *adj.* [disputo] *that may be disputed, disputable*: Sen.

disputātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a computing, calculating, considering*: venire in disputationem, Col. ‖ *an arguing, disputing*; and meton. *an argument, debate*: Cic.: Caes.

disputātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a disputant, an expounder* (rare): disputator subtilis, Cic.

dis-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cast* or *reckon up, to estimate, compute*: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pt. ‖ In gen.: *to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss*: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic.: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant, Caes.: isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, *maintain*, Ter.

dis-quīro, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to investigate*: Hor.

disquisītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro] *a* (judicial) *inquiry, investigation*: Cic.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dis-sĕco, ŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect*: unionem, Plin.: multos medios serra, Suet.

dissectus, a, um, *Part.* [disseco].

dis-sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* ‖ *to scatter seed*; hence fig. *to spread abroad, disseminate* (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic.

dissensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissentio] *difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord*: inter homines de jure, Cic.: civilis, Caes.: ordinum, Tac. In *plur.*: Cic. Of things: utilium cum honestis, id.

dissensus, a, um, *Part.* [dissentio].

dissensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *dissension, disagreement, discord*: Virg.

dissentāněus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *disagreeing, contrary*, opp. to consentaneus: Cic.

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. n.* (opp. consentio) *to think otherwise, to dissent, disagree*: constr. usually with *ab*; less freq. with *inter, cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: ab his Marsi dissentire incipiunt, Caes.: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic.: filico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen.: dissentire conditionibus foedis, Hor.: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, Cic. 2. Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, dissimilar, to differ*: aliquid ipsum a se, id.

dis-sēpio (dissaep.), psi, ptum, 4.

v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov.: tenui sane muro dissepiunt id quod excipiunt, Cic.

dissĕptum, i, *n.* [disseptus, dissepio] *a barrier, partition:* saxea domorum, Lucr.

dissĕptus, a, um, *Part.* [dissepio].

dissĕrēnasco, avi, *v. n. incep.* [dissereno] *to clear up, grow clear:* quum undique dissereno asset, Liv.

dis-sĕro, no *perf.*, situm, *v. a. to scatter seed, to sow:* fig.: dissita parx animse per totum corpus, Lucr.

dis-sĕro, rŭi, rtum (disertus is usu. considered as a *Part.* but v. disertus), *v. a. to fix in at certain distances, to set asunder:* talese pedem longse mediocribus intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur, Cæs. ‖ Fig.: *to examine, argue, discuss, treat of:* with *acc.:* te permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio disseruisse, Cic.: quse inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, id. With *a relat. sentence:* paucis instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rempublicam habuerint, disserere, Sall. With *acc.* and *infin.:* malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. With *de:* Scipio triduum disserult de republica, id. *Pass. impers.:* ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, id. *Absol.:* in disserendo rudes, id.

dis-serpo, *v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly:* Lucr.

dissertātio, ōnis, *f.* [disserto] *a debating, a dissertation, disquisition:* Plin.

dissĕrto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [dissero] *to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of:* dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Pl.: vim Romanam paciscque bona dissertans, Tac.

dis-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit apart, to keep aloof, to be distant from:* sceptris nostris, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently:* constr. with *ab, cum, inter* and *pron. reflect.*, or *absol.:* with *ab:* gentem dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic.: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. With *inter:* cupiditates in animis inclusse inter se dissident atque discordant, id. With *cum:* cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, id. With *dat.:* virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. *Absol.:* cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, *he fell out with her*, Suet. 2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, different, to differ, disagree:* nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic.: si toga dissidet impar, *sits uneven*, Hor.

dissĭdium, ii, *n.* [dissideo] *dissension, disagreement, discord:* ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. In *plur.:* id.

dis-sĭlio, ŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart:* mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg.: omne solum, Ov. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj. unlike, dissimilar:* constr. with the *gen., dat.*, with *atque, et, inter*, or *absol.* With *gen.:* artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. With *dat.:* nihil tam dissimile quam Cottæ Sulpicio, id. With *atque* or *et:* hsec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis segro, *etc.*, Liv.: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. With *inter:* dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. *Absol.:* dissimillimi motus Cic.

dissĭmĭlĭter, *adv. differently, in a different manner:* Cic.: Liv.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dissimilis] *unlikeness, difference:* *sing.:* Cic.. *plur.:* id.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv. dissemblingly, secretly*, etc.: Cic.: Liv.

dissĭmŭlantĭa, æ, *f.* [dissimulo] *a dissembling:* Cic.

dissĭmŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dissembling, disguising, dissimulation:* Cic. 2. Esp. *the Socratic eironeia:* id.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dissembler, concealer:* Sall.: Tac.

dis-sĭmŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise, to hide, keep secret.* With *acc.:* nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic.: gaudia, Ov.: deum, *concealing his divinity*, id. With *acc. and infin.:* dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Pl. With *a relat. clause:* nec judices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. With *quasi:* dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Pl. *Absol.:* Cic.: Hor. With *de:* dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall.

dissĭpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissipo] *that may be scattered or dispersed:* ignis et aër, Cic.

dissĭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a scattering, dispersing:* hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. ‖ *destruction, annihilation:* interitus et dissipatio corporum, id. As a rhetor. figure: id.

dis-sĭpo (dissupo), avi, atum 1. *v. a. to spread abroad, scatter, disperse:* iguis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv.: piscem venenum per cosa, Ov.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Cæs. ‖ Milit. t. t. *to disperse, rout, put to flight:* phalangem, Liv.: hostes, Cic. ‖ *to demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate:* statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt dissipant, id.: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. ‖ Fig.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.: famam istam facium dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad, published*, id.: dissipat Evius curas edaces, Hor. [Root SIP or SUP: Festus (*s. v.* supat) says, *supat* significat jacit; unde *dissipat*, disjicit, et *obsipat*, objicit, et *insipat*, insipit. Prob. same root as Sans. *kship* (throw, send), the initial guttural being dropped.]

dissĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissero].

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio] Act.: *separating, dividing:* oceanus, Hor. 2. Pass. *that cannot be united, incompatible:* res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac.

dissŏcĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a separation:* Tac.

dis-sŏcio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite:* dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov.: montes opaca valle, Hor ‖ Fig.: *to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance:* morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.: barbarorum copias, Tac.

dissŏlŭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo] *that may be dissolved* or *separated:* Cic.

dissŏlūtē, *adv. loosely, unconnectedly:* dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, *without connecting particles*, Cic. ‖ *negligently, carelessly:* dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, id.

dissŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo] *a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution:* navigii, Tac.: naturæ, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *an abolishing, a destruction:* legum omnium, id. 2. *a refuting, refutation:* criminum, id. 3. Of discourse: *want of connection, disconnection:* construcio verborum tum conjunctionibus copulatur, tum dissolutionibus relaxatur, id. 4. Of character: *weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness:* judiciorum, id.

dissŏlūtum, i, *n.* [id.] in rhet. *want of connecting particles:* Cic.

dissŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissolvo]. ‖ Adj.: Of style: *loose, unconnected:* nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. 2. Of character: *lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute:* cupio in tantis reipublicæ periculis me non dissolutum videri, id.: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, id.: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac.

dis-sŏlvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to unloose, untie, disunite, separate, dissolve, break up, destroy:* facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic.: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 2. Of persons: *to release, disengage:* obscure, dissolve jam me, Pl. ‖ Mercant. t. t. *to pay, discharge:* aes alienum præsidia venditis, Cic.: nomen, *to pay off a debt*, id. Reflect. of persons: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free themselves from debt*, id. ‖ Fig.: *to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy, remove:* societatem, id.: religiones, Liv.: leges, acta Cæsaris, Cic.: trigus, Hor. 2. In rhetor. *to refute, answer:* criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic.

dis-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, *v. n. to disagree in sound, to be discordant* (rare): dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitr.

dis-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* opp. to consonus: *dissonant, discordant, confused.*

casmores, Liv.: questus, Tac. ‖ In gen. *disagreeing, different*: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj. of a different fate, not shared with others*: ab omni milite dissors gloria, *unshared*, Ov.

dis-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to advise against, dissuade*: quis unquam tam secunda contione legem agrariam suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic.: pacem, Liv. *Absol.*: (C. Papirius) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, Cic. *Impers. pass.*: quod dissuadetur placet, Pl.

dissuāsio, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo] *an advising against, a dissuasion* (rare): negationis ejus, Cic.

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who advises against* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

dissuāvior, 1. *v. a. dep. to kiss ardently*: Q. Cic.

dissulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [dissilio] *to leap apart, to fly* or *burst asunder*: dissultant ripae, Virg.

dis-sŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to unstitch, rip open*; hence in gen., *to open, to dissolve by degrees* (rare): sinum, Ov. Fig.: amicitias magis decere censent sapientes sensim dissuere quam repente praecidere, Cic.

dissupo, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *Part.* [dissuo].

dis-taedet, 2. *v. impers. to tire of, disgust with* (rare): me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter.

distantia, ae, *f.* [disto] lit. *a standing apart*: *distance, remoteness*: a longissimis distantiae suae (ac. Veneris) tribus, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *difference, diversity*: inter eos morum studiorumque, Cic.

distendo (and distenno) di, tum, 3. *v. a. to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend*: distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl.: Tityos novem jugeribus distentus erat, Ov.: aciem, Caes. ‖ Meton. *to swell out, distend*, i. e. *to fill*: ventres, Pl.: ubera cytiso, Virg. 2. *to torture* by distension: tormento aliquem, Suet. ‖ Fig.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide*, Liv.

distenno, v. distendo, *ad init.*

distentus, a, um, *Part.* [distendo]. ‖ Adj.: *filled, full*: distentus ac madens, Suet.: distentius uber, Hor.

distentus, a, um, *Part.* [distineo]. ‖ Adj.: *engaged, busy*: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.: circa summa scelera, Tac.

dis-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to separate by a boundary, to divide* (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic.

distichon, i, *n. a poem of two verses, a distich*: Suet.

di-stĭmŭlo, 1. *v. a. to goad through*: Fig.: bona, *to vex, censure*: Pl.

distinctē, *adv. distinctly, clearly*: articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. ‖ *decorously, handsomely*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, id.

distinctio, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo] *a distinguishing, distinction*: harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. 2. Meton.: *a difference*: nulla in visis distinctio, id. ‖ In rhetor. and gramm.: *a separation, division*, in discourse: also, *a mark of separation, a stop* or *point*: id. 2. *a figure of speech*: *a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense*, or *between two allied words*: ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, id. ‖‖ *a setting off, garnishing, an ornament*: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulcritudo, id.

distinctus, a, um, *Part.* [distinguo]. ‖ Adj.: *separate, distinct*: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 2. *decorated, adorned*: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic.: pocula gemmis distincta, id.: coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, id. Fig.: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. Of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, id.

distinctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a distinguishing, distinction, a difference* (rare): Tac.

dis-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep asunder, to separate, divide*: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes.: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. ‖ Fig.: of the mind: *to divide, distract, perplex*: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. ‖‖ Milit. t. t. *to prevent uniting* or *acting together*: legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. Hence, 2. Fig.: *to prevent the concentration of thought, to distract*: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. 3. In gen.: *to hinder, prevent*: victoriam, Caes.: rem, Liv.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to mark off*; hence, *to separate, divide, part*: onus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to distinguish, discriminate*: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic.: fortes ignavosque, Tac. *Pass. impers.*: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. ‖‖ In rhetor. and gramm.: *to mark the pauses, to punctuate*: incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, id. ‖V. *to set off, decorate, adorn*: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. Fig.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic.

di-stō, no *perf.* nor *perf. part.*, 1. *v. n. to stand apart, to be separate, distant*: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes.: multum aëdera inter se distant, Cic. 2. Of time: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. ‖ Fig. of quality: *to differ, be different*: ut distare aliquid sint ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic.: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. *Impers.*: distat, sumsane pudenter an rapias, id.

dis-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to turn different ways, to twist, distort* (rare): os, Ter.: oculos, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *to torment, torture*: Suet.

distortio, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo] *a distorting, contortion*: Cic.

distortus, a, um, *Part.* [distorqueo]. ‖ Adj.: *distorted, misshapen deformed*: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic.: crura, Hor. Fig.: genus enuntiandi distortius, *more perverse, unseemly*, Cic.

distractio, ōnis, *f.* [distrahо] *a pulling asunder, dividing, separating*: humanorum animorum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *dissension, discord*: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id.

distractus, a, um, *Part.* [distrahо]. ‖ Adj.: *divided* (rare): et divisor inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 2. Fig.: *distracted, perplexed*: distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, Vell.

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to drag* or *pull asunder, tear in pieces*; *to separate forcibly, divide*: corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic.: corpus passim, Liv.: turbatis distractus equis, Virg.: ut acies ejus distrahi patereatur, *to be broken up*, Caes. ‖ Mercant. *t. t. to sell in parcels, to retail*: commendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraherent, Suet. ‖‖ Fig.: *to distract, perplex*; *cause to dissent, set at variance*: qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, Cic.: respublica distracta laceratasque, Liv.: rem, *to frustrate*, Caes.: controversias, i. e. dirimere, *to end, adjust*, Cic. ‖V. *to draw away, to separate, remove*: membra divellere ac distrahere, id. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, id. Of persons: *to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate*: aliquem ab aliquo, id.

dis-tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to divide, distribute*: argentum, Ter.: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes.: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic.: copias in tres partes, Caes.: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessaliae urbibus, Liv.: naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus distribuit, Caes. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeteres civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. 2. Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, id.

distrĭbūtē, *adv. orderly, methodically* (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic.

distrĭbūtio, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo] *a division, distribution*: invidiae et criminum, Cic. In *plur.*: ut distributiones, ut genera partium generumve partes, id. As a fig. of speech: id.

distributus, a, um, *Part.* [distribuo].

districtus, a, um, *Part.* [distringo]. ‖ Adj.: (as stringo means to hold

fast or grasp, districtus means held by several things so as to be unable to turn one way or another; hence) *distracted, occupied, engaged, busy*: judicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic.: ancipiti contentione, id.: Hor. *Comp.*: numquam me a causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. **2.** *strict, severe*: districtior accusator, Tac.

dī-stringo, nxi, ctum, *3. v. a. to hold or draw in different directions, to stretch out* (rare): radiis rotarum districti pendent, Virg. Poet.: (canum) longe alio sonitu rabies districta minatur, Lucr. ||. *to detain, to hinder, occupy, engage*: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv.: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr.

dis-trunco, 1. *v. a. to cut asunder*: aliquem medium, Pl.

disturbātio, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo] *destruction*: Corinthi, Cic.

dis-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb*: vidistis contionem gladiis disturbari, Cic. ||. *to demolish, destroy*: sedes, Lucr.: domum meam, Cic.: opera, Caes. |||. Fig. *to frustrate, thwart, ruin*: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Pl.: vitae societatem, Cic.: rem, *to hinder, prevent*, id.: nuptias, Ter.

disyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = δισύλλαβος, *dissyllabic*: Quint.

ditesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [dit- stem of dis, v. dives] *to grow rich* (poet.): Lucr.: Hor.

dithyrambĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διθυραμβικός, *dithyrambic*: poema, Cic.

dithyrambus, i, *m.* = διθύραμβος, *a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem* (in honour of Bacchus): Cic.: Hor.

dītio (incorrectly written dicio), ōnis, *f.* (occurs only in the *gen., dat., acc.*, and *abl. sing.*), *dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power*: *Gen.*: Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae ditionis fecisse, Liv. *Dat.*: ditioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. *Acc.*: omnia in ditionem tradere, Liv.: omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes.: in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, Cic. *Abl.*: sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes.: in parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. **2.** Of civil and private authority: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Pl.: postquam respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall.

dīto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [dis = dives] *to enrich*: socios praesmils belli, Liv.: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. Of things: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor.

dīū, *adv.* [old abl. of dies] *by day* (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et diu, Pl. ||. *a long time, a long while, long*: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic.: saepe diuque, Hor.: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos, semper, negant, Cic.: haud diu, Ter. *Comp.*: nolo te jactari diutius, Pl.: Cic. In the historians freq. *longer, too long, without any comparison*: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes.: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. *Sup.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. |||. *long since, a great while ago*: scelus, inquam, factum'st jam diu antiquom et vetus, Pl.: is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago*, Ter.

diurnus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *pertaining to a day, daily*: mercede diurna conductum, Hor.: aetatis fata diurna, *of only one day*, Ov.: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta conficrent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, journal*, Suet. Subst.: diurna, orum, *n. plu.*: populi Romani, Tac.: in the *sing.* diurnum, i, *n.*: Juv.: cibus, *daily allowance, rations*, Liv. Subst.: diurnum, i, *n.* (cf. diarium), Suet. ||. *by day, the day's* (*opp.* nocturnus): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic.: labores diurnos nocturnosque, id.: lumen diurnum, Lucr.: stella, *the morning-star*, Pl.: currus, *the chariot of the sun*, Ov.: actus, *the day's business*, Suet. (Hence It. *giorno*; Fr. *jour*.)

dius, a, um, v. divus.

diūtinē, *adv. long, a long time*: diutine uti, Pl.

diūtinus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *lasting, long*: (supplicium) longum diutinumque a mane ad vesperum, Pl.: servitās, Cic.: laetatio, Caes.

diūtius and **diūtissimē**, v. diu.

diūturnitas, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus] *length of time, long duration*. With *gen.*: temporis, Cic.: belli, Caes. *Absol.*: Cic.

diūturnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *of long duration, lasting, long*: quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, quid cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic.: bellum, id.: labor, Caes. *Comp.*: filia, Ov.: molestiae, *of longer duration*, Cic.

diva, ae, v. divus.

dī-vāro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to spread asunder, to stretch apart* (rare): hominem in ea statua, Cic.

dī-vello, velli, vulsum, *3. v. a. to pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently*: res a natura copulatas audebit divellere, Cic.: corpus, Ov.: agnam, Hor.: suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. Fig.: commoda civium, Cic.: affinitas divelli nullo modo potest, *be destroyed*, id. ||. *to tear away, separate, remove*: ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id.: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall.: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Of persons: *to estrange*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id.

dī-vendo, no *perf.*, ditum, *3. v. a. to sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare): bona, Cic.: praedam, Liv.

dī-verbĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to whip asunder*: hence, *to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide*: res fictu. Lucr.: volucres auras sagitta, Virg.

dī-verbium, ii, *n.* [verbum] *the dialogue of a comedy*: Liv.

diversē (diverse) *adv. in different ways, hither and thither, differently*: curae meum animum diverse trahunt, Ter.: pauci paulo diversius conciderant, Sall.: diversissime affici, Suet.

diversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diversus] *contrariety, contradiction, disagreement*: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. ||. *diversity, difference*: consiliorum, id.

diversōrium: v. deversorium.

diversus (diversus) a, um, *Part.* [diverto]. ||. Adj.: *turned different ways, opposite, contrary*: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv.: iter a proposito diversum, Caes.: diversam aciem constituit, id.: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *the two polar circles*, Cic. Fig.: pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala. luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.: diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes. *Comp.*: diversius, Lucr. *Sup.*: nae illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter exspectant, ignavise voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. **2.** *inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions*: certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic.: regio ab se diversa, Liv.: acies, Tac.: alii e diverso, *on the contrary*, Suet. **3.** *apart, separate*: diversae state, Pl.: diversi pugnabant, Caes.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv.: age diversos et dijice corpora ponto, Virg.: sunt ea immemorabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various individuals*, Cic. **4.** Fig.: *different, unlike*: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id.: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac.

dī-verto (vorto) ti, sum, *3. v. n. to turn or go different ways, to part, separate* (in the *verb fin.* very rare): (uxor) sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, *has left her husband*, Ulp. ||. Fig.: *to differ*: divortunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Pl.

dīves, ĭtis (also dis, dite), *adj.* (the *nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* do not occur: *abl. sing.* usually divite: also diviti), *rich*: pauperemque dives me petit, Hor.: solos sapientes esse si mendicissimi, divites, Cic. With *abl.*: Fufidius dives agris, dives positis in fenore numis, Hor.: bubus, Ov. With *gen.*: dives pecoris nivei, Virg.: artium, Hor. ||. Meton. of things: *rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious*: animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic.: ager, Virg.: mensae, Hor.: templum donis dives, Liv. |||. The form, dis, *neutr.* dite (chiefly post.; not in prose till the Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter.. ditis domus, Hor.: ditem hostem, Liv.: dites familiae nobilium, Tac. *Comp.*: divitior, Cic.: ditior (less common, exc. in Hor.): Liv.: Hor. *Sup.*: divitissimus, Cic.: ditissimus, Virg.: Caes.: Liv. [Root DIV, prob. akin to the root of *divus, deus*: dis is a contraction of *dives*.]

dī-vexo, 1. *v. a.* *to pull or rend asunder, to destroy* (rare): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to vex, trouble*: matrem, Suet.

dīvidia, æ, *f.* [dividus] *division; dissension, discord*: horum dividiae et discordiae, Att. ‖ *care, trouble, vexation*: nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Pl.

dī-vido, visi, visum (*perf. sync.* divisse, Hor.) 3. *v. a.* *to part asunder, separate, divide* (*viz.*, a whole into parts, *etc.*): si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic.: muros, *to break through*, Virg.: Gallia in partes tres divisa est, Caes. 2. Meton.: for distribuere: *to divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: praedam, Pl.: agros, Cic. So of distributing troops: equitatum in omnes partes, Caes.: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. With *dat.*: agros viritim civibus, Cic.: praedam militibus, Sall.: loca praefectis, Liv. With *cum*: dimidiam partem cum aliquo, Pl.: praemia mecum, Ov. *Absol.*: non dividee, Pl. 3. Like distrahere and divendere: *to sell piecemeal, in parcels*: Suet. 4. Fig.: of abstract objects: annum ex aequo, Ov.: dividere et explanare ambigua, Cic.: animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Virg.: sententiam, *to divide a vote, embracing two objects*, so that each might be voted for separately, Cic. 5. Poet.: *to break up, dissolve, destroy*: nostrum concentum, Hor. ‖ *to divide* (*viz.*, two distinct things), *remove from, to keep apart, separate from*: flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes.: populum distribuit in quinque classes, seniores que a junioribus divisit, Cic.: (Italiam) longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, *separates, keeps distant*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to separate, distinguish*: legem bonam a mala, Cic. ‖‖ for distinguere: *to distinguish*; *decorate, adorn* (rare): qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum, Virg. [The root VID seems orig. to have meant "to cut, or separate:" cf. vid-ua, indi-vid-uus: v. video.]

dīvidŭus, a, um, *adj.* [divido] *divisible*: omne animal et disolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. ‖ *divided, separated*: dividuom talentum faciam, Pl.: munere, Hor.: luna, *a half-moon*, Ov. Fig.: dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, id.

dīvinātio, ōnis, *f.* [divino] *the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination*: Cic. ‖ Legal t. t. *the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause* (v. Smith's Ant. 139).

dīvinē, *adv. through divine power*: nunc tu divine hic huc assis Sosia, Pl. ‖ *by divine inspiration, prophetically*: plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri, Cic. ‖‖ *in a superhuman, admirable manner; divinely*: divine Plato eosmo *malorum* appellat voluptatem, id.

dīvinĭtas, ātis, *f.* [divinus] *god head, divinity*: Cic. Of the deified Romulus: Liv.: of Augustus: Suet. ‖ *power of divining, divination*: Cic. ‖‖ *divine quality, godlike excellence*: id.

dīvinĭtus, *adv. from heaven, by divine providence*: divinitus latae suppetiae, Pl.: non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic.: quia sit divinitus illis ingenium, Virg. ‖ *by inspiration, prophetically*: solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Pl. ‖‖ *divinely, admirably, excellently*: quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic.

dīvino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [divinus] *to foresee, divine; predict, prophesy*: non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic.: ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. *Absol.*: Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret, Pl.

dīvinus, a, um, *adj.* [divus] *pertaining to a deity, divine*: divinae matris imago, Lucr.: numen, Cic.: stirps, Virg.: origo, Liv.: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes.: divinissima dona, *most worthy of a deity*, Cic.: res divina, *divine worship, sacrifice*: re divina facta, Pl.: Cic.: less freq. in *plur.*: divinae res, Pl.: Cic. In *plur.* also in gen. for *religious affairs*: Caes.: Cic. Also, divina verba, *a form of prayer*: Cato religiones (*opp.* fides humana), Liv 2. With humanus as a comprehensive term: *all things, things of every kind*, etc. (cf. di hominesque under deus): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Pl.: Liv.: res, Cic. But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, *morals*: id. So in law, divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws*: id. ‖ *divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid praesagiens atque divinum, id.: vates, Hor. With *gen.*: avis imbrium imminentium, id. Subst. divinus, i, m. *a soothsayer, prophet*: Cic.: Liv. ‖‖ *superhuman, admirable, excellent*: ingenio esse divino, Cic.: fides, id. *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, id. 2. An epithet of the Rom. emperors = *imperial*: domus, Phaedr.

dīvīsio, ōnis, *f.* [divido] *a division, separation*: si divisio fieret, Just. ‖ *partition, distribution*: agrorum, Tac. ‖‖ *a dishonouring, violation*: Cic. ‖V. Fig.: *logical* or *rhetorical division*: id.

dīvisor, ōris, m. [id.] *a divider*: App. ‖ *a distributor*: Italiae, Cic. 2. Esp.: *a person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors*: id.: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. *s. v.* ambitus, 18).

dīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [divido]. ‖ Adj.: *divided, separated*: divisior, Lucr.

dīvīsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a dividing, division* (only in *dat.*): quanta Macedonis esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv.

dīvĭtiae, arum, *f. plu.* [dives] *riches, wealth*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: superare Crassum divitiis, *to be exceedingly rich* or *fortunate*, Cic. Meton.: templum inclutum divitiis, *by means of costly offerings*, Liv.: demite divitias, *rich ornaments*, Ov. Fig.: in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi, Cic.

dīvortĭum, ii, n. [diverto] *a separation*, esp. *a divorce*: Cic.: Pl.: Suet. ‖ Meton.: *a point of separation, a place where a road divides*: itinerum, Liv.: aquarum, *a watershed, whence streams run different ways*: Amanus, qui Syriam a Cilicia ima aquarum divortio dividit, Cic. Fig.: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *divisions, varieties*, id.

dīvulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [divulgo]. ‖ Adj.: *wide-spread, common*: alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr.: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus, Cic.

dī-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge*: librum, Cic.: consilium Domitii, Caes.: aliquid turpi fama, Tac.

dīvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [divello].

dīvum, i, *n. the sky*: sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air*, Cic.: sub divum rapiam, Hor

dīvus, and **dius**, a, um, *adj.* [same root as deus, q. v.] *pertaining to a deity, divine* (rare as an adj.): dia de clade, *i. q.* deorum, Lucr.: dius administer, Varr. ‖ Subst.: divus (dius), i, m. (*gen. plu.* usu. divum) and diva (dia), ae, *f. a god, a goddess, a deity*: si divus, si diva esset, Liv.: divo, quem proles Niobea sensit, Hor.: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Virg.: pro divum fidem, Ter. Form dius: Dii Indigetes Diique Manes, Liv.

‖‖ Meton.: *godlike, divine*, by hyperbole to designate uncommon excellence: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, Cic.: dia Camilla, Virg.: sententia Catonis, Hor. After the Aug. period, the ordinary epithet for a *deceased Roman emperor*.

dō, dĕdi, dătum, dăre (also dănit. Pl.: dănunt, id.: *subj.*: duim, *etc.*, Ter. Dane = dasne, Pl.), 1. *v. a.* ‖. *to put, place*: tum genu ad terram dabo, Pl.: aliquem ad terram, Liv.: hanc mihi in manum dat, Ter.: hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes.: se in viam dare, *to betake oneself*, Cic. Poet.: levis retro dabat aura capillos, Ov.: corpora dantur in altos rogos, id. 2. With *two datives* (landi, crimini, vitio, *etc.*): *to impute, attribute* anything as a merit, crime, fault, *etc.*: Ter.: Cic. ‖. *to give, to give away, grant, concede, permit, give up, resign; bestow, furnish; afford, offer*, etc.: Caesar certior fiebat Belgas cheides inter se dare, Caes.: literas (ad aliquem), *to write to one*, Cic.: literas alicui dare (the writer being the subject of the verb), *to give one a letter to deliver*: literas ad te nunquam habui cui

darem, quin dederim, id.: and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) *to deliver a letter*, id.: dare poenas, *to pay a penalty, to suffer punishment* (the word in the *dat.* representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made, or that which occasioned the punishment), quandocunque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.: civitas stultae laetitiae graves poenas dedit, *suffered severely for its foolish joy*, Sall.: dant locum, Ov.: dare iter, Caes.: dare operam, lit. *to give labour*; hence, *to take pains, to pay attention*, etc.: virtuti opera danda est, Cic.: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes.: in altum vela dabant, *were sailing out into the open sea*, Virg.: and fig.: ad id vela do, *I direct my efforts to that point*, Cic.: ita dat se res, *so it is*: prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv.: fraena dabat, *was allowing the horse to run at full speed*, Ov.: dare nomina, *to enlist*, Cic.: dare manus, *to yield, surrender*, Nep.: and fig. in gen. *to yield, acquiesce*: Pl.: Cic.: terga dare (usu. vertere), *to flee*, Liv.: Ov.: fabulam = docere fabulam, *to exhibit, produce a play*: Cic.: Ter.: verba, *to deceive, cheat*: Pl.: Cic. 2. Poet. with *infin.*: di tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja, Hor. III. In law: do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor; viz. do, *in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions*, etc.: dico, *in pronouncing sentence*: addico, *in adjudging property in dispute*: Varr.: hence called tria verba, Ov. IV. In logic: *to grant* a proposition: Cic. V. *to give up to, to do in consideration of, to humour*: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque dis, Liv.: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself, to serve*: dedit se etiam regibus, id.: se populo ac coronae, *to present oneself, appear*, id. VI. *to announce, tell, communicate*: berili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Pl.: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Poet.: in pass. = narratur, dicitur, fertur, *etc.*: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. [Two roots are perhaps confounded in this verb: (1) DA "give;" Gr. δο in δί-δω-μι; and (2) DA "put;" Gr. θε in τί-θη-μι; perhaps the Germ. *thu-n* and Eng. *do* are the same root. In composition the root generally means "to put:" cf. *ab-do*, "put away," "hide;" *ad-dere*, "put to," "add;" *con-dere*, "put together," "build;" *etc.*: almost all the compound verbs are of the third conjugation. The original form of the root is uncertain: in Latin it is DA and DU (v. subj. *duim*, and the comp. *induo*), in Gr. δω, which also appears in Lat. *do-num*.]

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. v. a. [root DOC or DIC, *to point out*, hence *to teach*: v. *dico*] *to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell*, etc. With double *acc.*: aliquem artem, Cic.: aliquem literas, id.: pueros elementa, Hor. In pass. with one *acc.*: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. With *acc.* followed by *inf.*: ut docuem Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, Cic.: and ellipt.: aliquem equo, armis, Liv. With *de*: de ejus injuriis judices docere, Cic. With a *relat. sentence*: doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, id. With simple *acc.* of pers.: studiosos discendi eruditant atque docent, id. With simple *acc.* of thing: coepit studiose omnia docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter.: aliquid, Caes. With *acc.* and *infin.*: unam esse spem salutis docent, id. *Absol.*: quum docco et exploano, Cic. 2. docere fabulam, lit. *to teach a play* (to the actors); hence, *to bring out, exhibit*: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam il, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), id.

dochmĭus, ii, m. = δόχμιος (*sc.* πούς), *the dochmiac foot in poetry*, ⏑ — — ⏑ —: Cic.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo] *easily taught, docile*: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Poet. with *gen.*: modorum, Hor. Fig.: capilli, Ov. *Comp.*: judex docilior et intentior, Quint.

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docilis] *aptness for being taught, docility*: Cic. II. *gentleness*: Eutr.

doctē, *adv. learnedly, skilfully*. *Comp.*: Hor. II. *shrewdly, cunningly*: Pl.

doctor, ōris, m. [doceo] *a teacher, instructor*: Cic.: Hor.

doctrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *teaching, instruction*: non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. II. *science, erudition, learning*: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id.: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id.: dicendi, *rhetoric*, id. auctor doctrinae ejus (*sc.* Numae), Liv.

doctus, a, um, *Part.* [docco]. II. Adj.: *learned, skilled, versed, experienced*: doctus vir et Graecis literis eruditus, Cic.: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg. With *acc.*: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. With *inf.*: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, id. With *prep.*: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor.: vox, Ov. 2. In Plaut. and Ter. *knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle*: malum, callidum, doctum, Pl.

documen, ĭnis, v. documentum, *init.*

documentum, i, n. (also dōcūmen, Lucr.) [doceo] *a lesson, example; a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen*. With *gen.*: P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic.: cavendae similis injuriae, Liv.: quarum rerum maxume documenta haec habeo, Sall. With a dependent clause: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic.: quantum in bello fortuna possit, jam ipsi essent documento, Caes.: documenta damus qua simus origine nati, Ov. With *subj.*: documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, Liv. *Absol.*: singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes.

dōdrans, antis, m. [dequadrans, lit. *less one-fourth*] *three-fourths*: alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic.: heres ex dodrante, Nep. As a measure of length, *nine inches*: Suet.

dogma, ātis, n. = δόγμα, *a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma*: Cic.

dōlābella, ae, *f. dim.* [dolabra] *a small pick-axe, a hatchet*: Col.

dōlābra, ae, *f.* [dolo] *an axe, pick-axe*: as a milit. implement: Liv.: as an agricultural implement: Col.

dŏlens, entis, *Part.* [doleo] *causing pain, painful*: nil dolentius, Ov.

dŏlenter, *adv. painfully, with sorrow*: dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, (doliturus, Liv.) 2. v. n. and a. *to feel pain, suffer pain*; of things: *to pain, to ache*: nequeo caput tollere, ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, Pl.: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. *Impers.*: mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, id. Pl. II. Fig.: of personal subjects: *to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for*. With *acc.*: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. With a dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, id. With simple *inf.*: vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. With *abl.*: laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. With *de* or *ex*: de Hortensio te certe scio dolere, id.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. With *quod, quia*, or *si*: doleo, quia doles et angere, Luccei. in Cic.: dolituros, si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor. *Absol.*: ah! neacis quam doleam, Ter. 2. Of subjects not personal: *to give pain*. With *dat.*: animus mihi dolet, Pl. *Invers.*: *it pains me, I am grieved*: mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, id. *Absol.*: dolet dictum, Ter. (Hence Ital. *doglio*; Fr. *deuil*.)

dōlĭārĭa, ae, *adj.* [dolium] *of a cask*: anus, *pot-bellied*, Pl.

dōlĭārĭum, i, n. *dim.* [dolium] *a small cask*: Liv.

dōlĭum, ii, n. *a very large jar*: Ter.: Hor.: de dolio haurire, *to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine*, Cic. Proverb.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, *talk in vain*, Pl.

dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to chip with an axe, to hew*: robur, Cic. Fig.: fuste, *to cudgel soundly*, Hor.: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic.: bodie hunc dolum dolamus, *contrive, devise*, Pl.

dōlo or **dōlon**, ōnis, m. = δόλων, *a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick*: Suet. Meton.: *a fly's sting*: Phaedr. 2. *the fore-topsail*: Liv.

dŏlor, ōris, m. [doleo] *pain, smart, ache*: dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic.: corporis, Lucr. II. Fig.: *distress, sorrow, anguish, vexation, chagrin*, etc.: dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, Cic.: magno esse

Germanis dolori Arioviști mortem, Cæs.: amator agit ubi secum, accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, *the torments of love*, Hor. III. Meton.: *a grief*, i. e. *an object* or *cause of grief*: Ov. 2. In rhetor.: *passionate expression, pathos*: Cic.

dōlōsē, *adv. craftily, deceitfully*: Pl.: Cic.

dōlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus] *crafty, cunning, deceitful*: conservus, Pl.: mulier, Hor. With *inf.*: amici, ferre pugnum pariter dolosi, id. Poet.: incudis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *deceitful, treacherous*, id.

dōlus, i, m. = δόλος, orig. *a device, artifice*: hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, common expression for *guile, fraud, deceit*: in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (sc. Aquillio) quæsereretur, quid esset *Dolus malus?* respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. 2. Without malus: *fraud, deceit, deception*: huic quia bonæ artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall.: versare, Virg.: nectere, Liv.: per dolum atque insidias, Cæs.

dŏmābilis, e, *adj.* [domo] *tamable* (poet.): Cantaber, Hor.

dŏmestĭcātim, *adv.* [domesticus] *in the house, at home*: Suet.

dŏmestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [domus] *pertaining to the house*: dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic.: vestis, *apparel to wear in the house*, id.: domesticus otior, *at home*, Hor. II. Meton.: *pertaining to one's family: domestic, familiar, household*: in luctu domestico, Cic.: præsidium, id.: clades, Liv. 2. Subst.: domestici, orum, m. *plu. the members of a family, inmates of a household*: Cic.: Liv. Also *family domestics, household slaves*: Suet. III. Esp. opp. to foreign or public: *domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private*: id ita esse ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia intelligebant, Cæs.: domesticæ copiæ rei frumentariæ, *produced at home*, id.: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, Cic.: bellum, *civil war*, Cæs.: domestica facta celebrare, *of their own country*, Hor.: res domesticas ac familiares, *opp.* rem publicam, Cic.

dŏmi, *adv.* v. domus.

dŏmĭcĭlium, ii, n. [domus] *a man's usual place of residence, a dwelling, abode, home*: Cic.: Cæs. II. Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic.: Lacedæmone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. [The word is compounded of *domus* and the root CIL: but as *concilium* and *consilium* are frequently confounded, and as *consilium* probably contains the root SAM, "to sit," we may conjecture that *domisilium* is the true orthography, which would correspond to exsilium.]

dŏmĭna, æ (*abl. plur.* only dominis), *f.* [dominus] *the mistress of a family*=hera, materfamilias: Pl.: Ter. II. In gen. *a mistress, lady*: sit sane fors domina campi, Cic.: juncti currum dominæ subiere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. III. Esp. *the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family*: Suet. 2. A term of endearment, *wife*: Virg.: Ov. (Hence It. *donna*: Sp. *doña, dueña*; Fr. *dame*: also Sp. *dim. doncella*: Fr. *demoiselle*; Eng *damsel*.)

dŏmĭnans, antis, *Part.* [dominor] *ruling. Comp.*: Lucr.

dŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *rule, dominion*; esp. *absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism, opp.* to libertas: Cic.: Liv.: Tac. In *plur.*: Cic. Fig.: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id.

dŏmĭnātor, ōris, m. [id.] *ruler, lord*: rerum Deus, Cic.

dŏmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female ruler, mistress* (rare): cæca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic.

dŏmĭnātus, ūs, m. [id.] *rule, command*; esp. *absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny* (cf. dominatio): Cic.: Cæs. In *plur.*: Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum, id.: omnium rerum, id.

dŏmĭnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [dominus] *pertaining to a lord* or *master* (rare): habitationes, Col. II. Under the empire, *imperial*: res, Cod. Just. Subst. dominicum, i, n. *a collection of poems by the emperor Nero*: Suet. (Hence It. *domenica*; Fr. *dimanche*.)

dŏmĭnĭum, ii, n. [id.] *a feast, banquet*: Cic.

dŏmĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to have dominion, bear rule, domineer*: imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic.: ab his interfici inter quos dominari consuessent, Cæs.: dominari in cetera (animalia), Ov. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic.: mare, Tac. II. Pass.: *to be ruled*: o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari dominare domino! Enn. in Cic.

dŏmĭnus, i, m. [domus] *the master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner*: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic.: *opp.* servus, Pl.: *opp.* ancilla, Cic.: insularum, Suet. II. In gen.: *a master, lord, ruler, chief* (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic.: videsne, ut de rege (*sc.* Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Græci tyrannum vocant, id. Fig.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno et diurno ac nocturno metu, id. Poet. sometimes as an adj.: dominæ manus, Ov. III. Esp.: with or without convivii *or* epuli (like rex): *the master of a feast, the entertainer, host*: Cic.: Liv. 2. *a title of the emperors*: Suet.: Phædr. 3. *a term of endearment in addressing a lover*: Ov. 4. As an address like our *Sir*: Suet. (Hence Sp. *don*.)

dŏmĭporta, æ *f.* [domus porto] *she that carries her house on her back*: of the snail, Poeta ap. Cic.

dŏmĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [domo] *to tame, break in* (rare): boves, Virg. Poet.: currus, *i. e. a team*, id.

dŏmĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a tamer, breaker* (rare): equorum, Cic. II. Meton.: *a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror*: belli externi, Tac.: Persarum, Cic.

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who tames, subdues* (rare): equorum Epidaurus, Virg. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov.

dŏmĭtūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a taming*: boum, Col.

dŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [domo].

dŏmĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a taming*: quadrupedum, Cic.

dŏmo, ui, itum, 1. *v. a. to tame, to break in*: domare et condocefacere feras belluas, Cic. II. Meton.: *to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer*: quas nationes nemo unquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, id.: quæ te cumque domat Venus, Hor.: acrior illum cura domat, Virg.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov.: domitas habere libidines, Cic.: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall.

dŏmus, ūs and i, *f.* [δόμος] *a house, home*: passim in all the classical writers: respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 142 *seqq.* *Gen.* in the comic poets only, domī: but since Varro domūs. *Dat.*: domo, Hor.: for the more usual domuī: contr. domo, Lucr. *Abl.* usually domo: domu (very rare): Pl. *Plur. Nom.* only domus. *Gen.* domorum and domuum. *Dat.* and *abl.* only domibus. *Acc.* usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. The form domus is certain.

2. Adverbial forms: domi (sometimes domī), *at home, in the house*: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. Esp. in the phrase, domi habere aliquid, *to have a thing at home*, i. e. *to be provided with, possess it*: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. b. domum, *homewards, to the house*: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. In *plur.*: domos, Liv.: domos nostras, Pl.: domos suas, Sall. With *in* and *acc.*: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. c. domo, *from home, out of the house*: Pl.: Ter.: Cic. For domi, *at home, in the house* (rare): domo se tenere, Nep.: domo abditus, Suet. And sometimes with *in* and *abl.*: in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. II. Meton.: *any sort of building* or *abode*: of the labyrinth, Virg.: of the abode of the gods, Ov.: of animals, Virg.: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. 2. In gen.: *one's native place, country, home*: *M. Su.* Siculus sum Syracusanus. *M. Sa.* Ea domus et patria est mihi, Pl.: Cæs.: Cic.: ut (Galli) domo emigrent, Cæs. Hence the phrases belli domique and domi militiæque, *in war and peace*, v. bellum and militia: noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. 3. *a household, family, race*: domus te mor-

tra tota salutat, id.: Liv. 4. *a philosophical school, sect:* Cic. (Hence It. *duomo;* Fr. *dome;* Germ. *Dom.* · cathedral.")

dōnābilis, e, *adj.* [dono] *worthy to receive a present:* Pl.

dōnārium, ii, *n.* [donum] *the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept:* Lucan. ‖ Meton.: *a temple, sanctuary, altar:* Virg.: Ov. 2. *a votive offering:* Liv.

dōnātio, ōnis, *f.* [dono] *a giving, a donation:* Cic.

dōnātīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *a largess, donative* given by the emperor to his soldiers (v. congiarium): Suet.: Tac.

dōnec, *conj.* [contr. from **dōnicum**, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato: Pl.] *as long as, while.* With *indic.:* neque dulces amores sperne puer, donec virenti canities abest, Hor.: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. With *subj.:* (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. ‖ *until, till at length.* With *indic.:* hand desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter.: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. With *subj.:* Hor.: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 2. With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum. With *indic.:* usque eo timui, donec ad reliciendos judices venimus, Cic. With *subj.:* usque sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. [*Done-c* and *Donicum* probably connected with *deni-que*, q. v.]

dōnicum, *conj.* v. donec, *ad init.*

dōno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [donum] *to give as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer.* Constr. with *acc.* of gift, and *dat.* of person: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, Cic.: praedam militibus, Caes. With *inf.* (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. Fig.: *to give up, sacrifice:* amicitias reipublicae, Cic. 2. Constr. with *acc.* of person and *abl.* of gift: *to present with:* donare aliquem patera, Pl.: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. 3. With double *acc.:* egon' te pro hoc nuntio quid donem? Ter. ‖ *to remit, forgive* a debt, obligation, *etc.:* mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. 2. Fig.: for the more usual condonare: *to forgive, pardon* (for another's sake): noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv.

dōnum, i, *n.* [do] *a gift, present:* dona mittunt et munera, Pl.: Cic.: Ov.: ultima or suprema dona, *the last honours, funeral rites,* id. 2. Esp. *a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice:* Cic.: Liv.

dormĭo, ivi or ii, itum (*fut.* dormibo, Pl.), 4. *v. n. to sleep:* dormitum dimittitur, Hor. *Pass. impers.:* minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. Proverb.: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Poet. in the Pass., of time: *to be slept through, spent in sleep:* nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to rest, be at ease, be inactive:* hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli pessumi, id.: Cic. 2. *to be careless, unconcerned:* uxorem duxit, et inde filiam suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. [Root DOR: cf. Gr. δαρ-θάνω; Ger. *traum;* Eng. *dream.*]

dormĭtātor, ōris, m. [dormito] *a dreamer, sluggard:* Pl.

dormĭto, avi, 1. *v. n. freq.* [dormio] *to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy, to fall asleep:* Pl.: Cic. Poet.: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, *going out,* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid:* ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio, Pl.: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic.

dormītōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sleeping room, dormitory:* Plin.

dormītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or for sleeping:* cubiculum, Plin.

dorsum, i, *n.* (masc. dorsus, Pl.) *the back* of a man or beast: Hor. 2. Fig.: of analogous things: jugi, *the slope of a hill,* Caes.: montis, Liv.: duplex dentalium, *the projecting irons,* Virg. And *absol.:* dorsum immane mari summo, of sunken rocks, id. (Hence Ital. *dosso;* Fr. *dos.*)

dōs, dōtis, *f. a marriage portion, dowry:* Cic.: Caes.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 145.) ‖ Fig.: *a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality:* (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic.: formae, Ov.: dos erat ille (sc. Phaon) loci, *the ornament,* id. [Root DO or DA, "give:" cf. Gr. δό-τις.]

dōtālis, e, *adj.* [dos] *pertaining to a dowry or portion:* aedes, Pl.: praedia, Cic.: agri, Hor.

dōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [doto]. ‖ Adj. *endowed, gifted, provided:* uxor, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: Chione dotatissima forma, Ov.

dōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dos] *to endow, to portion:* in the verb. *finit.* rare: filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet.: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *doter;* and from middle age Latin *dotarium,* Fr. *douaire, douairière.*)

drachma (drachtima, Pl.), ae, *f.* = δραχμή, *a drachma* or *drachm, a small Greek coin of about the same value as the Roman* denarius: Ter.: Cic.

drăco, ōnis, m. = δράκων, *a sort of serpent, a dragon:* Cic.: Suet. As the guardian of treasures: Cic.: Phaedr. ‖ Meton.: *a constellation:* poet. Cic.

drăcŏnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [draco and GEN root of gigno] *dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, i. e. *Thebes,* Ov.

drăpĕta, ae, m. = δραπέτης, *a fugitive slave:* Pl.

drŏmas, ădis, m. = δρομάς, *a dromedary:* Liv.: Curt.

drŏmos, i, m. = δρόμος, *the Spartan race-course:* Liv.

drŭĭdes, um (**druidae**, arum, Cic.), *m. plu. the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls:* Caes.

dua, v. duo.

dŭālis, e, *adj.* [duo] *that contains two.* In gram.: numerus, *the dual,* Quint.

dŭbĭē, *adv. doubtfully:* potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Esp. freq with negatives: non (haud, dubie, *no doubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly:* nec dubie, Liv.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubito] *doubtful* (rare): nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov.

dŭbĭtanter, *adv. doubtingly:* sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. 2. *hesitatingly* (rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, id.

dŭbĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [dubito] *a wavering in opinion* or *judgment; a doubting, uncertainty, doubt. Absol.:* nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic.: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes.: sine ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt, most certainly,* Cic. With *gen.:* dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. With *de:* dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. With relat. or interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, id. With *quin:* id. ‖ Meton.: *a wavering, hesitating, irresolution:* qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id.: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without a moment's hesitation,* Caes. 2. *a considering, examining:* indigna dubitatio homine! Cic.

dŭbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [dubius] lit. *to go backwards and forwards, from one side to the other:* hence, fig.: *to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt. Absol.:* vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. With *de:* nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id.: de ejus fide, Caes. *Pass. impers.:* de armis dubitatum est, Cic. With *acc.* (in class. prose only with a pron.): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? id. In *pass.:* dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. With a *relat. sentence:* non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. With *interrogative sentences:* desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, id.: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Post. in the *pass.:* an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. With *acc.* and *infin.:* non dubito fore plerosque, Nep. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to be uncertain, doubtful:* si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. ‖ Meton.: *to be irresolute, to hesitate, delay.* With *inf.:* non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. In an interrog.: quid dubitamus pulsare atque huc evocare ambos feras? Pl. Very seldom affirmatively: si forte dubitaret

quod afferretur accipere, Curt. With *negat.* and *quin*: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. *Absol.* (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Cæs. **2.** *to reflect upon, to ponder, consider* (rare): restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic.

dŭbius, a, um, *adj.* [duo, *two* and bit, *go*: v. bito] *moving alternately in two opposite directions, fluctuating to and fro* (rare): circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain*: quæ res est, quæ cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic.: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. With *gen.*: sententiæ, Liv.: salutis, Ov. **2.** *irresolute, undecided* (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Cæs.: dubio atque hæsitante Jugurtha incolumes transeunt, Sall. Fig.: nutantes ac dubiæ civitates, Suet. **III.** Pass.: *that is doubted of, uncertain, dubious*: videsne igitur, quæ dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic.: victoria, Cæs.: proelia, Tac.: dubiæ crepuscula lucis, Ov.: cœlum, *overcast*, Virg.: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus, Liv.: cœna dubia, *such a good dinner, that you cannot tell what to eat first*, Ter. **2.** dubium est, *it is doubtful, uncertain*: esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl.: haud dubium id quidem est, id. With *de*: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, Cic. With an interrog. sentence: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, id. *Absol.* and *adverb.*: quo postquam dubium pius an sceleratus Orestes venerat, Ov. With *negat.* and *quin*: Ter. With *acc.* and *infin.*: perisse me una haud dubium est, id. Dubium habere, *to regard as uncertain, to doubt*: hæc habere dubia, Cic. In dubium: in dubium vocare, *to call in question*, id.: venire in dubium, id. In dubio: dum in dubio est animus, Ter. Sine dubio, *without doubt, doubtless, certainly*: sine dubio, opinor, id. Procul dubio (*opp.* secunda), Hor. *Absol.*: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Cæs.

dūcātus, ūs, *m.* [duc root of dux and duco] *military leadership, command*: Suet. (Hence It. *ducato*; Fr. *duché.*)

dūcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [ducenī] *containing* or *relating to two hundred*: procuratores, *i. e. who received a salary of* 200 sestertia, Suet.: judices, *petty judges* (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sestertia), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 146).

dūcēni, æ, a, *plu. num. distr. two hundred each, two hundred*: Pl.: Liv.

dūcentēsĭma, æ, *f.* (sc. pars) [ducenti] *a two hundredth part, one-half per cent.*: Tac.: Suet.

dūcenti, æ, a, *plu. num.* [duo centum] *two hundred*: Pl. **II.** Meton. *any large number*: Hor.

dūcentĭes, *adv. num.* [ducenti] *two hundred times*: Cic. **II.** Meton. *many times*: Cat.

dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.* duce, for duc, Pl.) *v. a. to lead, conduct, draw, bring*: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl.: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic.: difficile iter vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Cæs.: aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic.: tura naribus, Hor.: mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Virg.: sortem, Cic.: and *pass.* of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quæ, sequatis sortibus, ducuntur, id.: pondus aratri, *to draw*, Ov.: remos, *to row*, id.: lanas, *to spin*, id.: os, *to make wry faces*, Cic. *Absol.*: sibi quisque ducere trahere, rapere, *to appropriate*, Sall. With *pron. reflect.*: *to betake oneself, go*: Pl.: Ter. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. to lead away to prison, to punishment*, etc.: in jus, Liv.: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. **3.** Uxorem, *to lead a wife home*, i. e. *to marry*: verum egon' eam ducam domum? Pl.: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Cæs. *Absol.*: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. **4.** Milit. *t. t. to lead* or *direct the march of* (soldiers): locis apertis exercitum ducere, Cæs. In the *pass.* of the soldiers: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, id. And *act. absol.* of the general, *to march, move*: (Mettus) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. In gen.: *to command* an army or division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Also, *to lead the van*: pars equitum et auxiliariæ cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. Hence, fig.: *to be leader, chief* in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic.: funus, Hor. **5.** *to construct, build, make*, esp. what is distinguished by *length* rather than any other dimension: parietem per vestibulum alicujus, Cic.: muros, Hor.: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Cæs. Of other things: vivos vultus de marmore, Virg.: arcum, Ov. Fig.: epos, Hor.: carmen, Ov. **6.** *to act upon, affect, give*: alvum, *to move by clysters*, Cels.: alapam alicui, *to give one a box on the ear*, Phædr. **7.** *to receive, admit, take*: cicatricem, Ov.: rimam, id.: nomina, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id.: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiæ duxit, *conducted in a middle course*, Tac. **2.** *to deduce, derive*: ab aliqua re totius vitæ ducere exordium, Cic.: belli initium a fame, id. **3.** *to move, incite, induce, allure*: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, id. *Pass.*: eloquentiæ laude, id. Hence in a bad sense, *to cheat, deceive*: Pl.: Ter. **4.** *to protract, prolong*: bellum, Cæs.: rem leniter, Liv. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic.: diem ex die, Cæs.: and of persons: *to put off*: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id. Hence, *to pass, spend*: ætatem in literis, Cic.: vitam, Hor. **5.** Mercant. *t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon*: quoniam XC. med. duximus, Cic. Hence fig. ducere rationem alicujus, *to consider, compute one's advantage*: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, id.: rationem officii, non commodi, id. **6.** In gen. *to reckon, consider hold, account, esteem*: parvi id ducebat, id.: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. With *acc.* and *infin.*: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Cæs. (Hence from the middle age Latin. *ductiare*, "to conduct (water)," It. *docciare*, subst. *doccia*; Fr. *douche*; Sp. *ducha.*)

ductĭlis, e, *adj.* [duco] *that may be drawn, ductile*: æs, *that may be hammered out thin*, Plin. (Hence Fr. *douille, douillet*, not from dulcis.)

ductim, *adv. by drawing* (rare): invergere in me liquores tuos sino ductim, *in good draughts*, Pl.

ductĭto, avi, i. v. *a. freq.* [duco] *to lead about*: Pl. **2.** *to lead home* a wife, *to marry*: id. Fig.: *to deceive*: ego follitim ductitabo, id.

ducto, avi, atum, i. v. *a. freq.* [id.] *to lead* or *draw about*: aliquem, Pl.: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. **2.** *to take home a concubine*: Pl. **II.** Fig.: *to deceive, cheat*: id. **2.** *to esteem* or *account*: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id.

ductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, commander, general*: exercitus, Cic.: apum (in their battles), Virg.: and of the leaders in warlike games, id.

ductus, a, um, *Part.* [duco].

ductus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a leading, conducting*: aquarum, Cic. **2.** *generalship, command*: Cæs.

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [diu dum] *lit. a long time since*, but usu. *a little while ago*: Pl.: Ter.: Cic.: Virg. **2.** With respect to the present: *formerly, before*: nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl.: Cic. **3.** In Plaut. with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *just as, just now*: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, *just now*, id. **4.** haud dudum, *not long ago*, i. e. *just now*: quam dudum, *how long?*: *Tv.* E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae a meo domino. *Do.* Quando? *Tv.* Haud dudum, id.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

duellum, v. bellum.

duidens, v. bidens.

duim, v. do, *ad init.*

dulcĕ, *adv. sweetly, pleasantly*: Hor. *Comp.*: Quint. *Sup.*: Cic.

dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] *sweetness, a sweet taste*: radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. **II.** Fig.: *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: nimia aquarum, Lucr.: frugum et vini, Liv.: orationis, Cic.

dulcesco, dulcui, 3. v. incep. [id.] *to become sweet*: Cic.

would drink as many glasses as equal Nestor's years, Ov. 2. Fig.: of things: *to suck in, absorb*: (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, id. ‖ In gen. *to consume, squander*: Hor.

ē-bĭto, *v. n. to go out*: Pl.

ē-blandĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery* or *coaxing* (rare): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic.: unum consulatus diem, Tac. 2. *Part. pass.*: Of things: *obtained by flattery*: eblandita suffragia, Cic.

ĕbŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *made of ivory*: Juppiter, Plin. (Hence It. *avorio*; Fr. *ivoire*.)

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius] *drunkenness, obriety*: Cic.: Hor.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *a little drunk, tipsy*: Pl.

ēbrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ebriosus] *addiction to drink, sottishness*: Cic.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] *given to drinking*. Subst.: *a drunkard*: Cic.

ēbrĭus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *who has drunk his fill*; corresp. with satur: quum tu saturs atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. ‖ *drunk, intoxicated*; homo hic ebrius est, Pl.: Cic. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop. 2. Fig.: regina fortuna dulci ebria, *intoxicated with good fortune*, Hor. ‖‖ In gen.: *abundantly filled, full* (poet.): Pl.

ē-bullĭo, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr.: *to boil up, bubble up*. Fig.: dum risus ebullit, App. ‖ Act.: animam, *to breathe out*, Petr. 2. Fig.: virtutes, *to boast of*, Cic.

ĕbŭlum, i, *n.*, and ĕbŭlus, i, *m. dane-wort, dwarf-elder*: Virg. (Hence It. *ebbio*; Sp. *yedgo, yesgo*; Fr. *hièble*.)

ĕbur, ŏris, *n. ivory*: Cic.: Virg. ‖ Meton.: *anything made of ivory*: mostrum ebur, *an ivory statue*, Virg.: ense vidit ebur vacuum, *the ivory scabbard*, Ov.: curule ebur, *the sella curulis*, Hor. 2. *an elephant*: Juv. [From Sans. *ibha*, "an elephant."]

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *adorned* or *inlaid with ivory*: lecti, Pl.

ĕburnĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus] *of ivory*: fistula, Cic.

ĕburnĕus (poet. ĕburnus), a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *of ivory*: signum, Cic.: lectus, Suet. Form eburnus: Virg.: Hor.: ensis eburnus, *with an ivory handle*, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *white as ivory*: eburnea brachia, Ov. 2. *pertaining to the elephant*: dentes, Liv.

ēcastor (and mēcastor, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) *by Castor! faith! etc.*: Pl.: Ter.

ecce, eccam, v. ecce, *no.* II.

ecco, *particle demonstr.* [apparently an imperative of an obsolete verb] *lo! see! behold! here!*: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there he comes!* Pl.: ecce trahebatur passis Priamela virgo crinibus, Virg.: quid me quaeris? ecce me, *here I am*, Pl. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. 3. To introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl. ‖ In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word; as: *nom.*: ecca, Ter.: eccilla, Pl.: eccillud, id.: *acc. sing.*: ellum, Ter.: eccum, Pl.: eccam, Ter.: *plur.*: eccos, Pl.

ecĕrĕ or ĕcĕre, *by Ceres! an* interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl.: Ter.

ecchĕuma, ātis, *n.* = ἐκχεύμα, *a pouring out*: Pl.

ecclēsĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐκκλησία, *a* (Grecian) *assembly of the people*: coupled with bule, Plin. ‖ *a religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation*: Eccl. ‖‖ Meton.: *a church*, etc.: Amm. (Hence It. *chiesa*; Fr. *église*.)

ecdĭcus, i, *m.* = ἐκδικός, *i. q.* cognitor *s.* defensor civitatis, *a syndic, legal agent of a community*: Cic.

ĕcĕrĕ, *v.* ecce re.

ecfatus, ecfero, *etc.*, v. eff.

echĭnus, i, *m.* = ἐχῖνος, *a hedgehog, urchin*: ‖ *various animals of the family Echinides, but usually the edible sea-urchin*: Hor. ‖ Meton.: *a copper vessel or rinsing bowl* (from its similar shape): id.

echo, ūs, *f.* = ἠχώ, *repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago): Plin.

eclīpsis, is, *f.* = ἔκλειψις, *an eclipse*: solis, Anct. Her. (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

eclŏga, ae, *f.* = ἐκλογή, *a selection of passages from a book*: Varr. 2. Esp. *a short poem*, like the Bucolica of Virgil, the Sylvae of Statius: Stat.

eclōgārii, orum, *m. plu.* [ecloga] = eclogae, *select passages from a work*: Cic.

ecquando, *adv.* [ec = ecce, and quando] *ever, at any time* (in passionate interrogations): Cic.: Liv.

ecqui, ecquae, or ecqua, ecquod, *pron. inter.* and *adj.* [ec = ecce and qui] *any, if any*: ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic.: rus Suuli ecquod haberem, Ter.: ecqui silices, Ov. With suffixed nam: ecquaenam origo, Lucr.: accessio, Cic. Without a subst.: qui coena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? *does any one bid a breakfast?* Pl.

ecquis, ecquid (*abl.* ecqui), *pron. inter.* and *subst.*: *whether any? any one, any body, any thing?* in impassioned interrogations: heus ecquis hic est? ecquis aperit hoc ostium? Pl.: Liv.: Virg.: Hor.: Cic.: ecquem, Pl. With suffixed nam: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? ecquidnam afferunt? id. With substantives for ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intus'st, id.: Liv. ‖ Hence the adverbs: 1. ecquid, *i. q.* numquid, num, *whether, perchance*, in direct and indirect interrogations: ecquid audis? Pl.: Cic.: Hor.: with tandem: Cic. 2. Ecqui, *i. q.* num aliqui, *whether?*: Pl. 3. Ecquo, *i. q.* num aliquo, *any where*: ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ĕcŭlĕus, i, v. equuleus.

ēdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax] *voracity, gluttony*: Pl.: Cic.

ēdax, ācis, *adj.* [ēdo] *voracious, gluttonous*: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. 2. Fig.: *devouring, destroying*: ignis, Virg.: imber, Hor. With *gen.*: tempus edax rerum, Ov.

ē-dento, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dens] *to knock out the teeth* (rare): malas alicui, Pl.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *toothless*: vetulae, Pl. Fig. of wine: *softened by age*: id.

ēdĕpŏl, used by way of oath or exclamation, *by Pollux! faith! truly!*: Pl.: Ter.

ēdera, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed.

ē-dīco, xi, ctum (old form *subj.* exdeicatis; *gerund*, exdeicendum: Imperat. edice, Virg.), *3. v. a.* lit. *to show forth* or *say out*; hence, *to declare, publish, decree, ordain* by proclamation, *etc.*: constr. with *subj.*, or *acc.* and *infin.*: edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic.: diem comitiis edicere, Liv.: praedam omnem militibus, id.: edixit, esse judicium injuriarum non daturum, Cic. *Absol.*: quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. 2. Esp. of the praetor, who on entering office used to declare the principles by which he would be guided in the discharge of his judicial functions: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic. (v. edictum). ‖ In gen.: *to declare, appoint, establish, ordain*: ut tu scire possis, edico tibi, Pl.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, Cic.

ēdictio, ōnis, *f.* [edico] *an order, edict*, for edictum: Pl.

ēdicto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to speak out, proclaim, publish*: tuis edictas facta tua, Pl.

ēdictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a proclamation, ordinance, edict* of a Roman magistrate: Cic.: Liv. 2. Esp. *an edict of the praetor upon entering office, laying down the rules by which he would be guided in the exercise of his judicial functions*: Cic. On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's Ant. 148. ‖ In gen.: *an order, command*: Ter.

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, *3. v. a. to learn thoroughly* or *by heart, commit to memory*: ut non legantur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic.: magnum numerum versuum, Caes. ‖ In gen.: *to learn, study*: qui istam artem (furis) non ediscant, Cic.: leges, Ov.: usum (barbarum), id.: numeros modosque vitae, Hor.

ē-dissĕro, rŭi, rtum, *3. v. n. to set forth, explain, relate* (rare): neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis fortunasque familiae, Cic.: Laelius eadem edisserit, Liv. *Absol.*: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic.

ē-disserto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = *to set forth, explain, relate* (rare): neque aggrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero facero, Liv.

ēdĭtĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ēdo] *legal t. t. put forth, announced, proposed:* judices, *chosen by the plaintiff in the* causa sodaliciorum, Cic.

ēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] I. *a putting forth;* hence, 1. *a publishing:* Ben. Metor., like our *edition:* Quint. 2. *a statement, representation:* Liv. 3. Legal *t. t. a declaration of the form of action:* tribunum, Cic.

ēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [ēdo]. II. Adj.: *elevated, high, lofty:* collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes.: Henna est loco perexceiso atque edito, Cic. Subst. *a height:* in edito, Suet.: and in *plur.:* edita montium, Tac. *Comp.:* Caes. Fig.: viribus editior, *stronger*, Hor.

ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (*Supin.* escum, Pl.: esu, id.: *contr. forms:* es, est, estis, *etc.* (freq.): *pass.:* estur, id. Old forms of the *subj. pres.:* edim, edis, edit, *etc.*, id. *possim:* Hor.), *v. a. to eat:* miserrimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Pl.: mergi eos (*sc.* pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. Proverb. 1. multos modios salis simul, *to eat a bushel of salt with another*, id. 2. de patella. *to show contempt for religion*, id. 3. pugnos, *to taste one's fists*, i. e. *to get a good drubbing*, Pl. II. Fig.: nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured*, id.: bona, *to squander, dissipate*, id. 2. Of inanimate subjects: *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos esset robigo, Virg.: corpora virus, Ov. 3. Of abstract subjects: *to corrode, consume:* si quid est animum, Hor.: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Virg. [This root is found in all the cognate languages: Sans. *ad*; Gr. ἔδ-ω; Germ. *ess-en*; Eng. *eat.*]

ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put forth, emit:* foras per os est editus aër, Lucr.: animam, *to breathe out, expire*, Cic.: dulces modos, Ov.: Meander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself*, Liv.: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out*, Pl. II. Esp.: *to bring forth, to give birth to, to produce, beget, form*, etc.: progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr.: crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic.: edidit geminos Latona, Ov. In *pass.:* Venus aquis edita, id.: ilia hac editus, id.: Maecenas atavis edite regibus, Hor. Of things: (telum) edidit innumeras species, Ov.: Liv. III. Fig.: *to set forth, publish, relate, declare:* apud eosdem (*sc.* senatores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic.: nomen patrium, Ov.: auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, Liv.: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad*, Caes.: consilia hostium, *to divulge, betray*, Liv. 2. Esp. of literary productions: *to put forth, to publish:* de republica libros, Cic.: orationem scriptam, Sall. 3. Legal *t. t. to promulgate, proclaim, ordain:* verba, Cic.: tribus (*sc.* of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum) *to name the tribe*, id.: mandata edita, Liv. IV. In gen.: *to produce, perform, bring about, cause:* proelia pugnasque, Lucr.: caedem, Liv.: ruinas, Cic.: annuam operam, *to perform*, Liv.: munus gladiatorium, *to exhibit*, id.

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform:* Constr. with two *acc.*, one of person, the other of thing: in *pass.* with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: neque eam rationem cumpse unquam edocet Venus, Pl.: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. With *inf.:* Etruscam edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. With *acc.* and *infin.:* edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. With *depend. sentence:* quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes.: Phanium edocebo, ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv.

ē-dŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut* or *hew out:* lingulas, Col. 2. Fig.: *to work out, finish* (rare): quod jusseras edolavi, Cic.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue* (rare): (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. 2. Fig.: vitiosam naturam ab eo edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, Cic.: nefas, Hor.

ēdor, v. ador.

ē-dormĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to sleep out* or *away; to sleep off* (rare): quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic.: edormi crapulam et exhala, id.

ēdormisco, 3. *v. a. incep.* [edormio] *to sleep out, to sleep off* a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl.

ēdūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edūco] *a rearing, bringing up, education.* Of men: Cic.: Tac. Of animals: Cic. Of plants: Plin.

ēdūcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rearer, bringer up* (rare): of a *foster-father:* Cic.: of *tutors, pedagogues:* Tac.

ēdūcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings up, a nurse:* Col. Fig.: educatrix sapientia, Cic.

ē-dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.* educe, Pl.), 3. *v. a. to lead* or *draw out, bring away:* uxorem ab domo secum eduxerat, Caes.: medicum secum, *into one's provinces*, Cic.: gladium, Caes.: gladium e vagina, Cic. 2. Milit. *t. t. to lead* or *march out* troops: praesidium ex oppido, Caes.: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. Without *all.:* exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. And *absol.* of the general himself: *to move out, march out:* ex hibernis educere, Caes.: tribus simul portis, Liv. 3. Naut. *t. t.* naves ex portu, *to put to sea*, Caes. 4. *to draw* or *drink off, toss off:* Pl. II. Legal *t. t. to summon:* quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Once *to bring up* for punishment (for duco): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Pl. III. *to hatch, rear, bring up, educate* (either bodily or mentally) *etc.:* pullos suos, id.: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. Fig.: senex plane eductus in nutricatu Veneris, id. In gen.: *to bear, to produce:* Virg. IV. *to draw up, raise, rear, erect:* (Orygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov.: turrim summis sub astra eductam tectis, Virg. V. Of time: *to prolong.* pios annos, Prop.

ēdūco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [edūco III.] *to bring up* a child physically or mentally; *to rear, educate:* hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl.: Cic. 2. Fig.: neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, id. Of plants or animals: *to nourish, support, produce:* quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër poscit, Ov.: lepores, apros, Hor.

ēdūlis, e, *adj.* [ēdo] *eatable* (rare): caprease, Hor. Subst.: edulia, ium, *n. plu. eatables, food:* Suet.

ē-dūro, 1. *v. n. to last out, continue, endure* (rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly hard, very hard* (rare): pirus, Virg. Fig.: eduro ore negare, Ov.

ef-farcio and **-fercio**, no *perf.*, fertus, 4. *v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out* (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes.: bibite, este, effercite vos, Pl.

effascinātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effascino] *a bewitching, charming:* in the *plur.:* Plin.

ef-fascino, 1. *v. a. to bewitch, charm:* Plin.

effātum, i, *n.* [effor] a logical term = ἄξίωμα, *an axiom:* Cic.

effātus, a, um, *Part.* [effor] with *pass. sign.: pronounced, determined, designated:* Cic.: Liv.: fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, *announcements, predictions*, Cic.

effectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] *a doing, performing, effecting:* artis, Cic. 2. Fig.: causa efficiens, *the producing* or *efficient cause*, id.

effectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *practical, effective:* ars, Quint.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a producer, author:* Cic.

effectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who effects, or causes:* Cic.

effectus, a, um, *Part.* [efficio] *worked out.* II. Adj.: *effected, completed:* Quint. 2. *effected*, in philos. lang.: res, Cic.: and Subst. effectum, i, *n. an effect:* a causis, ab effectis, id.

effectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a doing, effecting, execution, performance:* ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv.: sine effectu, Cic. II. *a result, effect:* quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id.: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv.

effēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [effemino]. II. Adj.: *womanish, effeminate:* ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic.

ef-fēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [femina] *to make a woman of:* effeminarunt eum (*sc.* aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *to make womanish, effeminate, enervate:* corpus animumque virilem, Sall.: animos, Caes.

efferātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. **I.** Adj.: *wild, savage, fierce*: vultus, Petron.: *Comp.*: mores, ritusque, Liv.

effercio, v. effarcio.

efferitas, ātis, *f.* [efferus] *wildness, savageness*: ex efferitate ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transducere, Cic.

ef-fĕro (also ecfero), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, *v. a. irreg. to bring* or *carry out, to bring forth*: ex navi, Pl.: tela ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic.: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, Caes.: pedem, *to go out*, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to carry out for burial, to bury* (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): optumum'st loces illum efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl.: Cic. Fig.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset respublica, Liv. **3.** Of the soil: *to bring forth, bear, produce*: id quod agri efferant, Cic.: and poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum extulit, Virg. **4.** *to lift up, raise, exalt*: aliquem in murum, Caes.: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. Poet.: caput Aucturanus agris extulit, Hor. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *to utter, pronounce, express, declare*: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. **2.** *to divulge, spread abroad, publish, proclaim*: in vulgum disciplinam efferri, Caes.: vocem in vulgus, Tac.: hoc foras, Cic. **3.** In pass.: *to be carried away* (by passion, etc.), *to be transported, hurried away*: cupiditate, id.: vi naturae atque ingenii, id.: laetitia, id.: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. So in *act.*: comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. **4.** *to raise, elevate, exalt, extol*: ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id.: supra leges, Tac.: pecunia aut honore, Sall.: maximis laudibus, *to extol*, Cic. (ii) With *pron. reflect.*: *to elevate oneself*; *to rise, advance*: quum virtus se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, id.: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. (iii) In a bad sense: with *pron. reflect.* or *pass.*: *to carry oneself high*; *to be puffed up, haughty, proud*: quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, Cic. Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: recenti victoria, id.: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. In *act.* (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringet, Liv. **5.** For perfero (very rare): *to support, endure*: Lucr.

ef-fĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ferus] *to make wild, savage, fierce*: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic.: speciem oris, Liv.

effertus, a, um, *Part.* [effarcio] *filled out.* **II.** Adj.: *crammed, ample*: Pl.

ef-fĕrus, a, um, *adj. excessively wild, savage* (poet.): proles, Lucr.: juventus, Virg.

ef-fervesco, fervi, *3. v. n. incep. to boil* or *foam up, to effervesce, ferment, rage*: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. Fig.: Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id.: iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr.

ef-fĕrvo, *3. v. n. to boil up* or *over*: effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Virg.

ef-fētus (also effoetus). a, um, *adj. that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs*: Col. **II.** Meton.: *exhausted, worn out by bearing*: Plin.

2. In gen.: *exhausted, worn out*: tellus, Lucr.: corpus, Cic.: vires (corporis), Virg. Poet.: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth*, id.

efficācia, ae, *f.* [efficax] *efficacy, virtue*: Plin.

efficācitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *efficacy, efficiency, power* (rare): Cic.

efficāciter, *adv. efficaciously, effectually*: Quint.

efficax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio] *efficacious, effectual, powerful*: Hercules, Hor.: preces, Liv. With *infin.*: (cadus) amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor.

efficiens, entis, *Part.* [efficio]. **II.** Adj.: *effecting, effective, efficient*: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: inde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic. Subst. with *gen.*: virtus efficiens utilitatis, *the producer*, id.

efficienter, *adv. efficiently*: Cic.

efficientia, ae, *f.* [effi o] *efficacy, efficiency, influence* (rare): Cic.

ef-fĭcio, fēci, fectum (*perf subj.* effexis, Pl.: *inf. pass.* effieri, id.), *3. v. a.* [facio] *to do* or *work out, bring to pass, effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form*: with *acc.*: mate quod muller facere incipit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Pl.: facinora, Cic.: pontem, Caes.: civitatem, Cic.: magnas rerum commutationes, Caes.: aurum alicui *to procure*, Pl. With *subj.*: eniti et efficere ut animum excitet, Cic. *A'sol.*: si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? Pl. **II.** Of the soil, *etc.*: *to pro uce, bear, yield*: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic. Transf. to persons: li ti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, *to make a profit*, id. **III.** Of numbers: *to make up, yield, amount to*: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, id. **IV.** *to make out, show, prove*: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. In *pass.*: efficitur, *it is proved, it follows*: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id.

effictus, a, um, *Part.* [effingo].

effigia, ae, v. effigies, *init.*

effigies, ēi (effigia, Pl.: *acc. plur.* effigias, Lucr.), *f.* [effingo] *a copy* or *imitation* (whether actual or ideal), *likeness, portrait, image, effigy*: formarum, Lucr.: Veneris, Pl.: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic.: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Virg. Of *shades, ghosts*: Ov.: Liv. **2.** Fig.: perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, *its imitation*, Cic.: ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus, id.

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, *3. v. a. to form, fashion* (artistically): Veneris Coae pulcritudinem aspersione fortuita effingere, Cic. Poet.: (Daedalus) cessa alicujus in auro, Virg. Fig.: *to express, represent, portray*: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. **II.** *to wipe out, efface*: spongiis sanguinem, Cic. **III.** *to rub gently*: manus, Ov.

effio, eri, v. efficio, *init.*

effĭgitātio, ōnis, *f.* [effigito] *an urgent demand, entreaty* (rare): Cic.

effĭgitātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an earnest* or *urgent request*: Cic.

ef-flāgito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to demand* or *ask urgently*: epistolam, Cic.: notum ensem, Virg.: misericordiam alicujus, Cic. With *subj.*: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella effiagitasset, ut se mitteret, id.

efflictim, *adv. to death, desperately*: with amare, deperire, *etc.*: Pl.

efflicto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [effligo] *to strike dead*: Pl.

ef-fligo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to strike dead, to kill, destroy* (rare): nisi pedatu tertio omnis effiixero, Pl.

ef-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe out*. **I.** Act.: (Sol) suos effiavit ignes, Lucr.: ignes Aetnaeos fauclbus, Virg.: quadrupedes ignes ore et naribus effiant, Ov.: animam, *to breathe one's last, expire*, Cic. **II.** Neutr. (very rare): Lucr.

ef-flōresco, rui, *3. v. n. incep. to begin to blossom forth*; only fig. *to bloom, spring up, flourish*: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic.

ef-fluo, xi, *3. v. n. to flow* or *run out, to flow forth*: facit effluere imbres, Lucr.: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic.: ne qua levis effluat aura, *blow away, escape*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of non-fluid bodies: *to go out, issue forth*: manibus opus effluit, *slips from*, Lucr.: de pectore caedis notae, Ov. **III.** Fig.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, *it will become known*, Ter. **2.** *to pass away, vanish*: praeterita aetas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, Cic.

effluvium, ii, *n.* [effluo] *a flowing out, an outlet*: Plin.: lacus, Tac.

ef-fŏco, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to suffocate, smother*: Sen.

ef-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum (*inf. pass.* also effodiri, Pl.: *subj.* effodint for effoderint, id.), *3. v. a. to dig out, dig up*: nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur, Cic.: unlam auri plenam, Pl.: signum, Liv.: domos, Caes.: effodere oculos *or* oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Pl.: lumen, Virg. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic.

effoetus, v. effetus.

ef-for, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to speak* or *say out, to utter*: sed tamen effabor, Lucr.: et tacendo forsitan, quae dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. **2.** In logic: *to state a proposition*: quod ita effabimur. *Aut vivet cras Hermachus, aut non vivet*, Cic.

effossus, a, um, *Part.* [effodio] *dug out*: ex sterquilinio effosse, *thou, dug from a dung-heap*, Pl.

effrēnātē, *adv. unrestrainedly, violently*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

effrēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [effreno] *unbridled impetuosity*: animi, Cic.

effrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [effreno]. ‖ Adj.: *unbridled, unrestrained, unruly*: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic.: libertas, Liv.: effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. *Comp.*: Liv.

ef-frēno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a. to unbridle, let loose*: effrenati equi, Liv.

ef-frēnus, a, um, *adj.* [frenum] *unbridled*: equus, Liv. Fig.: *unrestrained*: gens, Virg.: amor, Ov.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break out, to break open*: cardines foribus, Pl.: fores, Cic.: januam, id.

ef-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to flee out* or *away, to escape*: e praelio, Cic.: e manibus, id. ‖ Act.: *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun*: ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Pl.: impias propinquorum manus, Cic.: mortem, Caes.: equitatum Caesaris, id.: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, *has been freed from*, Tac. 2. *to escape the observation of*: ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepseris, nihil te effugiet, Cic.: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor.

effŭgium, ii, *n.* [effugio] *a fleeing away, flight* (rare): effugium praecludere cunctis, Lucr.: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, Liv.: mortis, Cic. In *plur.*: ob nostra effugia, Virg.

2. Meton.: *a means* or *way of escape*: alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic.

ef-fulgĕo, si (*inf.* effulgēre, Virg.), 2. *v. n. to shine* or *gleam forth, to glitter*: nova lux oculis effulsit, Virg Fig.: Liv.: audacia effulgens, Tac.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio] *propped up, supported*: effultus stratis vellеribus, Virg.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed*: vinum in barathrum (*i. e.* ventrem), Pl.: lacrimas, Lucr.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. ‖ Transf. of non-liquid bodies: *to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out*, etc.: saccos numorum, Hor.: tela, *to shoot in great numbers*, Virg.: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv.

2. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.*: *to rush out, spread abroad*: quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Caes.: omnibus portis effundantur, Liv. 3. *to bring forth, produce abundantly*: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic.: auctumnus fruges effuderit, Hor. 4. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through*: patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic.: aeraarium, id. ‖ Fig.: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, *have freely imparted*, id.: tales voces, Virg.: carmina, Ov. 2. *Pass. reflect.* or with *pron. reflect.*: *to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in*: qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic.: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering attention*, id.: in amorem, Tac.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 3. *to cast away, give up, let go, resign*: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic.: vires, Liv.· animam, Virg.

effūsē, *adv. far and wide*: ire, Sall.: fugere, Liv. 2. *profusely, lavishly*: large effuseque donare, Cic. *Comp.*: Tac. 3. *extravagantly, immoderately*: quum humaniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic.

effūsio, ōnis, *f.* [effundo] *a pouring out, pouring forth*: aquae, Cic. ‖ *a pouring* or *rushing out* of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, id. 2. *profusion, prodigality*: id.: Liv. In *plur.*: Cic. ‖ Fig.: *extravagance, excess*: animi in laetitia, id.

effūsus, a, um, *Part.* [effundo]. ‖ Adj.: *spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide*: effusum corpus, Lucr.: effusum late mare, Hor.: quam posset effusissimis habenis, *with the slackest reins*, i. e. *at the greatest possible speed*, Liv.: comae, *dishevelled*, Ov. Poet. transf.: nymphae caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Virg.

2. *profuse, prodigal, lavish*: quis in largitione effusior? Cic. 3. Fig.: *extravagant, immoderate*: licentia, Liv.: laetitia, id. *Sup.*: studium, Suet.

ef-fūtio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to blab out, prate, chatter*: aliquid ore, Lucr.: aliquid, Cic. *Absol.*: Ter.

ĕ-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *thawed*: hence *lukewarm*: egelida potio et frigidae propior, Cels.: timebo et gelidum Boream, egelidumque Notum, Ov.

ĕgens, entis, *Part.* [egeo]. ‖ Adj.: *needy, necessitous, in want, very poor*: quocirca (amici) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic.: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. *Comp.*: nihil rege egentius, Cic. *Sup.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, id.

2. *destitute of*: with *gen.*: lucis egens aër, Ov.

ĕgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *in want of, destitute of* (rare). With *gen.*: nos omnium egenos, Virg. With *abl.*: commeatu, Tac. *Absol.*: res, *indigent, needy, necessitous*, Pl.

ĕgĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be needy, to suffer want*: me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Pl.: Cic.: Hor. *Impers.*: amatur atque egetur acriter, Pl. 2. *to need, want, lack, be destitute of*: with *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing needed. With *abl.*: earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic.: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. With *gen.*: auxilii, Caes.: medici, curatoris, Hor Of inanimate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. Rarely with *acc.*: nec quicquam eges, Pl. ‖ Like the Engl. *want*: *to desire, wish for, require*: plausoris, Hor. With *abl.*: non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget, Virg.

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry* or *bear out, to lead* or *draw out, to discharge*, etc.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv.: egerit hic fluctus, *bales out* Ov.: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac.: bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt, *they carry off as tribute*, id. ‖ Fig.: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled*, Ov.

ĕgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] *indigence, extreme poverty, destitution, want*: ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic.: Caes. In *plur.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Of things: patrii sermonis, Lucr.: animi, Cic.

ēgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egero] *a carrying out* or *off, an emptying* (rare): cadaverum et ruderum, Suet.

ēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [egero].

ĕgo (*Gen. plur.* nostrorum, Pl.), *pron. pers. I*: mearumne est ego et pater de vobis, Pl. With emphat. suffixes: *Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, id.: egomet vidi, *I myself*, Cic.: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, id. 2. Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici* (i. e. superfluous as to the meaning, but expressive of a lively feeling): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, id.: quid ait tandem nobis? Ter.: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *dwelling, house, family*: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, Cic. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *aham*; Gr. ἐγώ; Germ. *ich*; Engl. *I*, etc.] (Hence Ital. *io*; Fr. *je*; plu. It. *noi*; Fr. *nous*.)

egomet, v. ego.

ē-grĕdior, gressus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior]. ‖ Neutr.: *to step, march, go* or *come out*: e cubiculo, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: a nobis foras, Ter.: obviam, Liv. 2. *to go up, climb, mount, ascend*: scalis egressi, Sall.: in tumulum, Liv.: altius, Ov. 3. Milit. *t. t. to move out, march out*: e castris, Caes *Absol.*: id.: ad oppugnandum, Sall. 4. Naut. *t. t.* (ex) navi or *absol.*: *to disembark, land*: ex navi, Cic.: ratibus, Ov. *Absol.*: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes.: e portu, or *absol.*: *to set sail*: Cic.: Ov. Fig. of discourse: *to digress, wander* (rare): a proposito orsandi causa, Cic. ‖ Act. *to go beyond, pass out of, leave*: fines, Caes.: flumen Mulucham, Sall.: urbem, Liv. Fig.: *to overstep, surpass, exceed*: praeterum, Tac.: clementiam majorum suasque leges, id.

ēgrĕgĭē, *adv. excellently, eminently, surpassingly, exceedingly, uncommonly well*. With verbs: studere (*opp.* mediocriter), Ter.: pingere, fingere, Cic. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, id.: munitum oppidum Caes.

Absol. as an expression of assent, applause, *etc.*: Suet.

ē-grĕgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [grex] lit.: *out of, not belonging to, the flock*: hence *uncommon, distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent*: in bellica laude, Cic.: in aliis artibus, Sall.: vir, Cic.: corpus, *exceedingly beautiful*, Hor.: virtus, Caes. With *gen.*: animi, Virg. As *neutr. subst.*: postquam omnia scelerum morum pro egregiis accipi videt, *for distinguished acts*, Tac.

2. During the empire: *of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable*: idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id.: and *subst.*: egregium publicum, *the public honour*, id.

ēgressus, a, um, *Part.* [egredior].

ēgressus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going out or away; egress, departure*: frequentia sua vestrum egressum ornando, Cic.: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac.: in *plur.*: Sall. Of birds: *a flying out, flight*: Ov. 2. *a debarking, landing*: Caes.

‖ I. Meton.: *a passage out, place of egress*: Tac.: poet. *of the mouths of the Ister*: Ov. ‖‖ Fig. In rhetor. *a digression*: Tac.

ē-gurgĭto, 1. *v. a.* [gurges] *to pour out, cast out, spend extravagantly*: argentum domo, Pl.

ēhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: *ha! what!*: Pl.: Ter.

ēheu, *interj.* An exclamation of pain: *ah! alas!*: Pl.: Ter. In the epic and lyric poets the *e* is long.

ēho, *interj. ha? ho! holla! soho!*: Pl.: Ter. With affixed *dum*: id.

ējă (also **heja**) *interj.* An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah! ah ha! indeed!*: Pl.: Ter.: eja vero, *pshaw!* Pl. 2. Of exhortation: *ho! quick! come on!*: id.: Hor.: eja age, *come then!* up *then!* Virg.

ē-jăcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out* (rare): aquas, Ov.: sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, id.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto] *what is cast out, refuse* (rare): Tac.

ējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejicio] *a casting out* (rare): mortem et ejectionem timemus, *banishment, exile*, Cic.

ējecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cast out, throw up* (poet.): arenas, Ov.

ējectus, a, um, *Part.* [ejicio].

ējectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a casting out, exclusion*: animai foras, *a breathing out*, Lucr.

ējero, v. ejur.

ē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum (eicit, dissyl., Lucr.) 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw, cast*, or *drive out*; *to eject, expel*: aliquem e senatu, Cic.: ex oppido, Caes.: de senatu, Liv.: finibus, Sall.: equitem, *to throw him*, Virg.: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic.: Germani se ex castris ejecerunt, *rushed out*, Caes. 2. Naut. *t. t. to bring a ship to shore*: eo naves ejicere possent, id.: naves ad Chium, Liv. (‖) *to cast ashore; to strand, wreck*: scapham, Pl.: naves in litore, Caes.: naves in litora, Liv. Aud transf. tc shipwrecked persons: Pl.: Cic. ‖‖ Fig.: curam ex animo, Pl.: Cic.: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, *break out*, id.

2. *to reject*: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id. Esp. of players, public speakers, *etc.*: *to hiss* or *hoot off*: id.: ejectus homo, *an unsuccessful man*, id.

ējŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo] *a wailing, lamenting*: Pl.: Cic.

ējŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, lamenting*: Cic.

ējŭlo, 1. *v. n.* [hei, heu] *to wail, utter lamentations*: Pl.: Cic.

ējūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejuro] *an abjuring, a resigning* of an office: hence *a renouncing, resigning*: Sen.

ē-jūro (also **ējĕro**, Cic.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to refuse by oath, to abjure.*

‖ In law: forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi ejurare, *to reject on oath the jurisdiction of a court or judge*: Cic. 2. ejurare bonam copiam (opp. *jurare* bonam copiam), *to swear that one is insolvent*, id. ‖‖ In state affairs: magistratum, imperium ejurare, *to lay down, resign an office*: adactus Silanus ejurare magistratum, Tac. ‖‖‖ Fig.: in gen. *to abandon, forswear, disown*: patriam, id.

ē-lăbor, lapsus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.*

‖ Neutr. *to slip away, get off, escape*: anguilla est, elabitur, Pl.: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic.: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov.: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along*, Liv.: (ignis) frondes elapsas in altas, *creeping upwards*, Virg.: ex proelio elapsi, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to slip away, escape*: ego nihil unquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, quam mihi tum est elapsa illa causa, Cic.: animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, *became estranged*, Ter.: in servitutem elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3. *to get off, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. 4. *to pass away, disappear, escape*: imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr.: assensio omnis illa, Cic. ‖‖ Act. like effugere, *to escape from* any evil or danger (very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac.

ēlăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [elaboro]

‖ Adj.: In rhetor.: *elaborate*; also, *too elaborate*: elaborata concinnitas, Cic.

ē-lăbōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.*

‖ Neutr.: *to labour, exert oneself, take pains*: constr. with *subj.*, or *in* with *abl.* With *subj.*: non tam ut prosim caussis, elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, Cic. With *in* and *abl.*: qui aliqua in re elaborarint, id.

‖‖ Act.: *to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (mostly *pass.*): quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, id.: elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, id. In *act.*: non Siculae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor.

ē-lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj. very lamentable*: gemitus, Cic.

ēlanguesco, gui, 3. *v. n. incep.* *to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax*: ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv.

ē'lapsus, a, um, *Part.* [elabor].

ēlātē, *adv. loftily, proudly*: elate et ample loqui, *opp.* humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic.

ēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effero] *a carrying out*: ferri, Inscr. ‖. Fig.: *transport, passion*: laetitia quasi gestientis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. 2. *exaltation, elevation*: elatio et magnitudo animi, id.

ē-lātro, 1. *v. a. to bark out, cry aloud*: aliquid acriter, Hor.

ēlātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. ‖. Adj.: *exalted, lofty, high* (rare). Fig.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic.

ēlautus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum, and lōtum, 1. *v. a. to wash out or away, wash clean* (rare): exunctum, elotum in balneis, Pl. Fig. in a reflect. sense: *to lose one's property, wash one's hands of it*: elavi bonis, id.

ēlĕcebra (also exlec.), ae, *f.* [elicio] *a female allurer, wheedler*: Pl.

ēlectārium (also electuarium), ii, *n. a medicine that melts in the mouth, an electuary*: Coel. Aur. (Hence It. *lattovaro*; Fr. *électuaire.*)

ēlectē, *adv. choicely*. Cic.

ēlectĭlis, e, *adj.* [eligo] *choice, dainty*: Pl.

ēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a choice, selection*: Cic. In *plur.*: Tac.

ēlecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [elicio] *to worm out* a secret: Pl.

ēlecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [eligo] *to choose, select*: Pl.

ēlector, ōris, m. [id.] *a chooser, selecter*: Auct. Her.

ēlectrum, i, *n.* = ἤλεκτρον, *amber* (pure Lat. succinum): Plin.: Ov. 2. Meton.: *an article made of amber*: Juv.: *an amber ball*, carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool: Ov. ‖. *a mixed metal* or alloy of gold and silver (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in colour*: Virg.

ēlectuarium, v. electarium.

ēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [eligo]. ‖. Adj.: *picked, select, choice, excellent*: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic.

ēlectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a choice*: Ov.

ēlĕgans (eligans), antis, *adj.* [another form of eligens, from eligo, Cic.] till the time of Cato in a bad sense: *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious*: mendax, cupax, avarus, despoliator, elegans, Pl.: heja, ut elegans est! *how nice!* Ter. ‖. In a good sense: *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*: tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, Cic.: scriptor, id. *Comp.*: quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior? id. *Sup.*: poeta, Nep. 2. Of things: nec magis elegans quicquam videtur, Ter.: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic.

ēlĕganter, *adv. with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully.*

elegantly · lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. : acta vita, Liv. *Comp.*: quid facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? Cic.: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, *more fitly, judiciously*, Liv. *Sup.*: Cic.

ēlēgantia, æ, *f.* [elegans] *niceness, fastidiousness* (rare): ejus elegantia meam extempio speciem spernat, Pl. ‖ *taste, refinement, grace, elegance.* With *gen.*: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinæ segregandam putes, Cic.: vitæ, Tac.: verborum Latinorum, Cic.: scriptorum, id. *Absol.*: quæ (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id.

ēlēgī, orum, *m. plu.* = ἔλεγοι, *elegiac verses, an elegy*: Hor.: Juv.

ēlēgia (also **ēlēgēa**), æ, *f.* = ἐλεγεία, *an elegy*: Ov.

ēlēmenta, orum, *n. plu. first principles, elements*; Lucr.: Cic. ‖ **Transf.**: *the alphabet*: Suet. 2. *the first principles, rudiments of an art or science*: puerorum, Cic. 3. **Poet.**: *the beginnings* of other things: prima Romæ, Ov.: cupidinis pravi, Hor. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain.]

ēlenchus, i, *m.* = ἔλεγχος, *a costly trinket, ear-pendant*: Juv. ‖ *an index* to a book: Suet.

ēlĕphantĭăsis, is, *f. a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis*: Plin.

ēlĕphās, antis, and **ēlĕphantus**, i, *m.* = ἐλέφας, *an elephant*: Cic.: elephanti corio circumtentus, *thick-headed, stupid*, Pl. ‖ **Meton.**: *ivory*: Virg.

ēleuthĕrĭa, æ, *f.* = ἐλευθερία, *liberty*: Pl.

ē-lĕvo, avi atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise*: contabulationem, Caes. ‖ **Fig.**: *to lighten, alleviate*: segritudinem, Cic. 2. *to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken*; *to disparage, detract from*: perspicuitatem, id.: auctoritatem, Liv. With personal objects: elevat Etruscos, id.

ēlĭces, um, *m. plu.* [e-liquo] *a trench, a drain*: Virg.

ē-lĭcio, lēxi and lexi (elicuit, Caes.) lĭcĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [lacio] *to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit*: aliquem hinc foras, Pl.: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes.: aliquem ad pugnam, id.: aliquem in proelium, Tac.: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terræ cavernis, Cic.: lacrimas, Pl.: cadum, Hor. 2. Jovem, Manes, *etc., to call down* a god by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by magic arts: Ov.: Cic.: Hor.: so, fulmina, *to call down*, Liv. ‖ **Fig.**: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) viriditatem, Cic.: voces pectore ab imo, Lucr.: sermonem, Liv.: veritatem, Tac.

ēlĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [elicio].

ē-lĭdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to knock, strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out*: surigam e curru, Cic.: ignes nubibus, Ov. **Fig.**: (imago) recta retrorsum elidîtur, *is thrown back, reflected*, Lucr.: morbum, *to expel*, Cels.: Hor. ‖ *to break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush*: ialos alicui, Pl.: naves, Caes.: geminos angues, *to strangle*, Virg. **Fig.**: *to break down, destroy*: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic.

ē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* [lego] *to pick out, choose*: ex malis minima, Cic.: permitto ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id.

ē-limĭno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limen] *to turn out of doors*: aliquem, Pac. **Fig.**: dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor.

ē-lĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to file up, polish*: Ov. ‖, **Fig.**: *to elaborate, cultivate*; *to finish, perfect*: σχόλιον aliquod, Att. in Cic.

ē-lĭnguis, e, *adj.* [lingua] *speechless* (rare): Cic.: Liv. ‖. *without eloquence*: Cic.

ē-lĭngŭo, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to deprive of the tongue*: Pl.

ē-lĭquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to clarify, strain*: Sen.

ēlĭsus, a, um, *Part.* [elido].

ēlixus, a, um, *adj.* [lix] *thoroughly boiled, seethed*: Hor.

ellĕborum, i, v. helleborum.

ellipsis, is, *f.* = ἔλλειψις, in rhetor. *an ellipsis*; pure Lat. detractio: Quint.

ellum, **ellam**, v. ecce.

ē-lŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to let* or *hire out, to let out to farm*: fundum, Cic.

ēlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eloquor] In rhet. *oratorical delivery, elocution*: Cic.

ē-lŏgium, ii, *n.* [λόγος] *a short saying, sentence, maxim*: Solonis, Cic. 2. *an inscription on a tombstone*: id.: *on doors*: Pl.: *on the images of ancestors*: Suet.: *on votive tablets*: id. 3. *a clause in a will*: Cic. 4. *a record, report* in criminal cases: Suet.

ēlŏquens, entis, *Part.* [eloquor]. ‖ **Adj.**: *speaking well, eloquent*: rhetor, Cic. *Comp.*: Quint. *Sup.*: Tac.

ēlŏquentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *the art of speaking well, eloquence*: Cic.

ēlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *eloquence*: Hor.: Virg.

ē-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3. *v. a. dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express*. With *acc.*: id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic.: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria teneremt milites, Caes. *Absol.*: perge eloqui, Ter. ‖, Esp. *to speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only *absol.*): et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ, et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic.

ēlŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine out, shine forth*: inter flammas circulus elucena, Cic. ‖, **Fig.**: *to show itself; to be apparent, manifest*: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, id.

ēluctābilis, e, *adj.* [eluctor] *that may be escaped from by struggling*: Sen.

ē-luctor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* ‖, **Neutr.** *to struggle out, force a way through*: aqua omnis, Virg. ‖. **Act.** *to struggle out of*; *to surmount a difficulty, to obtain by striving*: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv.: locurum difficultates, Tac.

ē-lūcubro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* Cic.): *to compose by lamplight, at night, with great labour*: Cic.: Tac.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. **Lit.**: *to play out*, hence *to play to an end, cease playing*: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. **Fig.**: solebat Aquillius litus ita definere, qua fluctus eluderet. *where the motion of the waves ceased*. Cic. ‖. **Act.**: *to win from one at play*: anulus, quem parasitus hic to elusit, Pl. 2. In fencing: *to parry a blow*: callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. *Absol.*: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Hence, 3. *to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate*: aliquem, Pl.: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 4. *to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of*: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic.

ē-lūgĕo, xi, 2. *v. a. to mourn the full time* (rare): patriam, Cic. *Absol.*: Liv.

ē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *weak in the loins*: Tac.

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to wash* or *rinse out*; *to wash off, wash clean*: vascula, Pl.: purpureum colorem, Lucr.: corpus, Ov. ‖. **Meton.**: Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (*sc.* avibus), Col. 2. In a reflect. sense: *to get rid of, squander one's property*: Pl. ‖‖. **Fig.**: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur, num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic.. crimen, Ov.

ēlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [eludo].

ēlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [eluo]. ‖. **Adj.**: *washed out, watery, insipid*: irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor.

ēlŭvio, ōnis, and **ēlŭvies**, em, e, *f.* [id.] *a washing away, a flowing off, discharge*: Juv. ‖. *an overflowing, an inundation* of a river, *etc.*: Cic.: Ov. In *plur.*: Cic. ‖‖. **Meton.**: *a chasm, abyss, ravine*: Curt.

ē-măcesco, cŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become emaciated* (rare): Cels.

ēmācītas, ātis, *f.* [emax] *a propensity to buy*: Plin.

ēmancĭpātio (emancup.), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo] legal *t.t. the releasing of a son from the* patria potestas, *so as to render him independent, emancipation* (v. emancipo): Quint. (v. Smith's Ant. 151).

ēmancĭpo (ēmancŭpo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* In law: *to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the* patria potestas: Liv. 2. In a wider sense: *to make over one's potestas to another, to alienate, sell*: filium in adoptionem, Cic.: agrum, Suet. ‖. **Fig.** in gen.: *to give up, surrender, sell*: nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl.

ē-māno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to flow out*: Lucr. ‖. **Fig.**: *to spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from*: alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. 2. *to spread, be diffused*: emanabat latius malum, Flor. 3. *to spread abroad, become known*: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic.

ē-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. incep. to grow ripe, to come to maturity* (rare): semen, Plin. 2. **Fig.**: *to grow softer, be mitigated*: ira Caesaris, Ov.

ēmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, bibax, etc.] *fond of buying*: Cic. Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, *that vows a price for its fulfilment*, Pers.

emblēma, ătis, *n.* (*abl. plur.* emblematis, Cic.) = ἔμβλημα, *inlaid work*, viz. *ornaments on gold and silver cups*, etc., *which might be put on and off*: Cic.

2. *tessellated work, mosaic*: id.

embŏlium, ii, *n.* = ἐμβόλιον (lit. *something inserted*), *an interlude, ballet*: Cic.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo] *that may be amended, capable of correction*: error, Liv.

ēmendātē, *adv. faultlessly, perfectly, purely*: Cic. *Comp.*: Plin.

ēmendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emendo] *a correction, amendment, emendation*: Cic.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, amender*: Cic.

ēmendātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who corrects*: Cic.

ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo].

I. Adj.: *faultless, perfect, pure*: mores, Cic.: vir, Hor.: emendata et Latina locutio, Cic.

ē-mendĭco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to obtain by begging*: Suet.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mendum] *to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend*: tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic.: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep.: facta priora novis, Ov. Esp. of language: Cic.

ēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [emetior].

ē-mentĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend*: quae dixisti modo, omnia ementitus, Pl.: aliquid, Cic. With *acc.* and *infin.*: illum quem (esse) ementitus es, ego sum ipsus Charmides, Pl. *Absol.*: ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, Cic. *Part.* in *pass.* signif.: *forged, fabricated, pretended*: ementita, et falsa, et plena erroris, id.

ē-mercor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep. to buy up, purchase, bribe*: adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* and **ē-mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep. to obtain by service, to merit, earn*: quid ego emerui mali? Pl. Poet. with *infin.*: Ennius emeruit contigua poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. **2.** In Tib. and Ov. with *acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation*: virum, Tib. **II.** Milit. *t. t. to serve out, complete one's term of service*: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv.: *part. perf. pass.*: emerita stipendia, Sall.: militia, Suet. **2.** In gen.: annuum tempus (*sc.* magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. Act.: *to bring forth, raise up*: usually *reflect.* or with *prom. reflect. to come forth, to rise up, emerge*: ex undis Cancri pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. tibi (somnianti) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic.: emersus paludibus, Tac.: cernis et emersus in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. **2.** Fig.: *to extricate or free oneself, to raise oneself up, to rise*: sese ex malis, Ter.: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv.:

II. Neutr.: *to come forth, come up, arise, emerge*: equus emersit e flumine, Cic.: de paludibus, Liv.: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, *to escape*, Cic. *Absol.*: sol, Tac. *Pass. impers.*: unde emergi non potest, Ter. **2.** Esp.: *to come forth, come up, shoot out*: viriditas e vaginis emergit, Cic. **3.** Fig.: *to extricate oneself from, to raise oneself up, to emerge, get clear*: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id.: ex obnoxia pace, Liv.: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves*, Cic.: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *is evident*, id.

ēmĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [emereo and emereor]. **II.** Subst. meritus, i, *m. a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt*: Tac. **III.** Adj.: emeritus, a, um, *that has become unfit for service, worn out*: equi, Ov.: latus, id.: acus, Juv.

ēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [emergo].

ēmĕtĭca, ae, *f.* = ἰμετική, *a vomit, an emetic*: Coel. in Cic.

ē-mĕtĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure out*: spatium oculis, Virg.

II. Meton.: *to pass through, pass over, traverse*: quum tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae ferimur, id. Fig.: Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, *having survived their reigns*, Tac. **2.** *to impart, bestow*: aliquid patriae tanto acervo, Hor. *Perf. part.* with *pass. sign.*: *passed through, traversed*: postquam multo majorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv.

ē-mĕto, 3. *v. a. to mow*: plus frumenti agris, Hor.

ē-mĭco, cŭi, catum, 1. *v. n. to spring out, spring forth, appear quickly*: e corpore sanguis emicat, Lucr.: uterque pronus carcere, Ov.: saxa tormento, Liv.: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. **2.** Fig.: Agrippinae consternatio mentis emicuit, Tac.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just.

ē-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to remove, depart, emigrate* (rare): ex illa domo, Cic.: e vita, id.

ēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eminor] *a menacing, warning*: Pl.

ēminens, entis, *Part.* [emineo].

I. Adj.: *standing out, projecting, lofty*: saxa, Sall.: oculi, Cic. *Comp.*: trabes, Caes. *Sup.*: mons, Flor. **2.** Fig.: *lofty, distinguished, eminent*: ingenium, Quint. *Comp.*: eloquentia, Tac. *Sup.*: auctores, Quint.

ēminentĭa, ae, *f.* [eminens] *a projection, a prominence, protuberance*: Cic. In painting, *the lights* (*opp.* to umbrae, *the shades*): id.

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to stand out, project*: stipites ex terra, Caes.: belua ponto, Ov.: ferrum per costas, Liv. *Absol.*: Caes. **2.** Esp. of the lights in painting: *to stand out, be prominent*: Cic. **II.** Fig.: si quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, id.: vox eminet una, *is audible above the rest*, Ov. **2.** *to be conspicuous, to distinguish oneself, be eminent*: excellit atque eminet vis, Cic.: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id.

ē-mĭnor, 1. *v. n. dep. to threaten*: eminor interminorque, Pl.

ē-mĭnus, *adv.* [manus] (opp. to commimus, i. e. *not hand to hand*), *at a distance, from a distance*: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes.: oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac.

ē-mīror, 1. *v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at* (rare): aequora, Hor.

ēmissārĭum, ii, *n.* [emitto] *an outlet*: lacus, Cic.

ēmissārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *an emissary, scout, spy*: Cic.

ēmisticius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sent out, put forth*. Meton.: oculi, i. e. *prying about, spying*, Pl.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sending out, darting forth* (rare): anguis, Cic. **2.** Meton.: *power of projecting or hurling*: graviores telorum, id.

ēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [emitto].

ēmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending forth, emission*: Lucr.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go or send out, send forth*: quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic.: essedarios ex silvis, Caes.: aliquem de carcere, Cic.: manibus, Liv.: scutum manu, *to let fall*, Caes.: animam, *to expire*, Nep. **2.** Esp. manu emittere aliquem, for manu mittere, *to release a person from one's potestas, to set free, emancipate*: Pl.: Liv. **II.** Fig. of abstract things: manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, *to let slip*, Lucr.: maledictum, Cic.

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [orig. *to take, receive*: vide the various compounds, demo, eximo, etc.: this sense, however, does not occur in extant authors, in whose writings it means] *to buy*: hic postquam hunc emit, Pl.: aliquid de aliquo, Cic.: minoris aut pluris, id.: duodeviginti minis, Pl.: bene, *cheaply*, Cic.: male, *dearly*, id.: care, Hor.: fundum in diem, *on credit*, Nep. **II.** Fig.: *to buy over, gain over, obtain*: sententias (judicum), Cic.: militem, Tac.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov.

ē-mŏdĕror, 1. *v. a. dep. to moderate*: dolorem verbis, *to vent*, Ov.

ē-mŏdŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep. to sing, celebrate*: Musam, Ov.

ēmŏlīmentum, i, *v.* emolumentum, *init.*

ē-mŏlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out* (rare): venti fretum emoliuntur, *agitate*, Sen.: negotium, *to work out, accomplish*, Pl.

ē-mollĭo, ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to make soft, to soften*: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emolliverat, Liv.

‖. Fig.: *to make mild, gentle:* mores, Ov. 2. In a bad sense: *to enervate, render effeminate:* exercitum, Liv.

ē-mŏlo, no *perf.*, ītum, 3. v. a. *to grind out:* hordeum, Veg. 2. *to consume by grinding:* granaria, Pers.

ēmōlŭmentum (sometimes written emolim.: cf. monumentum and monimentum), i, n. [emolior] lit. *a laborious moving out:* hence, *effort, exertion, labour:* neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolumento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes. ‖. (more Treq.) *the result of effort:* hence *gain, profit, advantage.* Absol.: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia partum praemium tantum, Cic. With gen.: emolumenta rerum fallacibus judiciis vident, id.: pacis, Tac.

ē-mŏnĕo, 2. v. a. *to admonish:* Cic.

ē-mŏrĭor, mortuus (old form of the inf. emorīri, Pl.: Ter.), 3. v. n. dep. *to die off, to die:* Cic.: Ov. ‖. Fig.: *to perish, pass away, cease:* quorum laus emori non potest, Cic.: amor, Ov.: auxilium, Pl.

ēmorthālis, e, *adj.* [emorior] *pertaining to death:* Pl.

ēmortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [emorior].

ēmŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [emoveo].

ē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (*perf. syncop.* emostis, Liv.), 2. v. a. *to move out, move away, remove:* multitudinem e foro, Liv.: postes cardine, Virg. ‖. Fig.: si morbus pestilentiaque ex agro Romano emota esset, old formula in Liv.: curas dictis, *to drive away, expel,* Virg.

emphăsis, is, *f.* = ἔμφασις. In rhet.: *emphasis, stress:* Quint.

empĭrĭcus, i, m. *a physician whose art is founded solely on practice:* Cic.

empŏrĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐμπόριον, *a place of trade, a market-town, emporium:* Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

emptĭo (emt.), ōnis, *f.* [emo] *a buying, purchase;* Cic.: Tac.

emptĭto (emt.), āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of buying* (rare): Tac.

emptor (emt.), ōris, m. [id.] *a buyer, purchaser:* Cic.: pretiosus emptor dedecorum, *who buys them dearly,* Hor.

emptus (emt.), a, um. *Part.* [emo].

ē-mūgĭo, 4. v. a. *to bellow out:* Quint.

ē-mulgĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2. v. a. *to milk out:* Col. 2. *to drain out, exhaust:* Cat.

ēmunctus, a, um, *Part.* [emungo].

ē-mungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to blow the nose:* se, Anct. Her. Also *reflect.*: Juv. ‖. Fig.: tu ut oculos emungare ex capite per nasum tuos, *that your eyes may be knocked out,* Pl.: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed,* i. e. *keen, acute,* Phaedr.: Hor. 2. *to cheat:* auro emunctus, Pl.: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Without *abl.*: Hor.

ē-mūnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to fortify, secure:* locum arcis in modum, Liv.: postes, Virg. ‖. In gen.: *to furnish, prepare:* silvas ac paludes, *to clear, make passable,* Tac.

ēn, *interj.* in lively and emphatic exclamations, *etc.: lo! behold! see! see there!* (usually with *nom.*, rarely with *acc.*): en foederum interpretes, Cic.: en Varus et legiones, Tac.: en Priamus Virg. With pronouns: en ego, Ov. en hic, Cic. With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. In interrogations: en quid ago? Virg.: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? Cic. With imperatives: *come:* hue tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg.

ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarro] *that may be related, represented,* or *explained* (rare): textus clipei, Virg.

ēnarrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enarro] *a detailed exposition, interpretation:* Quint.

ēnarrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an explainer:* Gell.

ē-narro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

ē-nascor, atus, 3. v. n. dep. *to sprout* or *spring up, to be born, arise:* cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin.: capillus, Liv.: insula medio alveo, Curt.

ē-nāto, avi, 1. v. n. *to swim out* or *away, to escape by swimming* (rare): Hor. ‖. Fig.: *to extricate oneself, to get off.* Cic.

ēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [enascor].

ēnāvātus, a, um, *Part.* [navo] *executed, performed:* operae praemia, Tac.

ē-nāvigo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. ‖. Neutr. *to sail out, sail away:* Rhodum, Suet. Fig.: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. ‖. Act. *to traverse by sailing, to sail over:* undam, Hor.

endo, *prep.* v. in *init.*. and for the words compounded with endo (indu), v. under in (im).

endrōmis, idis, *f.* = ἐνδρομίς, *a coarse woollen cloak in which the athletae wrapped themselves after their exercises:* Mart. Also, *a finer sort used by women:* Tyriae, Juv.

ē-nĕco (enico), cŭi (enicavit, Pl.) ctum, 1. v. a. *to kill completely, to kill, slay:* puer ambo angues enicat, Pl. ‖. *to exhaust, wear out:* enectus fame, id.: bos est enectus arando, Hor. 2. In colloq. lang.: *to torment, torture, plague to death:* aliquem amando, Pl.: aliquem rogitando, Ter. Fig.: ea parte animi, quae voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic.

ēnectus, a, um, *Part.* [eneco].

ē-nervis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *nerveless, enervated, weak* (rare): homo, Sen.: orator, Tac.

ē-nervo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [enervis] *to take out the nerves* or *sinews:* poplites securi, App. ‖. Meton.: *to enervate, weaken, render effeminate:* non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic.: corpora animosque, Liv.: orationem compositione verborum, Cic. Esp. freq. in *part perf.*: enervati atque exsangues, id.

ēnico, v. eneco.

ēnim, *conj.* a demonstrative particle serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, exc. in the comic poets. ‖. To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: *indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure:* in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *indeed,* Cic.: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact,* Caes.: tum M. Metilius id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured,* Liv. In ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim repertu's Philocratem qui superes ververbio! *you indeed!* Pl. 2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word enimvero: *in very deed, in very truth* (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *to be sure, certainly:* enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic.: ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denied it,* id. In corroborating replies: *Me.* Ain vero? *So.* Aio enimvero, Pl. And in ironical or indignant discourse: *Da.* Ubi voles, accesse. *St.* Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet,* Ter. ‖. To introduce a reason: *for:* exclamavisse, ut bonoesset animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. In parenthetical sentences: rumpor et invideo (quid enim non omnia narrem?), Ov. With reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied: *Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra? *what then do you think?* Pl. So the common expression: quid enim? *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?* quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. 2. To explain a preceding assertion: *for instance, namely:* *Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, Pl.

ēnimvĕro, v. enim.

ēnisus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor].

ē-nītĕo, tui, 2. v. n. *to shine forth, shine out:* myrtus floridis ramulis, Cat. campus, Virg. ‖. Fig.: quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic.

ē-nītesco, tŭi, 3. v. n. incep. *to begin to shine forth, to become bright:* ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. Poet.: enitescis pulcrior multo (Barrine), Hor. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall.

ē-nītor, nisus or nixus, 3. v. n. and a dep. ‖. Neutr. *to force* or *work one's way out; to climb, ascend:* adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu primi non facile enitenterur, Caes.: in editiora

Tac. Poet.: viribus eniti quarum assuescant (vites), *by whose strength they may mount up*, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to exert oneself, to make an effort, to struggle, strive*: illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic. With *inf.* (rare): corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. *Absol.*: ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, id. ‖ Act.: *to bring forth, bear, give birth to*: plures enixa partus decesait, Liv.: Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac.

2. *to climb up, ascend*: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre eniti, id. 3. *Perf. part.* in *impers. pass. sign. striven, endeavoured*: ab iisdem summa ope enisum, Sall.

ēnixē, *adv. strenuously, earnestly, zealously*: Cic. *Comp.*: Liv. *Sup.*: Suet.

ēnixus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor]. ‖ Adj.: *strenuous, earnest, zealous*: enixo studio, Liv.: virtus, id.

ēnixus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing forth, birth*: Plin.

ē-nō, avi, 1. *v. n. to swim out, swim away, escape by swimming* (rare): e concha, Cic.: in Erythraeam, Liv. Poet. of flying: Virg.

ēnōdātē, *adv. without knots* or *difficulties; clearly, plainly*: narrare, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

ēnōdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enodo] *an unravelling, development, explanation*: Cic.

ēnōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus] *without knots*: trunci, Virg. ‖ Fig. of speech: *clear, plain*: elegi, Plin.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to free from knots*: vitem, Cato. ‖ Fig. of speech: *to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare*: nomina, Cic.: praecepta, id.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma] *out of rule, irregular, unusual*: toga, Quint.: huc et illuc flexi atque enormes vici, Tac. ‖ *immoderate, immense, enormous*: immensum et enorme spatium, id.: corpus, Suet.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] *irregularity*: Quint. ‖ *hugeness, vastness, enormous size*: Sen.

ēnormĭter, *adv. irregularly*: Sen.

ē-nōtesco, nōtŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become known*: Tac.

ensĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ensis] *a little sword, rapier*: Pl.

ensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis fero] *sword-bearing*, an epithet of Orion: Ov.

ensis, is, *m. a sword*: Virg.: Liv.

enthȳmēma, ātis, *n.* = ἐνθύμημα. In gen.: *a thought, reflection, argument*: pure Lat. commentatio: Cic.

2. In rhetor.: *a deduction* from contraries: Quint. 3. In logic: *an imperfectly* or *informally expressed syllogism*: vis in which the major or minor premiss is wanting: id.

ē-nūbo, psi, 3. *v. n. to marry out of one's rank*: e patribus, Liv. 2. In gen. *to marry* and leave the paternal house: id.

ēnucleātē, *adv. plainly, without ornament*: Cic.

ēnucleātus, a, um, *Part.* enucleo]. ‖ Adj.: *clear, pure, unadulterated*: suffragia (*opp.* eblandita), *given from pure conviction, free from interested motives*, Cic. 2. Of style: *plain, unadorned*: genus dicendi, id.

ē-nucleo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk*: bacas, Scribon. ‖ Fig.: *to lay open, make clear, explain*: Cic.

ēnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enumero] *a counting up, enumerating*: malorum, Cic. 2. In rhetor. *a recapitulation*: id.

ē-numĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out, reckon up, count over*: dies, Caes.: peculium, *to estimate*, Pl.: pretium, *to count out, pay*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate*: stipendia, Liv.: proelia, Nep.

enunciatio, *etc.* v. enuntiatio, *etc.*

ēnuntĭātĭo (enunciat.), ōnis, *f.* [enuntio] In rhetor. and logic: *a declaration, enunciation, proposition*: Cic.

ēnuntĭātīvus (enunciat.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *declarative, enunciative*: Sen.

ēnuntĭātum (enunciat.), i, *n.* [id.] *a proposition*: Cic.

ē-nuntio (enuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* ‖ Lit. *to report out* or *publicly* something that should be kept secret; *to divulge, disclose, tell*: sociorum consilia adversariis, Cic.: res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est, Caes. ‖ In gen.: *to speak out, say, express, declare*: quum inflexo commentatoque verbo res eadem enuntiatur ornatius, Cic.: (literae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur, *are pronounced*, Quint.

ēnuptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enubo] *a marrying out of one's rank*: gentis, Liv.

ē-nutrio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to nourish, feed, bring up, support* (rare): puerum sub antris, Ov.

eo, īvi *or* ĭi, ire (iissem, isse, for ivissem, ivisse, Cic.), 4. *v. n irreg. to go* (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass*, etc.: eo ad forum, Pl.: i domum, id.: ii subsidio suis ierunt, Caes.: dormitum, Iusum, Hor. Poet. with the *acc.* of the terminus: ibis Cecropios portus, Ov. And with a homogeneous object: exsequias, Ter.: ire pedibus, *on foot*, Liv.: equis, id.: curru, id.: puppibus, Ov. Of things: sanguis naribus, Lucr.: Euphrates ibat jam mollior undis, Virg.: sanguis it in succos, *turns into*, Ov.

2. *to go* or *march against hostilely*: quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes.: ad hostem, Liv.: contra hostem, Caes. 3. *to pass away, disappear* (very rare): saepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: in dubium imperii servitiique alcam, Liv.: in lacrimas, Virg.: in poenas, Ov.: ire infitias, *to deny*, v. infitiae: it clamor coelo, Virg. 2. Polit. *t. t.*: pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, *to go over* or *accede to any opinion*: quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv.: fuatur in eam sententiam, Cic. And *opp.* to the above, ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a bill*: v. alius, *no.* VII. 3. Mercant. *t. t. for* veneo, *to go for, be sold at* a certain price: Plin. 4. Of time: *to pass by, pass away*: it dies, Pl.: anni, Hor.

5. Of the turn of affairs: *to go, proceed, turn out, happen*: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, *so may it fare*, Liv. 6. Constr. with a supine, *to go* or *set about, to wish, to be about to do*: ire perditum gentem universam, id.: servitum Graiis matribus, Virg. Hence the constr. of the *inf. pass.* iri with the supine, in place of an *inf. fut. pass.*: mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Pl.: datum iri pugnandi facultatem, Caes. 7. *Imperat.* i, eas, eat, *etc.*, as a mocking or indignant exclamation: *go then, go now*: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov.: i sequere Italiam ventis, Virg. [The root of *eo* is *i*, which occurs in many of the cognate languages: Sans. *i*; Gr. *i-ēmi*; Lith. *eimi*; Slav. *i-dā*, etc.]

ĕō, *adv.* [prob. an abbrev. form of eom=eum]. ‖ Of place, denoting motion towards: *thither, to that spot*: eo venire, Ter.: eo se recipere, Caes.: eo reverti, Cic. Sometimes used instead of a case of the pron. *is*: eo plumbum infundito, *pour into*, Cato: eo milites imponere, *i.e.* equis, *on the horses*, Caes. Hence, 2. of analogous abstract relations: *so far, to that extent, to such a point*: eo aliquem redigere, Ter.: eo res crevit, Liv. Often with *gen.*: eo consuetudinis res adducta est, id.: eo arrogantiae progredi, Suet. Strengthened with usque: usque eo despicere, Nep. And to denote a tendency or purpose: *in order that, to the end that*: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic.: eo natus sum, Sall. 3. Of time, with dum, donec, quamdiu, &c.: *so long, until*: usque eo premere earum capita morducus, dum illae captum amitterent, Cic. ‖ (prob. *abl.*). Of place: *there, at that place*: cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes. Esp. with loci: ut templum extrueretur eo loci, ex quo Scevinus ferrum prompserat, Tac. Transf.: res erat eo jam loci, *at that point*, Cic. 2. With comparatives: *so much, by so much, so much more*, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl.: eoque major (gloria paritur), Cic. Esp. with corresponding quo: *by so much—by how much* (often to be rendered by *the*): balistae eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contentae vehementius, id. With eo understood: quo plures erant, major caedes fuit, Liv. 3. to denote a motive or reason: *on that account, with that view, therefore*: eo ero brevior, Cic.

ĕōdem, *adv.* [orig. eomdem, acc. of idem], *to the same place* or *thing*: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coligit, et omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conducit. Caes.: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, stilla, Pl.

ē-pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco] *eaten up*: escae, Ov.

ephēbus, i, m. = ἔφηβος, *a male youth* (from 18 to 20 years of age): Cic.: Suet.: Hor.

ephēmĕris, idis, *f.* = ἐφημερίς, *a day-book, diary, ephemeris*: Cic.: Ov.

ephippĭātus, a, um, *adj. furnished with an* ephippium: equites, Caes.

ephippĭum, ii, n. = ἐφίππιον, lit. *anything placed on a horse's back*: hence *a horsecloth, housing, saddle*: (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 154). Proverb. of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, Hor.

ephŏrus, i, m. = ἔφορος, *a Spartan magistrate, an ephor*: Cic.

ephŭlātus, as, m. = ἐπιβάτης, *a marine*: Auct. B. Alex.

ephȳdrĭa, ae, *f.* = ἐπίχυσις, *a vessel for pouring out*: Pl.

epĕcŏpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκωπος, *furnished with oars*: phaselus, Cic.

epicrŏcum, i, n. = ἐπίκροκον, *a fine, transparent woman's garment*: Naev. 2. Meton.: *adj.*: *transparent, fine, thin*: Pl.

epĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπικός, *epic*: poëta (Ennius), Cic.

epigramma, ătis, n. (*dat. plur.* epigrammatis, Cic.) = ἐπίγραμμα, *an inscription*: Cic.: Nep. 2. *a short poem, an epigram*: Cic.

epilŏgus, i, m. = ἐπίλογος, *the peroration of a speech, epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio *or* conclusio): Cic.

epimēnĭa, orum, n. *plu.* = ἐπιμήνια, *provisions for a month, a month's rations*: Juv.

epinīcia, orum, n. *plu.* = ἐπινίκια, *songs of victory*: Suet.

epirhēdium, ii, n. *a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage*: Juv.

epistŏla, ae, *f.* = ἐπιστολή, *a written communication, a letter, epistle*: venio nunc ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic.: epistolam Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, Caes.

epistŏlium, ii, n. *a short letter, note*: Cat.

epithălămium, ii, n. = ἐπιθαλάμιον, *a nuptial song, epithalamium*: Quint.

epithēca, ae, *f.* = ἐπιθήκη, *an addition, increase*: Pl.

epitŏma, ae, or epitŏmē, ēs, *f.* = ἐπιτομή, *an abridgment, epitome*: Cic.

epitritus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίτριτος, *containing four thirds or one and a third*: Gell. 2. Pes, *a metrical foot, consisting of three longs and a short* (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): ⏑ – – –, – ⏑ – –, – – ⏑ –, – – – ⏑.

epŏdes, um, m. *plu. a sea-fish, a kind of* latus (which is *the Nile perch*): Ov.

epŏdos, i, m. = ἐπῳδός, *a species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one*, as in the Epodes of Horace: Quint.

epops, ŏpis, m. = ἔποψ, *a hoopoe*. Ov.

epos (occurring only in the *nom.* and *acc.*), n. = ἔπος, *an heroic poem, an epic*: Hor.

ē-pōto, avi, pōtum, 1. *v. a. to drink out, off, or up*: Mart.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.* [epoto] *drunk off or up*: epotum venenum, Cic.: medicamentum, Liv. Poet.: *to suck up, swallow up*, etc.: omnibus epotis humoribus, Lucr.: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov.

ēpŭlae, arum, v. epulum.

ēpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [epulum] *pertaining to a banquet*: epularis accubitio amicorum, Cic.

ēpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [epulor] *feasting, eating* (rare): Suet.

ēpŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [epulum] *a guest at a feast* or *banquet*: App. 2. Esp.: Triumviri *or* Septemviri Epulones: *a college of priests who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods*: Cic.: Liv. In *sing.*: Triumvir Epulo, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 156.)

ēpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to be present at a banquet, to feast, to eat*. ǁ Neutr.: ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic.: Liv. ǁ Act.: pullos epulari, *to eat*, Plin. So *pass.*: aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, *to be feasted upon*, Virg.

ēpŭlum, i, n., and in the *plur.* heterocl. ēpŭlae, arum, *f. sumptuous food or dishes* (so only in the *plur.*): mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulae, Hor. Fig.: oculis epulas dare, Pl. ǁ In gen.: *a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast* (of religious or solemn banquets usually in *sing.*): Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv.: funebre, Cic. Of a *feast* in general: Suet.: Juv. In the *plur.*: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic.: divum, Virg. Less freq. of banquets on relig. or public festivals: Cic.: Hor.

ĕqua, ae, *f.* [equus] *a mare*: Cic.: Virg.

ĕques, ĭtis, m. [id.] *a horseman, rider*: Liv.: Hor. ǁ Esp. *a horse-soldier, trooper*: opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier: Caes.: also *opp.* viri *or* homines, for pedites, Liv. Meton. *or* collect.: *horse-soldiers, cavalry*: plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidii fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, id.

2. Equites, *the order of knights, the equites*, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the senate and the plebs: Cic.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 157 *seq.*) In the *sing. collect.*: *the equestrian order*: Suet.

ĕquester, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv., like acris, celebris, celeris, *etc.*), *adj.* [equus] *pertaining to a horseman, equestrian*: equestres statuae insuratae, Cic. ǁ *pertaining to cavalry*: proelium, Caes.: pugna, Cic. 2. *belonging to the order of knights, equestrian*: equestri loco natus, id.: annulus (*i. e.* aureus, a badge of the equestrian order), Hor. Subst. equester for eques: Tac. In *plur.*: equestria, ium, n. (*sc.* loca), *the seats of the knights in the theatre*: Sen.

ĕquidem, *adv.* [contr. of ego and quidem] a demonstrative corroborative particle: *verily, truly, indeed, at all events*, etc. (usually connected with the first pers. sing. in accordance with the etym. of the word); *for my part, as far as I am concerned*: equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me imperatoris nomine adpellavistis, Caes.: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, Cic. With the *first pers. plur.*: Ter.: Cic. With *other pers.*: equidem si scis tute, Pl.: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. With certe, edepol, *etc.*: certe equidem noster sum, Pl. ǁ With sed, tamen, verum, *etc.*, in a concessive sense: *certainly, of course, to be sure*, etc.: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic.

ĕquīle, is, n. [equus: cf. bubile, caprile, ovile, *etc.*] *a stable for horses*: Suet.

ĕquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to horses*: cervix, Hor.: seta, Cic.

ĕquīrĭa, orum, n. *plur.* [id.] *the annual horse-race in the* Campus Martius *in honour of Mars*: Ov.

ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [equito] *that may be ridden over*: planities, Curt.

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a riding*: atteri equitatu, Plin. ǁ Meton.: *cavalry*: Caes. In the *plur.*: id.: Cic.

2. *the equestrian order* (rare): Plin.

ĕquito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [eques] *to ride*. ǁ Neutr.: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic.: in arundine longa, Hor. ǁ Act.: *to ride through* a place: flumen equitatur, Flor.

ĕquŭleus (also written eculeus), i, m. *dim.* [equus] *a young horse, a colt, foal*: Cic.: Liv. ǁ Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei nobiles, probably *silver vessels with figures of horses on them*, Cic. 2. *a wooden rack* in the shape of a horse: id.

ĕquŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a small young horse, a foal*: Cic.

ĕquus, i, m. *a horse*: Cic.: equis virisque (viri = pedites), *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*, Liv.: also equis, viris, Cic. Fig.: ego curam corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, *i. e. in prose and poetry*, id. ǁ Meton.: equus bipes, *a sea-horse*, Virg. 2. equus ligneus, *a ship*, Pl. 3. *the Trojan horse*: Virg.: Hor. Hence fig. of *a secret conspiracy*: Cic. 4. *a battering-ram*, from its shape; afterwards called aries: Plin.

ē-rādīcĭtus (exrad.), *adv. from the root*: Pl.

ē-rādīco (exr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* & *pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate*: Varr. ǁ Fig.: *to root out, utterly destroy*: Pl.: Ter.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to scratch out, scrape off*: terram, Varr.: Merulam senatorio albo erasit, *struck out, erased from the list of senators*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr.: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

ērānus, i, m. = ἔρανος, *a collection for the poor*: Plin.

ērāsus, a, um, *Part.* [erado].

ercisco and erctum, v. hercisco.

ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo]. ‖ Adj.: *upright, erect, lofty*: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic.: vultus, Ov. In *Comp.*: prorae, Caes. 2. Fig.: *elevated, lofty, noble*: celsus et erectus, et us quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic. In *Comp.*: homo, id. In a bad sense: *haughty*: id. (ii) *intent, attentive, on the stretch*: judices, id.: erecti suspensique (Horatii), Liv. (iii) *animated, encouraged, resolute*: legiones nostras in eum saepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep;" subst. *erta*, a "height;" *all' erta*, lit. "on the height," "on the watch:" whence Sp. *alerto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

ē-rēpo, psi, 3. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr.: *to creep out, crawl forth*. Pl. 2. *to creep* or *clamber up*: Suet ‖ Act.: *to creep through*: totum agrum genibus, Juv. 2. *to climb*: montes, Hor.

ēreptio, ōnis, *f.* [eripio] *a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery*: Cic.

ērepto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [erepo] *to creep out*: Sen.

ēreptor, ōris, m. [eripio] *a robber, plunderer*: bonorum, Cic.

ēreptus, a, um, *Part.* [eripio].

ergā, *prep.* with *acc.* [prob. for verga, from vergo; hence lit. *turned towards*] *over against, opposite to*: lit. of place (rare): quae med erga sedes habet, *opposite me*, Pl. ‖ Fig. with *acc.* of feelings and conduct *towards* a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, *etc.*: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic.: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. Of unfriendly feelings, for contra or adversus: *against*: ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga filium fuit, Pl. 2. In later authors (esp. Tacitus) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id.

ergastŭlum, i, n. [ἐργάζομαι, "to work"] *a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains*: Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton.: ergastula, orum, n. plu. (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, *etc.*) *the inmates of an* ergastulum: Caes.

ergō (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergŏ), *adv.* ‖ In connection with a *gen.*: *in consequence of, on account of, because of* (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: illius ergo, Virg. ‖ Absol.: *consequently, accordingly, wherefore*: Albano. non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, Liv.: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Pl. ‖‖ In a logical conclusion: *therefore, hence*: negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, id. In interrogative argumentation: *so, so then*: ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapienseque non poterit? Cic. ‖‖ In consecutive interrogations, *then*: *Ps.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Pl.: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Esp. quid ergo? *why then?*: quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Pl. ‖‖ With imperatives, *then, now*: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic.: desinite ergo, Caes. ‖‖ Resumptive, like igitur with dicere expressed or understood: *as I was saying, I say, well then*: tres vias sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, *etc.* Tres ergo ut dixi vias, Cic. So (ill.e igitur and inquam), after parentheses: id.

ērīcius, ii, m. *a hedgehog, urchin*: Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. *t. t. a chevaux-de-frise*: Caes.

ē-rīgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] *to put up straight, to raise* or *set up, to erect*: arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, *to raise*, Cic. 2. Reflect.: or with *pron. reflect.*: *to raise oneself, to rise*: connituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes. 3. *to build, erect* (rare): turres, id. ‖ Fig.: *to arouse, excite*: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. 2. *to raise up, cheer up, encourage*: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Opptianicus, id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erguir, ervar.*)

ē-ripio, ripŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] *to snatch, tear, or pull out; to snatch away, take away violently* or *by force*. Constr.: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex, ab, de*, or in *abl.*; but a *person* deprived usu. in *dat.*: vela armamentaque eripere, Caes.: hirundines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensem vagina, Virg.. oculum alicui, Pl.: classem Caesari, Caes. 2. *to deliver, set free, rescue*: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: aliquem ex periculo, Cic. Istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With *pron. reflect. to rescue oneself, to escape*: se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg: se morae, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Pl. 4. In *part. pass.*: *snatched away by death, having died suddenly*: fatis erepta, Ov. ‖ Fig.: potestatem hominis omnino sapiendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: coelumque dicmque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg.: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. Poet.: eripe fugam, *flee instantly*, Virg.

ē-rōdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. v. a. *to gnaw off* or *away, to consume*: Cic. 2. Fig.: *to eat away, corrode*: Plin.

ērōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [erogo] *a paying out, paying out, a division, distribution*: pecuniae, Cic.

ē-rōgito, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to ask often, find out by asking, to inquire* (rare): Pl.

ē-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to entreat, prevail on by entreaties*: precibus erogatus, App. ‖ Polit. *t. t.*: perh. orig. *to ask for a grant of public money*: but usu. *to expend such money*, equiv. to the Eng. phrase, *to appropriate the supplies*: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. 2. In gen.: *to lay out, expend*: Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum erogat, id.: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] *wandering* (rare): nunc errabundi domos suos pervagerentur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

errāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wandering, roving, erratic*: Delos, Ov. 2. Esp. in botany, i. q. silvestris, *wild*: brassica, Plin. Meton.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

errātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wandering, roving about*: minor est erratio, Ter.

errātum, i, n. [id.] *an error, mistake*: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic.

errātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a wandering about*: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

erro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to wander* or *stray about, to wander up and down, to rove*: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic.: Cocytus errans flumine languido, Hor.: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, *spreads*, Ov. 2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov.: ne tuus error honos, *be dubious, uncertain*, id. ‖ *to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray*: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Eun. in Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq. 2. Fig.: *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: in eo non in quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic.: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, *erring involuntarily*, Sall. With the *acc.* of a pronom.: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Pl. Post. also with the *acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, *in chronology*, Ov. *Pass, impers.*: si erratur in nomine, Cic. ‖‖ Poet. in the *part. perf.* *wandered over* or *through*: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov.: Hiera, Virg.

erro, ōnis, m. [erro] *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*: Ov.

error, ōris, m. [id.] *a wandering* or *straying about*: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.: of the *meanderings* of rivers: Ov.: of the *mazes* of the labv-

vinth · id. 2. Fig.: *a wavering, uncertainty*: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr.: with *gen.*: vi rum, *uncertainty, ignorance*, Liv. ||. *a wandering from the right way, a going astray*: reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. 2. Fig.: *a departing from the truth, an error, delusion*: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic.: deponere, id.: demere, Hor.: mentis, *distraction, insanity*, Cic.: aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception*, Virg. Rarely *a moral error, fault*: Ov.

ē-rūbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* I. Neutr. *to grow red, to redden*: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Esp. 2. *to redden* or *blush with shame, to feel ashamed*: absol. with *prepp.* or *abl.*: erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, Pl.: aliqua re, Liv. With *acc.*: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, Virg. With *infin.*: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Erubescendus, a, um, *of which one should be ashamed*: ignes (amoris), Hor.

ērūca, ae, *f. a caterpillar, cankerworm, the larva of the Cabbage butterfly*: Col. 2. *a sort of colewort*: Hor.

ē-rūcto, 1. *v. a.* to *belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare): saniem eructans, Virg. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, *to talk of murder when drunk*, Cic. ||. In gen.: *to cast forth, emit, exhale*: arenam, Virg.

ē-rŭdio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [rudis: lit. *to bring out of the rough or natural state*: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] *to polish, educate, instruct, teach*: studiosos discendi eruditum atque docent, Cic.: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv.: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, *to cause to be instructed*, Suet. With *relat. sentence*: qua possint eruditi arte capi, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut flerent, ocalos eruditere suos, id.

ērŭdītē, *adv. learnedly, eruditely*: Gell. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: id.

ērŭdītio, ōnis, *f.* [erudio] *an instructing, instruction*: de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. ||. Meton.: *learning, knowledge, erudition*: praeclara eruditione ornati, id.

ērŭdītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *an instructress*: Fior.

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ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Act.: *to break out, burst forth, cause to burst*: (brassica) tumida concoquit, eadem erumpit, Cato. With *pron. reflect.* in the *neut. sign.*: portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, Cic. ||. Neutr.: *to break out, to burst* or *sally forth*: ex castris, Caes.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. *Absol.*: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, Caes.: per hostes, *to break through*, Liv. 2. Fig.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic.: iracundia in naves, Caes.: aliquid in omnium perniciem, Liv.

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essēdum, i, *n.* (in the poets only in the *plur.*) [a Celtic word] *a two-wheeled war-chariot* of the Gauls and Britons: Caes.: Virg.: Cic.

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ēsŭrĭo, no *parf.*, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. desid.* [ēdo]. I. Neutr.: *to desire to eat, be hungry, to hunger*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor. In the *part. fut.*: (spes est) nos esituros satis, Ter. ||. Act.: Poet.: in *pass.*: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *which I should long for*, Ov.

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ĕt-ĕnim, *conj.* serves to introduce a reason or explanation: *for, truly, because, since*: praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), id.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to scratch out, scrape off*: terram, Varr.: Meruiam senatorio albo erasit, *struck out, erased from the list of senators*, Tac. ‖. Fig.: curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr.: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor.

ērānus, i, m. = ἔρανος, *a collection for the poor*: Plin.

ērāsus, a, um, *Part.* [erado].

ercisco and ercto, v. hercisco.

ērectus, a, um, *Part.* [erigo]. ‖. Adj.: *upright, erect, lofty*: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic.: vultus, Ov. In *Comp.*: prorae, Caes. 2. Fig.: *elevated, lofty, noble*: celsus et erectus, et us quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic. In *Comp.*: homo, id. In a bad sense: *haughty*: id. (II) *intent, attentive, on the stretch*: judices, id.: erecti suspensique (Horatii), Liv. (III) *animated, encouraged, resolute*: legiones nostras in eum saepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, Cic. (Hence It. *erto*, "steep;" subst. *erta*, a "height;" *all' erta*, lit. "on the height," "on the watch:" whence Sp. *alerto*; Fr. *alerte*.)

ē-rēpo, psi, 3. v. n. and a. ‖. Neutr.: *to creep out, crawl forth*. Pl. 2. *to creep* or *clamber up*: Suet ‖. Act.: *to creep through*: totum agrum genibus, Juv. 2. *to climb*: montes, Hor.

ērēptio, ōnis, *f.* [eripio] *a forcible taking away, seizure, robbery*: Cic.

ērepto, 1. v. n. *freq.* [erepo] *to creep out*: Sen.

ēreptor, ōris, m. [eripio] *a robber, plunderer*: bonorum, Cic.

ēreptus, a, um, *Part.* [eripio].

ergā, *prep.* with *acc.* [prob. for verga, from vergo; hence lit. *turned towards*] *over against, opposite to*: lit. of place (rare): quae med erga aedes habet, *opposite me*, Pl. ‖. Fig. with *acc.* of feelings and conduct *towards* a person, and gen. of friendly feelings, *etc.*: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, Cic.: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. Of unfriendly feelings, for contra or adversus: *against*: ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga filium fuit, Pl. 2. In later authors (esp. Tacitus) of every kind of mental relation: anxii erga Sejanum, Tac.: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id.

ergastŭlum, i, n. [ἐργάζομαι, "to work"] *a private prison where the slaves were made to work in chains*: Cic.: Liv. 2. Meton.: ergastula, orum, *n. plu.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, *etc.*) *the inmates of an* ergastulum: Caes.

ergŏ (in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets sometimes ergō), *adv.* ‖. In connection with a *gen.*: *in consequence of, on account of*, because *of* (archaic): quojus rei ergo, Cato: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic.: formidinis ergo, Lucr.: filius ergo, Virg. ‖. Absol.: *consequently, accordingly, wherefore*: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperto ausus, Liv.: ergo istoc magis, quia valuoquus, vapulabis, Pl. ‖‖. In a logical conclusion: *therefore, hence*: negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, id. In interrogative argumentation: *so, so then*: ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. ‖V. In consecutive interrogations, *then*: *Ps.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Pl.: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus? Cic. Esp. quid ergo? *why then?*: quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Pl. V. With imperatives, *then, now*: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic.: desinite ergo, Caes. VI. Resumptive, like igitur with dicere expressed or understood: *as I was saying, I say, well then*: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, *etc.* Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. So (ill.e igitur and inquam), after parentheses: id.

ērīcius, ii, m. *a hedgehog, urchin*: Varr. 2. Fig.: milit. *t. t. a chevaux-de-frise*: Caes.

ē-rīgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] *to put up straight, to raise* or *set up, to erect*: arborem, Cic.: hastas, Liv.: oculos, *to raise*, Cic. 2. Reflect.: or with *pron. reflect.*: *to raise oneself, to rise*: connituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.: erigere sese aut sublevare, Caes. 3. *to build, erect* (rare): turres, id. ‖. Fig.: *to arouse, excite*: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. 2. *to raise up, cheer up, encourage*: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Opplanicus, id.: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv.: se erigere, Cic.: se in spem, Liv. (Hence Sp. *erguir, erser.*)

ē-ripio, ripŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] *to snatch, tear*, or *pull out*; *to snatch away, take away violently* or *by force*. Constr.: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): that from which the thing is taken, with *ex, ab, de*, or in *abl.*; but a *person* deprived usu. in *dat.*: vela armamentaque eripere, Caes.: hirundines ex nido, Pl.: torrem ab igne, Ov.: ensem vagina, Virg.. oculum alicui, Pl.: classem Caesari, Caes. 2. *to deliver, set free, rescue*: Abydenos ex obsidione, Liv.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. istum de vestra severitate, Cic. 3. With *pron. reflect.* *to rescue oneself, to escape*: se sequentibus, Liv.: se leto, Virg: se morae, Hor. Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Pl. 4. In *part. pass.*: *snatched away by death, having died suddenly*: fatis erepta, Ov. ‖. Fig.: potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi, Cic.: omnem usum navium, Caes.: coelumque dicmque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg.: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. Poet.: eripe fugam, *flee instantly*, Virg.

ē-rōdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3. v. a. *to gnaw off* or *away, to consume*: Cic. 2. Fig.: *to eat away, corrode*: Plin.

ērōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [erogo] *a giving out, paying out, a division, distribution*: pecuniae, Cic.

ē-rōgito, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to ask often, find out by asking, to inquire* (rare): Pl.

ē-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to entreat, prevail on by entreaties*: precibus erogatus, App. ‖. Polit. *t. t.*: perh. orig. *to ask for a grant of public money*: but usu. *to expend such money*, equiv. to the Eng. phrase, *to appropriate the supplies*: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. 2. In gen.: *to lay out, expend*: Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, id.: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] *wandering* (rare): nunc errabundi domos suos pervagerentur, Liv. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg.

errāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wandering, roving, erratic*: Delos, Ov. 2. Esp. in botany, i. q. silvestris, *wild*: brassica, Plin. Meton.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.

errātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wandering, roving about*: minor est erratio, Tac.

errātum, i, n. [id.] *an error, mistake*: illud de Flavio est fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic.

errātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a wandering about*: longis erratibus actus, Ov.

erro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to wander* or *stray about, to wander up and down, to rove*: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic.: Cocytus errans flumine languido, Hor.: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, *spreads*, Ov. 2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic.: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov.: ne tuus error honos, *be dubious, uncertain*, id. ‖. *to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray*: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic.: errare via, Virg. More freq. 2. Fig.: *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus erravit, Cic.: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, *erring involuntarily*, Sall. With the *acc.* of a pronom: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Pl. Post. also with the *acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, *in chronology*, Ov. *Pass. impers.*: si erratur in nomine, Cic. ‖‖. Poet. in the *part. perf.* *wandered over* or *through*: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov.: Hiera, Virg.

erro, ōnis, m. [erro] *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*: Ov.

error, ōris, m. [id.] *a wandering* or *straying about*: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic.: of the *meanderings* of rivers: Ov.: of the *mazes* of the laby-

rinth · id. 2. Fig.: *a wavering, uncertainty:* fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantium, Lucr.: with *gen.:* vi rum, *uncertainty, ignorance,* Liv. II. *a wandering from the right way, a going astray:* reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. 2. Fig.: *a departing from the truth, an error, delusion:* opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic.: deponere, id.: demere, Hor.: mentis, *distraction, insanity,* Cic.: aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception,* Virg. Rarely *a moral error, fault:* Ov.

ē-rŭbesco, bŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* I. Neutr. *to grow red, to redden:* vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Esp. 2. *to redden or blush with shame, to feel ashamed:* absol. with *prepp.* or *abl.:* erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, Pl.: aliqua re, Liv. With *acc.:* jura fidemque supplicis erubuit, Virg. With *infin.:* erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Erubescendus, a, um, *of which one should be ashamed:* ignes (amoris), Hor.

ērūca, ae, *f. a caterpillar, cankerworm, the larva of the Cabbage butterfly:* Col. 2. *a sort of colewort:* Hor.

ē-rŭcto, *1. v. a. to belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare): saniem eructans, Virg. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, *to talk of murder when drunk,* Cic. II. In gen.: *to cast forth, emit, exhale:* arenam, Virg.

ē-rūdio, īvi *or* ii, ītum, *4. v. a.* [rudis: lit. *to bring out of the rough or natural state:* but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] *to polish, educate, instruct, teach:* studiosos discendi eruditant atque docent, Cic.: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv.: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, *to cause to be instructed,* Suet. With *relat. sentence:* qua possint eruditi arte capi, Ov. Of objects not personal: ut flerent, oculos eruditre suos, id.

ērūdītē, *adv. learnedly, eruditely:* Gell. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

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ēsus, a, um, *Part.* [ēdo].

et, *conj.* simply connecting two words or sentences: *and:* Cic. II. connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: *and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly:* te jam appello, et ea voce ut me exaudire possis, id. III. With aeque, par, idem, similis, alius, *etc. as, than:* nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic.: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos, id. IV. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, *and then:* dixit, et extemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. V. To subjoin the minor premiss in a syllogism: *now, but:* eorum, quae videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. VI. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? id. VII. = etiam: *and so too, and also; moreover, likewise:* haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id. VIII. When repeated, et ... et, it serves to connect two ideas more closely: *both ... and, as well ... as:* et disciplulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. With a subordinate que or atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. 2. Less freq., tum ... et, et ... tum in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, id. 3. Et ... neque *or* neque ... et, when one clause is a negative (but et ... et non, et non ... et, when a single word is negatived): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id.: id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, id.

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj.* serves to introduce a reason or explanation: *for, truly, because, since:* praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), id.

ētēsiae, arum, m. *plu.* = ἐτησίαι (*sc.* ἄνεμοι), *winds that prevail in the Aegean sea annually during the dog-days for 40 days, Etesian winds*: Cic.

ētēsius, a, um, *adj.* [etesiae] *Etesian*: flabra aquilonium, Lucr.

ēthicē, ēs, *f.* = ἠθική, *moral philosophy, ethics*: Quint.

ēthicus, a, um, *adj.* = ἠθικός, *moral, ethic*: Gell.

ēthŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = ἠθολογία, *the art of depicting* or *imitating character*: Quint.

ēthŏlŏgus, i, m. = ἠθολόγος, *one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures*, etc., *of others, a mimic*: Cic.

ĕt-iam, *conj. and also, and further-more, too, likewise, besides*: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic.: unum etiam vos oro, *one thing more*, Ter. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum) . . . sed (verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. ‖ Intensive: *even, nay even*: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. After negative sentences, for *immo, potius*: Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Emphatically with comparatives: *yet still*: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id.: multo etiam gravius queritur, Caes. ‖‖ As an affirmative: *certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes*: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. ‖ V. Of time: *yet, as yet, still*: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, id.: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius sevi, Virg. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amico etiam non dedit, *not yet*, Pl. ‖ V. In indignant interrogations: *what? pray?* etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter.: etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? do you bawl?* Pl. And in questions that imply a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* id. ‖ VI. With emphatic imperatives: *but*: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, id.: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. ‖ VII. Etiam atque etiam, *constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again*; hence also, *pressingly, urgently*: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic.: affirmare promissa, Liv.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, *again and again*, i. e. *most positively*, Lucr.

ĕtiam-num and (more freq.) **ĕtiam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic and Caes.) (also separately, etiam num and etiam nunc), *conj. even at the present time, yet, till now, still* (usu. with present tenses): *Ev.* Etiamnunc mulier intus est? *Sy.* Etiam, Pl.: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. With negations: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audet, Ov. In respect to past time = etiam tunc, *till that time, till then, still*: quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa rumperet, Virg. ‖ For etiam: *also, besides, moreover*: his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin.

ĕtiam-si (sometimes written separately), *even if, although*. With *indic.*: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. With *subj.*: etiamsi vetet, edim, Pl. Without a verb: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, Cic.

ĕtiam-tum (less freq. **ĕtiam-tunc**) *conj. even then, till that time, till then, still* (always with *past* tenses): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paulo uberiore filo, Cic.

Etruscum aurum [Etruria] *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth*: Juv.

et-si, *conj. though, although, even if*. With *indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. With *subj.*: etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, Cic. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. ‖ To restrict or correct, like quanquam (with *indic.*): *although, yet, but*: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Pl.

ētўmŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*: Cic.

ētўmŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐτυμολογικός, *etymological*: Gell.

ētўmon, i, *n.* = ἔτυμον, *the derivation of a word*: Varr.

eu, *interj.* = εὖ, *well done! bravo!*: Pl.: Ter.: Hor.

euge, *interj.* = εὖγε, *well done! good! bravo!*: euge, euge, perbene, Pl. Ironically: *excellent! admirable!* euge, optime, id.

eunūchus, i, m. = εὐνοῦχος, *a eunuch*: Cic.

eurīpus (os), i, m. = εὔριπος, *a narrow channel, strait*: Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a canal, conduit, aqueduct*: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. ‖ Esp. *the trench surrounding the Roman circus*: Suet.

eurōus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus; cf. arctous, Lesbous] *eastern*: fluctus, Virg.

eurus, i, m. = εὖρος, *the south-east wind*; by some called Vulturnus: Col.: Sen. In *plur.*: Virg.: Ov. Poet.: *the east wind*: id. (*opp.* Zephyrus): id.: *wind* in gen.: Virg.

euschēmē, *adv.* [εὐσχήμων] *becomingly, gracefully*: Pl.

ē-văcŭo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to empty out, purge*: alvum, Plin.

ē-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr.: *to go out or forth*: ex balneis, Cic.: oppido, Sall.: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic.: in terram, *to disembark*, Liv. **2.** Of direction upwards: *to go up, ascend*: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg.: in muros, Liv. **3.** *to get away, escape*: ex fuga, Caes.: e manibus hostium, Liv. ‖ Fig.: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aëre eumque perrumpat, Cic.: ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at*, Pl. **2.** *to turn out, fall out, end, result, become*: quae judicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. Of abstract subjects: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at*, Pl.: aliquando id, quod somniavimus, evadere, *comes to pass, is fulfilled* (for verum evadere), Cic. **B.** Act.: *to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind*: omnem vi debar evasisse viam, Virg.: vada, arva, Ov.: ardua, *to climb, ascend*, Liv. **2.** *to get away, escape from, evade*: alicujus manus, Virg.: angustias, Liv. **3.** *to escape, get rid of*: gravem casum, Tac.

ē-văgīno, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vagina] *to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath*: gladium, Just.

ē-văgor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* **I.** Neutr.: *to wander forth, to roam about; to spread about, extend*: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. **II.** Act.: *to stray beyond, overstep*: ordinem, Hor.

ē-vălesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow*: quum evaluisset flagella pedes binos, Plin. ‖ Fig.: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, Tac. **2.** In *perf.*: *to have power or ability, to be able*: sed non Dardanidae medicari cuspidis ictum evaluit, Virg. **3.** Of a word or expression: *to prevail, get into vogue*: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac.

ē-vānesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear*: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr.: vinum et salsamentum evanescunt vetustate, *lose their strength, become vapid*, Cic.: cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov. ‖ Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, *sink into oblivion*, Ter.: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. (Hence It. *svanire, vanire*: Fr. *évanouir*.)

ēvānĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] *vanishing, passing away* (rare): pectora, Ov. Fig.: amor, id.

ēvans, antis, *shouting Evan! raging like a Bacchante*: Virg. [From Evan, a surname of Bacchus.]

ēvăpōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo] *an evaporating, evaporation*: terrae, Sen.

ē-văpōro, 1. *v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate*: Gell.

ē-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate* (rare): Liv.

ēvax, *interj.* [a natural cry, like evoe, *evoi*] *hurra! bravo!*: Pl.

ēvectus, a, um, *Part.* [eveho].

ē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, *3. v. a. to carry out or forth, to convey out*: omnia (signa) ex finis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta exportataque esse, Cic.: incante se evehentes Massinissa excipiebat, *rushing out*, Liv. In an upward direction: palmaque nobilis terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *elevates*, Hor.: ad auras, Ov. Reflect.: *to ride or sail out or forth*: evectus effreno equo, *springing forwards*, Liv.: in altum, id.: resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, *i. e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore* (v. ora), *they sailed out to sea, forgetting to raise the anchors*, id. ‖ Fig.: ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.: spe vana evectus, *carried forward*, Liv. In *part. perf.*: privatum supra modum evectae opes, Tac.

ē-vello, velli (vulsi, Flor.), vulsum, *3. v. a. to pull, pluck, or tear out*: qui dixerint linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic.: ferrum, Caes. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: *to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase*: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic. (Hence It. *svellere, sveglere.*)

ē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, *4. v. n. to come out, come forth*: merses profundo, pulcrior evenit, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to come to pass, happen*; and with *dat.*: *to befall, happen to, betide*: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic.: ubi pax evenerat, *had been concluded*, Sall.: vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas literas, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, Cic. *Impers.*: evenit, sensibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, Ter. With *dat.*: quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to*, Liv.: si quid sibi eveniret, *if anything should happen to himself*, euphemist. for, *if he should die*, Suet. 2. *to follow, result* (as a consequence), *to turn out, issue, end* (only of things, whilst evado is used of persons also): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl.: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic. si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter.

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to winnow, to fan, to ventilate*: Just.

ēventum, i, *n.* [evenio] *an occurrence, event* (rare): plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. 2. *an issue, consequence, result, effect*: consilia eventis ponderare, id.

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot*: mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic.: militum, Liv.: navium suarum, Caes. ‖ *an issue, consequence, result*: eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, Cic.: eventus stultorum magister est, Liv.: semper ad eventum festinat (poēta), *to the end*, Hor.: rei eventum experiri, Caes.

ē-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to flog, strike*, or *beat much* or *violently*: os oculosque hostis, Quint.: clipeum alia, Virg.

ē-vergo, *3. v. a. to send out, send forth*: montes evergunt rivos, Liv.

ēverriculum, i, *n.* [everro] *a dragnet, seine*: Varr. ‖ Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the dragnet*, i.e. *the sweeper-away of all baseness*, Cic.

ē-verro, verri, versum, *3. v. a. to sweep out*: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. ‖ Fig.: *to clean out, plunder completely*: in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non everrum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

ēversālo, ōnis, *f.* [everto] *an overthrowing*: columnae, Cic. 2. *a subversion, destruction*: templorum, Quint. ‖ Fig.: hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a subverter, destroyer*: regnorum Priami, Virg. 2. Fig.: civitatis, Cic.

ēversus, a, um *Part.* [everro] *swept out*. ‖ *Part.* [everto] *overthrown*.

ē-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn out, drive out, thrust out*: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic.: cervices, *to twist* or *turn about*, Ter.: evertit aequora ventis, Virg. 2. *to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down*: navem, Cic.: arborem, Virg. 3. *to subvert, destroy*: urbes, Cic.: castellum, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy*: aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, *to ruin*, Cic.: leges, testamenta, id.: spem, Ov.

ē-vestīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vestigo] *tracked* or *traced out, found out, discovered* (rare): Ov.

ēvias, ādis, *f.* [Evius] *a bacchante*: Hor.

ēvictus, a, um, *Part.* [evinco].

ē-videns, entis, *adj.* [video] of things (like perspicuus): *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear*: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic.: signum, Suet.: prodigia, id. *Comp.*: Cic.: Liv. *Sup.*: id.

ēvidenter, *adv. evidently, manifestly*, etc.: Liv. *Sup.*: Suet.

ēvidentia, ae, *f.* [evidens] *clearness, distinctness in speech*: Cic.

ē-vigĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to wake up, awake*: Suet. 2. *to be wakeful, vigilant*. Fig.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, Cic. ‖ Act.: *to watch through, pass without sleeping*: nox evigilanda, Tib. 2. Meton.: *to compose, prepare by study at night*: libros, Ov. 3. Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic.

ē-vilesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become vile, worthless, despicable* (rare): propter quae usque eo eviluit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet.

ē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, *4. v. a. to bind up, to bind* or *wind round*: simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. More freq. in the *part. perf.*: viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva, Virg.

ē-vinco, vici, victum, *3. v. a. to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly*: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv.: Aeduos, Tac.: lacrimis evicta, Virg. Fig.: solis imago evincit nubes, Ov.: superbiam (miseratio), Liv.: platanus coelebs evincet ulmos, *will supplant them*, Hor. So of places, *etc.*: *to get past* or *through*: remis Charybdin evicere rates, Ov. ‖ *to carry one's point, to prevail*: evincunt instando, ut literae sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. ‖‖ for convinco: *to demonstrate, prove*: Hor.

ēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [evincio].

ē-viro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vir] *to castrate*: Cat.

ē-viscĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of the entrails, to embowel*: Enn. in Cic. 2. In gen.: *to tear to pieces, lacerate*: accipiter columbam eviscerat, Virg.

ēvītābilis, e, *adj.* [evito] *avoidable*. telum, Ov.

ēvītātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an avoiding*: malorum, Quint.

ē-vito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to shun, avoid*: metum rotis, Hor.: canens suspicionum offensionumque, Cic.

ēvīto, avi, 1. *v. a.* [vita] *to deprive of life, kill*: vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic.

ēvŏcāti, orum, *m. plu.* [evoco] *veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers*: Caes.: Cic.

ēvŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling out, calling forth* (rare): inferorum, *an evoking*, Plin. ‖ *a calling out of soldiers* on an emergency: Auc. Her.

ēvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls to arms*: servorum et civium perditorum, Cic.

ē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call out or forth, to draw forth*: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv.: mercatores undique ad se, *to summon*, Caes.: aliquem literis, Cic.: nostros ad pugnam, *to challenge*, Caes. ‖ Relig. t. t.: deos, *to evoke by prayer and the promise of greater advantages at Rome, the tutelary deity of a city about to be besieged*: Liv. ‖‖ In public and military affairs: *to call out, summon to appear*: senatum omnem ad se Decetiam, Caes.: ma am partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. ‖‖ Fig.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, *elicited*, Cic.: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv.

ēvoe (disyl.), *interj.* [like *evoi*, a natural sound] *a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus*: Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

ē-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fly out* or *forth*: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. 2. *to come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth*: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus allvae evolaverunt, Caes.: ut, lapidem ferro quam caedimus, evolat

ignis. Lucr. II. Fig.: si, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic.

ēvōlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo] *an unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence, *a leading*: quid poëtarum evolutio voluptatis affert? Cic.

ēvōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [evolvo].

ē-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, *3. v. a. to roll out* or *forth*; *to unroll*, *unfold*: vestes, *to unfold*, Ov.: volumen epistolarum, *to open*, Cic.: amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram praecipitat voragines facit, Liv. With *pron. reflect.* or in *pass.*: *to roll out*, *glide away*: evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg.: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. 2. Fig. of the web of fate: *to spin to an end*: tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. 3. Meton.: *to read a book by unrolling it*: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic.: fastos, Hor.: versus, Ov. II. Fig.: si qui volnerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll*, i. e. *to clear up*, Cic.: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, *stripped*, id.: sede patria rebusque summis, Tac.: istos, incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas, *eject*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to unfold*, *disclose*, *narrate*: naturam rerum omnium, Cic.: seriem fati, Ov.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, *3. v. a. to vomit forth*: Cic. 2. Meton.: quod (urbe) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejecerit, id. II. Fig.: in me orationem ore imparissimo evomuit, id.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make public*, *publish*, *divulge* (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv.: arcanum, Tac.

ēvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evello] *a pulling out*: dentis, Cic.

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [evello].

ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than ex. But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore; and on the other hand, e regione and e republica, used advertially), *prep.* with *abl.* [The original form of this prep. was probably *es*, which is found in many compounds, and is identical with the Gr. *ἐς*, the form *ex* corresponding with Gr. *ἐξ*] *out of*, *from* (opp. to *in*).

A. Of space: in has lautumias ex oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. 2. In a downward direction: *from*, *down from*, *off*: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. 3. In an upward direction: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. 4. To denote the quarter (without motion): *on*, *at*: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, *on all the other sides*, Caes. II. Hence, with a *subst.* for an *adj.* denoting origin: *from*, *of*: ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter. Freq. without a verb: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. III. To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from*, *down from*: Ariovistus ex equis ut colloquerentur postulavit, id. Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, *etc.* (v. adversus, *etc.*). Also, ex itinere, *during* or *on a journey* or *march* (but implying its interruption): Cic.: ex fuga, *from* or *after the flight*, Caes.

B. Of time: from and after a given point of time: *from*, *since*: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, *from this day forward*, Pl.: ex quo (sc. tempore) obses Romae fuit, Liv. 2. *immediately after*, *directly after*, *after*: Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. So the phrase, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. So, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another*, *from day to day*, id. II. Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from*, *after*: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id.

C. Of other relations: I. With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, *etc.*): *from*, *out of*, *of*: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id.: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, id.: ex captivis comperit, Caes. II. With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with *numerals*: *out of*, *of*: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic.: ex deditīcis Belgis complures, Caes.: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, Cic. 2. Sometimes for the genitive: has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. III. To denote the material of which anything is made: *of*: statua ex aere facta, Cic.: monilia e gemmis, Suet. IV. To indicate the cause or origin: *from*, *through*, *by*, *by reason of*, *on account of*: quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic.: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. 2. Esp. to indicate that *from* which anything derives its name: *from*, *after*, *on account of*: cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall.

V. To indicate transition: *from*, *out of*: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic.: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. VI. Ex (e) re, ex usu, *or* ex injuria, *etc.*, *to any one's advantage* or *injury*: aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good of the state*, id.: eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Gallise, quam populi Rom. accidisse, Caes.: ex nullius injuria, Liv.

VII. To denote conformity: *according to*, *after*, *in conformity with*: ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes.: ex collegii sententia, Liv.: ex senatus consulto, Cic.: ex foedere, Liv. VIII. In adverbial expressions: *e.g.* ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, ex affluenti, ex continenti, ex confesso, ex improviso, ex inopinato, e regione, *etc.*: v. these words. Ex placed after its noun: terris ex omnia surgunt, Lucr.

D. In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h*, *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*; before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef*; and before the other consonants the form *e* is used. A few exceptions to these rules are found: *e. g.* epoto and epotus as well as expotus; escendo as well as exscendo; the forms exfero, exflari, ecfodio, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from exfero, *etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: *e. g.* excidium for exscidium (from exscindo), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: *e. g.* exul, exsul, *etc.*

2. Signification: a. Primarily and most freq. *out* or *forth*: exeo; and in an upward direction, emineo. Hence also, fig. to imply *change*, the result being indicated by the root, *e. g.* effeminare, *to change a man's disposition into that of a woman*: in other cases ex is privative and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: *e. g.* effrenare, elinguis. b. *termination*, *conclusion*: *e. g.* elugeo: so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. after the Aug. per.) become active: *e. g.* egredior, excedo. Sometimes *ex* is equivalent to *utterly*, *entirely*: *e. g.* evincere: and hence it comes to have an intensitive force equivalent to the superlative suffix: *e. g.* edurus.

ex-acerbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to exasperate*, *provoke*, *make angry*, *to afflict*: Liv.

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo] *a driving out*, *expelling*: regum, Cic. II. *a demanding*, *exacting*. Esp. *a calling in*, *collecting of debts*: Liv. Hence 2. *a tax*, *tribute*: acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax*, Cic.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a driver-out*, *expeller*: regum, Liv. II. *a demander*, *exactor*: operis, *an overseer*, *superintendent*, Col.: supplicii, *an executioner*, Liv. Esp. *a collector of taxes*: Caes.

exactus, a, um, *Part.* [exigo]. II. Adj.: *precise*, *accurate*, *exact*: difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. *Comp.*: cura, Suet. *Sup.*: vir, Plin. With *gen.*: Mamurius, morum fabraeve exactior artis, difficile est dicere, Ov.

ex-acŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to make very sharp* or *pointed*: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. II. Fig.: (quum animus) exacuerit illam ut oculorum sic ingenti aciem ad bona diligenda, Cic. 2. *to excite*, *stimulate*, *inflame*: animos in bella, Hor.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **ex-adversus**, *adv.* and *prep.* *over against*,

opposite. |. Adv.: apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Tac. ||. Prep.: with *acc.*: ara Aio Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic.

exaedificātio, ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico] *a building up.* Fig. of an oration: exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic.

ex-aedifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to build up, to finish building, to erect, construct* (rare): oppidum, Caes.: Capitolium, Cic. Fig.: *to finish*: ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, id. ||. *to turn out of doors*: me ex his aedibus, Pl.

exaequātio, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo] *an equalling, levelling.* Meton.: *a level, a plane*: Vitr. ||. Fig.: *a levelling, an equality*: exaequationem non fero, Liv.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* |. Act.: *to equalise, to make equal* or *level*: tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Auct. B. Hisp. Transf.: aurum auro expendetur argentum argento exaequabitur, *shall be balanced, compensated*, Pl. 2. Fig.: *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal*: neminem secum dignitate exaequari volebat, Caes.: vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequari sinaret, Liv.: facta dictis, *to relate adequately*, Sall. ||. Neutr.: *to equal, be equal to*: with *acc.*: Auct. Her.: Ov.

ex-aestŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to boil up, foam up, ferment.* |. Neutr.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 2. *to effervesce, to glow*: Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. 3. Fig.: mens exaestuat ira, Virg. ||. Act.: *to give forth, exhale* (rare): hoc igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

exaggĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero] *a heaping* or *damming up*: in *plur.*: Just. ||. Fig.: *elevation, amplification* (rare): amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, Cic.

ex-aggĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up*: aggesta humo planitiem, Curt. 2. Transf.: *to enlarge, increase by heaping up*: rem familiarem, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate*: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, id.: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abjiciens, id.

exăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [exagito] *a censurer, reprehender*: rhetorum, Cic.

ex-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to drive out frequently*; *to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass*: ut quicquid faecis subsederit, exagitat et in summum reducat, Col. ||. Fig.: *to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment*: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes.: at omnes di exagitent me, Hor.: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. 2. Esp. *to scold, rebuke, censure, criticise, rail at, rally*: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. 3. *to stir up, irritate, excite*: coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *excited, urged onwards*, Cic.

exăgōga, ae, *f.* = ἐξαγωγή, *an exportation of goods, export*: Pl.

ex-albesco, bŭi, *v. n. incep. to become white*: Gell. ||. Fig.: *to grow white, turn pale*: Cic.

ex-āmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from exagmen: cf. contamino, from contagmino] *a swarm (of bees)*: res rusticae laetae sunt apium examinibus, Cic. 2. Transf. *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm*: locustarum, Liv.: juvenum, Hor. ||. *the tongue of a balance* (rare): Jupiter ipse duas aequato examine lances sustinet, Virg. 2. Fig.: *a weighing, consideration, examination*: legum, Ov. (Hence It. *sciame, sciamo*; Sp. *enxambre*; Fr. *essaim.*)

exămĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [examen] *to form swarms, to swarm*: examinant alvi, Col. ||. *to weigh*: (sāl) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, consider, examine*: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id.

ex-āmussim, *adv.* [amussis] *exactly, precisely, perfectly*: sedes factae probe, examussim, Pl.

ex-anclo (less accurately antlo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to draw* or *bring out as a servant*: |. Esp. *to draw out a liquid*: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Pl. ||. Fig.: *to go through, suffer, endure*: Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, Cic.

ex-ānĭmālis, e, *adj. lifeless, dead* (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. 2. *deadly, mortal*: curae exanimales, id.

exānĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo] *a depriving of breath, a suffocating*: vulvarum, *hysterics*, Plin. ||. Fig.: *terror, fright*: exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic.

ex-ānĭmis, e, and **ex-ānĭmus**, a, um (the latter form most common in the plural), *adj.* [anima] *breathless, lifeless, dead.* |. *exanimis*: columba decidit exanimis, Virg. 2. *exanimus*: partim exanimos ante vallum ant in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. ||. *lifeless* or *dead with fear* (rare, and only in the form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Virg.

ex-ānĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deprive of breath*: fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Caes. 2. *to deprive of life, to kill*: telum saepe nocentes praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. In the *pass.*: *to be deprived of life, be killed, to die*: Epaminondas quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Also, *to be deprived of strength, to be weakened, exhausted*: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, Caes. Of things: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *without life* or *spirit, tame*, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to deprive of life* or *spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.*: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter.: te metus exanimant judiciorum atque legum, Cic.

exānĭmus, a, um, v. exanimis.

exantlo, v. exanclo.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. *v. n. incep. to burst out in a blaze, to kindle, take fire*: materies facilis ad exardescendum, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to be kindled, inflamed, to break out*: Inditiomarus multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, Caes.: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, Cic.

ex-āresco, rŭi, *v. n. incep. to become completely dry* (rare): vestimenta uvida, Pl.: amnes, Cic. ||. Fig.: *to become exhausted, extinct*, etc.: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id.

ex-armo, avi, atum, 1 *v. a. to deprive of arms, to disarm*: cohortes, Tac. ||. Meton.: *to deprive of strength, to weaken*: Vell. |||. Fig.: *to disarm*: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor.

ex-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough* or *dig up*: radices, Cato: sepulcra, Cic. 2. *to raise, produce by tillage*: frumentum, id. 3. In gen. *to plough, till, cultivate*: Varr. Poet.: quum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, *furrows, wrinkles*, Hor. ||. Meton.: *to write, note, set down* (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, Cic.: librum tertium Aesopi stilo, Phaedr.

ex-asciātus, a, um, *Part.* [ascio] *hewn out*; hence, in gen. *properly prepared*: opus, Pl.

ex-aspĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make rough, to roughen*: fauces, Cels.: undas, *to roughen*, Ov.: mare fluctibus, Liv. ||. Fig.: *to irritate, exasperate*: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, id.

ex-auctŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* milit *t. t. to discharge from service, to dismiss*: omnes milites exauctorari domum dimitterentur, Liv. 2. *to dismiss, cashier*: Suet.: Tac.

ex-audio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hear plainly* or *at a distance*: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam, id. ||. For the simple verb: *to hear*: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. 2. *to hearken, listen to, regard, grant*: vota preceseque, Virg. 3. *Absol.*: *to give heed to, to obey*: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor.

ex-augĕo, 2. *v. a. to increase exceedingly* (rare): opinionem, Ter.

exaugūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro] *a desecrating, profaning*: Liv.

ex-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane* (rare): lana, Liv.

ex-auspĭco, I. v. n. *to take an augury*: ex vinculis, Pl.

ex-ballisto, I. v. a. [ballista] *to finish with the* ballista (facets): Pl.

exbĭbo, i, q. ebibo: Pl.

ex-cæco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to blind, make blind* (rare): num ergo is excæcat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Transf. 1. *to deprive a plant of the eyes* or *buds*: Col. 2. *to stop up a river, channel*, etc.: Ov. 3. *to darken* or *dim*: fulgor (argenti) excæcatus, Plin.

ex-calcĕo (-calcio), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to take off the shoes*: petiit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalciandos, Suet. Reflect.: neque unquam aut nocte aut die excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2. Esp. of tragedians: *to take off the* cothurni: Sen.

ex-calfăcĭo, no *perf.*, factum, 3. v. a. *to warm, to heat*: Plin.

excalfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio] *a warming, heating*: Plin.

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *warming, heating*: Plin.

excandescentĭa, æ, *f.* [excandesco] *heat, anger, irascibility*: Cic.

ex-candesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to take fire, to kindle, to glow*: Plin. II. Fig.: *to glow, to burn*, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito, Cic.

ex-canto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment*: Hor.

ex-carnĭfico, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to tear the flesh to pieces* (rare): aliquem, Cic. II. Fig.: *to torment, torture*: aliquem, Ter.

excăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excavo] *a hollowing out*: lapidis, Sen.

ex-căvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to hollow out*: trullam, Cic.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum (*perf. subj. syncop.* excesis, Ter.), 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to go out, go away*; *to depart, retire, withdraw*: ex istoo loco, Pl.: ex civitate, Caes.: ex via, id.: bello, Sall.: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. *Absol.*: primi omnium Macedones metu excesserant, Liv. 2. Esp.: *to go beyond, overstep, rise above*: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, Cic. 3. *to depart* (from life), *to die*: vita, id.: e medio, Ter.: and *absol.*: Tac. II. Fig.: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. 2. Esp. *to go beyond, to leave; to advance, proceed*: *to transgress, digress*: ex magisterio alicujus, Pl.: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic.: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv.: eo laudis excedere, *so far transcends*, Tac. 3. *to depart, disappear*: cura ex corde excessit, Ter.: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. B. Act.: *to depart from, to leave*: urbem, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: Crotoniem excessum est, id. II. Fig.: *to go beyond, surpass, exceed*: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet.: fastigium equestre, Tac.

excellens, entis, *Part.* [excello]. II. Adj. *high, lofty*: corpore excellens, Vell. 2. Fig.: *distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic.: studium, Caes. *Comp.*: ova excellentiora, Plin. *Sup.*: excellentissima virtus, Caes.

excellenter, *adv. excellently*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

excellentĭa, æ, *f.* [excello] *superiority, excellence*: with objective *gen.*: magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic.: with subjective *gen.*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, id.

ex-cello, cellŭi, celsum, 3. v. n. *to rise, elevate oneself*. Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato. 2. Esp. *to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel*: gen. in a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic.: super ceteros, Liv. *Absol.*: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas, nomenque regium, Cic. In a bad sense: vitiis, id. [The simple verb *cello* is not found: cf. *antecello*.]

excelsē, *adv. on high, loftily*: ut vitis scandit excelsius, Col. Fig.: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic.: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vell.

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [excelsus] *loftiness, height*: montium, Plin. Fig.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic.

excelsus, a, um, *Part.* [excello]. II. Adj.: *elevated, lofty, high*: mons, Caes.: locus, Cic *Comp.*: cornu (bovis), Caes. *Sup.*: mons, id. Subst. excelsum, i, n. *a height*: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. 2. Fig.: *lofty, sublime, noble*, etc.: magnus homo et excelsus, id.: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. *Comp.*: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, id. *Sup.*: excelsissimae victoriae, Vell. Subst.: in excelso aetatem habere, *in a high station*, Sall.

exceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excipio] *an exception, restriction, limitation*: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic.: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. In *pler.*: unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. II. In law: *the exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 5.)

excepto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to take out, to take up, to catch up* (rare): barbatulos nullos exceptans de piscina, Cic.: equae exceptant leves auras, *snuff up*, Virg.

exceptus, a, um, *Part.* [excipio].

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. *to sift out, separate*: furfures a farina, Col.: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. (Hence lt. *scerners*.)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] *to pick* or *take out*: semina pomis, Hor. II. Fig.: *to pick out, choose, select*: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. 2. *to take out, leave out, except*: me illorum excerpam numero, Hor. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpsus* and *scarpsus*, It. *scarso*; Fr. *échars*; Eng. *scarce*.)

excerptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo] *an extract from a work*: Gell.

excerptus, a, um, *Part.* [excerpo].

excessus, a, um, *Part.* [excedo].

excessus, ūs, m. [id.] *a departure* (from life) and *absol. death*: in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic.: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id.

excĭstra, æ, *f.* [perh. corrupted from *ἐχῖδνα*] *a snake, serpent* (rare): Pl. Fig. as a term of reproach: Liv.

excīdlo, ōnis, *f.* [excindo, v. excidium] *a destroying, destruction*: Pl.

excĭdium, ii, n. [for excisidium, from excindo] *overthrow, demolition, destruction*: urbis, Liv.: in *plur.*: petit urbem excidiis, Virg.

ex-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall out* or *down, to fall from*: gladii de manibus exciderunt, Cic.: e digitis excidit ansa meis, Ov.: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. 2. Esp. *to fall* or *come out* (rare): ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. II. Fig.: *to fall out unawares, to slip out, escape*: verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic.: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, *was published without my knowledge and against my wish*, id. 2. Esp. of the memory or mind: *to be forgotten, overlooked*, etc.: excidere de memoria, Liv.: animo, Virg. With *dat.*: o mihram memoriam, Pomponi, tnam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic. *Absol.*: excidit, ut peterem, *I forgot to beg*, Ov. 3. *to pass away, be lost, perish*: nec vera virtus quum semel excidit, curat reponi deteriorĭbus, Hor.: excidit omnis luctus, Ov. 4. *to be deprived of, to lose, miss*, with *ex* or *abl.* of what is lost: ex familia, Pl.: uxore, Ter.

ex-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut out* or *off, to cut* or *hew down*: lapides e terra, Cic.: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes.: excisum latus rupis in antrum, *hewn out into a cave*, Virg. 2. *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy*: qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic.: Trojam, Virg. II. Fig.: *to extirpate, banish*: aliquid ex animo, Cic.

ex-cĭeo, v. excio, *init.*

ex-cĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (long and short form of the *part.* equally freq. Form excieo: exciet, Pl.: *infin.* exciere, Liv. *Past imperf.* excibat, id.), 4. v. a. Lit. *to move or set in motion out of*: *to cause to move out of, to bring* or *get out, to rouse*: sucm latebris, Cic.: consulem ab urbe, Liv.: quid est quod me excivisti ante sedes? Pl. 2. Of things: *to bring out* or *forth*; *to call*

forth, produce: semina per artus, Lucr.: molem in undis, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to rouse, excite, to frighten, terrify:* clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv.: qualis corcmotis excita sacris Thyias, Virg.: juventus privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. Of things: terrorem, Liv. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking,* Virg.

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, *3. v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *draw out:* hodie excepi vidulum, Pl.: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, *to withdraw, exempt,* Virg. Fig.: servitute exceptus, *rescued from slavery,* Liv. ‖ *to except, make an exception of:* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic.: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. In the *abl. absol.:* excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. 2. In an agreement, law, *etc., to except by name, to state expressly* (rare): quum Graecos Italia pellerent, excepisse medicos, Plin. ‖‖. *to catch, capture, take, receive:* sanguinem patera, Cic.: se in pedes excepit, *sprang to the ground,* Liv.: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic.: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv.: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes.: aprum latitantem, Hor. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Praticus campus eos excepit, *received them,* Liv. Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, *lay to the north,* Hor. IV. *to come next to, to follow after, succeed:* linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv.: hanc (locutum) Labienus excipit, Caes. *Absol.:* turbulentior inde annus excepit, *succeeded,* Liv. Milit. *t. t. to relieve, come to the relief* or *support of:* hanc (legionem) rursus XIII. legionis cohortes exceperunt, Caes. Hence, *to continue, prolong:* memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. V. *to take* or *catch up, to intercept:* Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes.: vim frigorum hiememque, Cic. Of things as subjects: quid reliquis accideret, qui quoaque eventus exciperent, *would befall, overtake them,* Caes. 2. Esp. *to catch up, listen to, overhear:* maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic.: assensi populi excepta vox consulis, Liv.

excīsus, a, um, *Part.* [excido].

excĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [excito]. ‖ Adj.: *lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud:* acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. *Comp.:* clamor, Liv. *Sup.:* odor, Plin.

excĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [excio] *to rouse out* or *forth, to bring* or *send out, to wake up:* feras, *to rouse up,* Cic.: aliquem a portu, Pl.: quaeso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.: testes, id. Of things: ignem, Caes.: incendium, Cic. 2. Esp. *to raise, erect, construct:* turres, Caes.: urbem, Flor. ‖ Fig.: *to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, cause, kindle:* animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes.: aliquem ad laborem et ad landem, Cic.: risus, id.: plausum, id.: iras, Virg.

excītus, a, um, *Part.* [excio].

exclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo] *a loud calling* or *crying out* (rare): Auct. Her. ‖ In rhetoric, *an exclamation.* Cic.

ex-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr.: *to call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out:* quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic.: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, *to applaud loudly,* id. Of things: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. ‖. Act.: *to call out, say aloud, exclaim:* ibi nescio quis maxima voce exclamat: *Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time,* Pl.: mihi libet exclamare, *Pro deum,* Cic. With *subj.:* quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, id. 2. With a personal object: *to call upon:* voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Pl. (Hence It. *schiamazzare.*)

ex-clūdo, si, sum (*perf. syncop.* exclusti, Ter.), [cludo, claudo] *3. v. a. to shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate:* ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter.: aliquem foras, Pl.: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus (solis), Hor. 2. Of birds, *to hatch:* gallinae avesque reliquae, quum ex ovis pullos excluserint, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent:* excludi ab omni doctrina, id.: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. (Hence from part. Sp. *esclusa;* Fr. *écluse.*)

exclūsio, ōnis, *f.* [excludo] *a shutting out, exclusion:* Vitr.

exclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [excludo] *shut out, locked out:* nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Pl.

excoctus, a, um, *Part.* [excoquo].

excōgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [excogito] *a contriving, devising, inventing:* Cic.

excōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [excogito]. ‖ Adj.: *sought out, choice:* excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet.

ex-cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to consider thoroughly* or *profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent:* quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic.: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes.

ex-cōlo, cōlŭi, cultum, *3. v. a. to work carefully; tend, cultivate:* vineas, Plin.: lanas rudes, *to spin fine,* Ov. 2. *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect:* emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin.: legionarii injecere flammae arma sua, quibus excolui funus celebrabant, Suet. ‖. Fig.: *to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect:* ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, Cic.: inventas qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. 2. Of persons: *to honour* (post. and rare for colere): deos, Phaedr.

ex-cōquo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to boil out, melt out, dry up:* usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, *you boil away,* Cato: ferrum excoquit ignis, *hardens,* Ov.: tam excoctam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. ‖. Fig.: malum alicui, *to devise,* Pl. (Hence through part. It. *scotto.*)

ex-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor] *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid:* excors, caecus, incogitabilis, Pl.: quae anus tam excors invenīri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic.: tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors rejecta praeda? Hor.

excrēmentum, i, n. [excerno] *what is sifted out, the refuse:* Col. ‖. *excrement, ordure:* Plin.: oris, *spittle,* Tac.: narium, *mucus of the nose,* id.

excreo, v. excreo.

excrescens, ntis, *Part.* [excresco]. ‖. Subst. *neut.: a morbid excrescence:* Plin.

ex-cresco, ēvi, ētum, *3. v. n. incep. to grow out* or *forth, to grow up, rise up:* quae palmas si satis excreverint, Col.: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. ‖. Fig.: *to grow exceedingly, increase:* litium series, id.

excrētus, a, um, *Part.* [excerno].

exercētus, a, um, *Part.* [excresco]. ‖. Adj.: *grown up, full grown:* hoedi, Virg.

exercĭtābilis, e, *adj.* [excrucio] *deserving of torture:* anus, Pl.

ex-crūcio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly:* servos fame vinculisque excruciaverat, Caes.: hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. ‖. *to inflict mental pain* or *torture:* non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id.: tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter.

excŭbiae, arum, *f. plu.* [excubo] *a lying out of doors:* Pl. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a watching, keeping watch:* haec arma, Capitolinae cohortes, excubiae, vigiliae, Cic.: vigilium canum tristes excubiae, Hor. Poet.: centum aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, excubias divum aeternas, Virg. 3. Meton.: *persons keeping watch, a watch, guard:* num excubias transiret, Tac.

excŭbĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel:* castella noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes.

ex-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, 1. *v. n. to lie* or *sleep out of doors:* moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent, armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. ‖. Esp. *to lie out on guard, to keep watch:* instituto Caesaris duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. Poet.:

Jupido Chiae puleris excubat in genis, *iurks*, Hor. Of things as subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch*, Caes. 2. Fig.: *to be watchful* or *attentive*: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic.: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, *v. v. a. to strike* or *beat out*: silici scintillam excudit, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *to forge*: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, id. 2. In gen.: *to prepare, make*: ceras, id. 3. Fig.: *to compose*: Cic.

exculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [exculco].

ex-culco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread* or *beat out* (rare): ex dominis pugnis furfures, Pl. 2. *to tread down, to stamp firm* or *close*: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down*, Caes.

excultus, a, um, *Part.* [excolo].

excūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo] *carefully attended to*: lepide excuratus incessisti, Pl.: victus, *dainty*, id.

ex-curro, cŭcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, *v. v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr.: *to run out* or *forth, to hasten forward*: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic.: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion*, id. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to sally forth, to make a sortie*: sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 3. Of things: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 4. Geograph. *t. t. to run out, project, extend*: ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv.: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. ‖ Fig.: *to run* or *spread out, to extend, display itself*: campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic.: ne oratio excurrat longius, *be prolix*, id. B. Act. (rare): *to run through*. Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter. 2. *to pass over, omit*: a quo multa improbe sed venuste dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen.

excursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excurro] *a running out* or *forth*: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forward*, Cic. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a sally, onset, attack*; *an inroad, invasion*: crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes.: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. ‖ Fig.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera adjicienda sit excursio, *an insertion, addition*, Quint. 2. Esp. *the opening of a speech*: sed haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic.

excursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a skirmisher, scout, spy*: Cic.

excursus, a, um, *Part.* [excurro].

excursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running out* or *forth*: excursusque breves tentant (apes), *excursions*, Virg. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a sally, charge, attack*; *an inroad, invasion*: excursus militum, Caes. 3. Meton.: geograph. *t. t. a projecting, projection*: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *a digression*: Quint.

excūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excuso] *that may be excused, excusable* (rare): delicti para, Ov.

excūsātē, *adv. without blame*: Quint. *Comp.*: Tac.

excūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excuso] *an excusing, excuse*: constr. with *gen. absol.*: with *cur, quominus*, etc. With *gen. obj.*: peccati, Cic. With *gen. subj.*: pauca ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Caes. With both a *subj.* and *obj. gen.*: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, Cic. With a *causal gen.*: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel setatis, id. *Absol.* and with *cur, quominus*, etc.: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id.: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, *etc.*, id.

excūsātus, a, um, *Part.* [excuso]. ‖ Adj.: *excused*: ego excusatior, Plin.: excusatissimus essem, Sen.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa; cf. accuso, from ad and causa] *to release from a charge, to free from blame*; *to excuse*: Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic.: se de aliqua re, Caes.: se apud aliquem, Cic. In *pass.*: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. 2. Of things: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic.: missos ignes, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse*. With *acc.*: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic.: vires, Ov. In *pass.*: excusata necessitas praesentium, Tac. With *acc.* and *infin.*: si prehensi sumus, excusemus, ebrios nos fecisse, Pl. 2. *to excuse, absolve*; *to discharge, dispense with*: cui excusari mallet, Tac.

excussē, *adv. strongly, violently*: Sen.

excussus, a, um, *Part.* [excutio]. ‖ Adj.: *stretched out, extended*: Sen.: Ov.

excūsus, a, um, *Part.* [excudo].

ex-cūtĭo, cussi, cussum, (*perf. subj* excusit, for excusserit, Pl.), *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake out* or *off, to cast out, drive out*; *to send forth*: posse ex his (literis) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out*, Cic.: equus excussit equitem, *threw*, Liv.: lapide clavum, *to knock off*, Pl.: poma venti excutiant, *shake down*, Ov.: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, *take myself off*, Ter.: (leo) gaudet comantes excutiens cervice toros, *shaking about*, Virg.: aër excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, *sends out*, Lucr. 2. *to search, examine* (by shaking a person's garments, etc.): non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. ‖ Fig.: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, si prodierint, *shake off, discard*, id.: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are wrested from our hands*, id.: alienae negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor.

2. Esp. *to search, examine, investigate*: explicando excutiendoque verba, Cic. (Hence It. *scuotere*; and from part. excussa, It. *scossa*; Fr. *escousse*.)

ex-dorsŭo, 1. *v. a.* [dorsum: lit. to deprive of the back.] Of fishes: *to take out the backbone*: Pl.

exeo, **exeorr**, **exeutio**, **exequor**, *etc.*, v. exsco, exsequor, *etc.*

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (*pres. subj.* exdint, Pl.), *v. v. a. to eat up, devour, consume*: frumentum quod circulatores exesse incipiunt, Varr. Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cooked, so you must eat*, Ter. 2. In gen. *to consume, destroy*: exesa scabra rubigine pila, Virg.: apparebat epigrammata exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *effaced by time*, Cic.: exesae arboris antrum, *hollow*, Virg.: rem publicam, Tac.: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, *consume thy property*, Ter. ‖ Fig.: *to consume, wear out, exhaust*: aegritudo exest animum, Cic.: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Pl.

exedra, ae, *f.* = ἐξέδρα, *a hall furnished with seats for conversing* or *disputing in*: Cic.

exedrĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐξέδριον, *a sitting-room, parlour*: Cic.

exemplar, āris, *n.* (also exemplare, is, *n.* Lucr.) [exemplum] *a pattern, model, original, example*: utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor.: reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, Cic. In *plur.*: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, *models*, Hor. ‖ *a transcript, copy*: tibi earum (literarum) exemplar misi, Asin. Pollio in Cic. ‖‖ Fig.: *an image, likeness, impression*: verum amicum qui intuetur, tanquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar, *init.*

exemplum, i, *n. that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample*: purpurae, tritici, Anct., Hor. ‖ *anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example*: ut mutua in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model*, Cic.: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id.: divinare morientes etiam filio exemplo confirmat Posidonius, *by that example, that case*, id. 2. Esp. *a warning example, punishment*: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac.: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, *the punishment of death*, id. 3. Transf.: *imitation, image, portrait, a transcript, copy*: alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, Pl.: supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, Cic. ‖‖ *a way, kind, mode, nature*: multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Pl.: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse

ther alli per provinciam dare, Caes. So of the *tenor, purport,* of a letter, *etc.*: literas uno exemplo, *of the same tenor*, Cic. [Prob. euph. form of *exemptum* from *eximo.*] (Hence It. *sempio.*)

exemptus, a, um, *Part.* [eximo].

exenterō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*ἐξεντερίζω*] *to eviscerate, embowel, draw*: exceteratus lepus, Just. ‖ Transf.: *to empty*: marsupium alicujus, Pl. 2. *to torture, torment*: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, id.

ex-ĕo, ĭi (rarely īvi), ĭtum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: *to go out* or *forth, to go away*: dum intro eo atque exeo, Pl.: ex urbe, oppido, Cic.: e finibus suis, Caes.: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter.: in alias domos tanquam in colonias exeunt, Cic.: ad aliquem, *to visit a person*, Ter. Of things: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic.: Nilus per septem portus in maris exit aquas, Ov. *Pass. impers.*: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Pl. 2. Milit. t. t. *to march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes.: ad pugnam, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Caes. 3. *to issue, escape*: cujus (Isocratis) e lado tanquam ex equo Troiano meri principes exierunt, Cic. 4. *to ascend, rise*: ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr.: exiit ad coelum ramis felicibus arbos, Virg. ‖ Fig.: exisse ex potestate, Cic.: exire aere alieno, id.: libri ita exierunt, *have turned out*, id. 2. Esp. of time: *to run out, end, expire*: indaciarum dies exierat, Liv. 3. *to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress*: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. 4. *to pass away, perish*: Liv. Esp. with de or e vita, *to die*: quem (me) fuerat aequius ut prius introiesum, sic prius exire de vita, Cic.

B. Act. (mostly poet.) *to go* or *pass beyond*: limen, Ter.: Avernas valles, Ov. 2. *to avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to exceed*: modum, Ov. (Hence It. *uscire.*)

exequiae, **exequor**, *etc.*, v. exsequ.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. lit.: *to work thoroughly*, hence, milit. t. t. *to drill, train, exercise*: copias cogere, exercere, Caes.: and in gen. *to train, exercise*: in graminela exercent membra palaestrin, Virg.: corpus, Cic. So Re flect.: exercemur in venando, id. 2. *to employ, occupy*: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg.: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep you employed*, Ter.: rura bubus, *to till*, Hor. Poet.: ut possint (oratores), sole reducto, exercere diem, *employ the day in labour*, Virg. ‖ Fig. of the mind: Hortensius me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic.: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id.: linguas litibus, Ov. 2. *to practise, follow, exercise an employment*: *to employ oneself about, to make use of*: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic.: arma, Virg.: judicium, *to administer*, Cic.: odium in aliquo, Ov. scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv.: pacem et hymenaeos, *to solemnize*, Virg. 3. *to disturb, vex, harass*: meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic.: non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Virg.: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. [*Ex-erce-o* probably contains the same root as the Greek *ἐργ-ον*: others connect it with *arceo*, in which case the verb would signify orig. "to shut out, to keep or hold out," with which signification might be connected, first, the notion of restraint, and secondly, that of compulsory employment.]

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercito] *an exercising, exercise, practice*: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic.: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedicabant, Caes.

exercĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [exercito].

‖ Adj.: *practised, versed, trained*: in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic.: homines exercitati in armis, Caes. *Comp.*: (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatior? Cic. *Sup.*: in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi paratissimique, id. 2 *greatly vexed, agitated, troubled* (rare): curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. *Comp.*: non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac.

exercĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [exerceo] *exercise*: equitum, Tac.

exercĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to exercise frequently* or *diligently*: Quint.

exercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an exerciser, trainer*: huic Cuculio'st exercitor: is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Pl.

exercĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exerceo].

‖ Adj.: *vexatious, severe*: finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac. As neut. subst.: noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *to bring trouble upon me*, Pl.

exercĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *exercise*: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. ‖ Meton.: in milit. lang. *a numerous and disciplined body of men, an army*: exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic.: scribere, Liv.: contrahere, Caes. In opp. to a fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. As *infantry*, in opp. to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. 2. Poet.: *a host, swarm, flock*, etc.: corvorum, Virg.

exĕro, v. exsero.

exertus, a, um, v. exsertus.

exĕsor, ōris, *m.* [exĕdo] *that eats away*: murorum (aestus), *an undermining*, Lucr.

exĕsus, a, um, *Part.* [exĕdo].

exhālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo] *an exhalation, vapour*: Cic.

ex-hālo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.

‖ Act.: *to breathe out, exhale, evaporate*: exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr.: nebulam, fumos, Virg.: edormi crapulam et exhala, Cic.: animam, *to die*, Ov.: vitam, Virg. ‖ Neutr.: *to steam* (poet. and rare): vapore altaria, Lucr.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. *to draw out, to empty, to exhaust*: sentinam, Cic.: vinum, *to drink up*, id.

2. Transf. of solids: *to take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust*: manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Caes.: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic.: aerarium, *to exhaust*, id.: exhaustis tectis ignem injecit, *completely pillaged*, Liv.: ubi manu vitam, *to commit suicide*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to take away, remove*: alicui dolorem, id.: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv.

2. *to exhaust, bring to an end*: tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic.: sermone exhaurire, *to discuss thoroughly*, id.: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv.: bella, Virg.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.* [exhaurio].

exhērēdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [exheres] *to disinherit*: igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic.

ex-hēres, ēdis, *adj. disinherited*: Subst.: *a disinherited person*: paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. Fig.: ni exheredem fecero vitae suae, *deprive him of life*, Pl.

ex-hĭbĕo, hi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. [habeo] *to hold out, reach out, to tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce*: alicui omnia integra, Cic.: exhibe quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud, id.: vias tutas, *to make safe*, Ov.: toros, *to furnish, allow*, id.: exhibuit querulosore gementi sonos, *uttered*, id. 2. *to display, to exhibit*: Pompeius se non solum auctorem meae salutis, sed etiam suppliciem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic.: se ministratorem alicui, Suet. In a reflective sense: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall show myself*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to show, exhibit, employ; to procure, cause*: rem salvam exhibebo, *I will set it all right*, Pl.: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phaedr.: imperium, *to exercise*, Pl.: alicui molestiam, *to cause*, Cic.

exhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exhibeo].

ex-hĭlăro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to gladden, to make merry* or *joyous, to rejoice, delight*: miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic.

ex-horresco, rŭi, 3. v. n. and a. *incep.* ‖ Neutr.: *to tremble* or *shudder exceedingly, to be terrified*: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic.: metu, id. ‖ Act.: *to tremble* or *shudder at, to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg.

exhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor] *an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging*: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac.

exhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to exhortation* or *encouragement, exhortative*: status, Quint.

ex-hortor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. *to*

exhort, encourage: trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov.: sese in arma, Virg.

exibilo, exicco, *etc.*, v. exsib., exsicc., *etc.*

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, *3. v. a.* [ago] *to drive out* or *forth, to thrust out, to take* or *get out:* capellas a grege in campos exigere, Varr.: reges ex civitate, Cic.: annos foras, Pl.: uxorem, *to put away, divorce,* Ter.: sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours into the sea,* Ov.: exigit ensem per medium juvenem, *thrusts.* Virg. 2. *Of a play or an actor: to bring off* (rare): spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint vobis prius, Ter. 3. *to sell, export:* agrorum exigere fructus, Liv. 4. *to examine, measure, weigh:* ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to drive out, expel:* lassitudo omni'st exigunda ex corpore, Pl. 2. Esp.: *to require, demand, claim, exact:* ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic.: viam, *to demand the construction of a road,* id.: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. *Absol.:* in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. 3. *to lead, spend, pass:* mediam diei exegerat horam, Ov.: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. 4. *to bring to an end, to conclude, finish:* exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor.: jamque opus exegi, Ov. 5. *to weigh, ponder, consider:* nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv.: opus ad vires suas, Ov. 6. *to treat, consult, deliberate:* secum aliquid, Virg.: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv.

exigŭē, *adv. briefly, slightly, scantily:* hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly,* Cic.: celeriter exigueque dicere, *briefly,* id.

exigŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exiguus] *scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity:* with *gen.:* quum pancitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes.: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, id. *Absol.:* Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, id.

exigŭus, a, um, *adj. scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean:* corporis exigui, Hor.: mus, Virg.: facultates, Caes.: census, Hor.: pars aestatis, Caes. *Sup.:* pars exiguissima, Ov. ‖. Subst.: exiguum, i, *n. a little, a trifle:* exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv.: exiguum spatii, id. [Prob. from *exigo;* cf. *contiguus,* from *contingo;* and hence ||it. " measured," " weighed," " limited." Others derive it from *egeo.*]

exilio, v. exsilio.

exilis, e, *adj. small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble:* femur, Hor.: exiles digiti, Ov.: solum, *poor,* Cic.: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, *poor, wretched,* Hor.: domus Plutonia, *cheerless,* id. With *gen.:* exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, *free from,* Pl. [Contr. from exigilis, either from exigo or ex and egeo; cf. exiguus.]

exilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis] *thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness:* aculei apum, Plin.: in dicendo (*opp.* ubertatem et copiam), Cic.

exiliter, *adv. thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily:* nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly,* Cic.: annales sane exiliter scripti, id.

exil'um, ii, v. exsilium.

eximiē, *adv. exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently:* C. Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, Cic.: policeri omnia, Liv.

eximĭus, a, um, *adj.* [eximo] *taken out, excepted* (rare in this sense): eximium neminem habere, Ter.: Liv. ‖. *select, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent:* ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic.: mulier facie eximia, id.: opinio virtutis, Caes.

ex-imo, ēmi, emptum, *3. v. a.* [emo] *to take out, take away, remove:* quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor.: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. 2. *to free, release, deliver:* aliquos ex obsidione, id.: urbem obsidione, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to take away, remove, banish:* hic dies atras eximet curas, Hor.: religionem, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinentur, *they cannot be convinced,* Tac. 2. Esp.: *to free, release, deliver:* aliquem metu, Pl.: qui servitute exempti fuerant, Liv.: morti, Tac. 3. *Of time, to consume, waste, procrastinate:* Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic.

exin, *adv.* v. exinde.

ex-inānio, īvi, *or* ii, ītum, *4. v. a. to empty, make empty:* C. Verres domos exinanisse, fana spoliasse dicitur, Cic.. agros, id.

ex-indē, and **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde) *adv.* ‖. *Of space* (rare): *out from that place, thence:* utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, Pl.: regionem Commagenam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. 2. *Of local succession: after that, next:* exin mari finitimus abr, Cic. ‖. *Of time: after that, thereafter, then:* ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. With *ubi* or *postquam:* ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. 3. *from that time, since then:* quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. ‖‖. *Of other relations:* to indicate the standard or measure: *hence, accordingly:* proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Pl.

existimātio, ōnis, *f.* [existimo] *a judging, judgment, opinion:* re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnato, Cic.: sese existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. ‖. *reputation, good name, honour, character:* nihil eum faciase scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic.: oppugnare, id.: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *credit,* Caes.

existimātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a judge, critic, connoisseur:* ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic.

ex-istimo (existumo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [aestimo] *to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem:* constr. with acc. (or *nom.* in *pass.*), *acc.* and *infin.*, *relat. clause, de,* or *absol.* With *acc.:* eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. With *acc.* and *infin.:* ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, quem adest, Pl. In the *pass.* followed by an *infin.:* disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. With *a relative clause:* haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. With *de:* de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, id. *Absol.:* ut Cicero existimat, Quint.

existo, v. exsisto.

exitiābilis, e, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): bellum suis civibus exitiabile, Cic.: telum, Ov.

exitiālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): exitiales exitiales habere, Cic.: domum, Virg.

exitio, ōnis, *f.* [exeo] *a going* or *coming out:* ex utero, Pl.

exitiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare): hanc tantam, tam exitiosam conjurationem, Cic. *Comp.:* Otho rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac.

exitium, ii, *n.* [exeo] Orig. but obsolete, *a going out, egress.* ‖. *destruction, ruin, mischief:* satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, Pl.: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Cic. In *plur.:* quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, id.: haec res supremae manebat exitiis positura modum, Virg.

exitus, a, um, *Part.* [exeo].

exitus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going out* or *forth, egress, departure:* reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic.: omni exitu et pabulatione intercludi, Caes. 2. Meton.: *place of egress, outlet, passage:* quum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, id. In *plur.:* septem exitus e domo facerat, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *end, close, conclusion, termination:* hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, Cic.: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes.: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end,* Cic.: in exitu jam annus erat, Liv. 2. Esp. *end of life:* natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, Cic. 3. *issue, result, event*—eventus de exitu rerum sentire, Caes.: futuri temporis exitus, Hor. In *plur.:* fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic

exlecebra, æ, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ĕgis, *adj. beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (rare): non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic.: Hor.

exmoveo, v. emoveo, *init.*

ex-obsecro, 1. *v. n. to entreat exceedingly*: Pl.

ex-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [oculus] *to deprive of eyes*: Pl.

exŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐξόδιον, *a comic interlude or after-piece*: Liv.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 171.)

ex-ŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n. incep.* [root OL: v. adolesco] *to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up.* Only in the *part. perf.* exoletus, *q. v.* ‖. *to grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease*: exolescentes literæ, *wearing away, obliterated*, Suet.: quum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. In the *part. perf.*: mos civitatis, Suet. *Absol.*: exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, id.

exŏlētus, a, um, *Part.* [exolesco] *grown up, full grown, mature*: Pl.

2. Subst. *a catamite of mature age*: Clodius, qui semper secum exoletos duceret, Cic.

exolvo, v. exsolvo.

ex-ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge*: navem, Pl.: plenas exonerare colos, *to spin off*, Ov.: exonerata plebe colonüs deductis, Liv. ‖. Fig.: exonera civitatem vano formidinum metu, id.: conscientiam suam, Curt.: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *is discharged*, Tac.

exoptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exopto] *desirable, desired* (rare): nuntius, Pl.

exoptātus, a, um, *Part.* [exopto]. ‖. Adj.: *wished, desired, longed for, welcome*: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus afferret, Cic. *Comp.*: nihil exoptatius adventu meo, id. *Sup.*: here, Pl.

ex-opto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to wish or desire much, to long for*. With *acc.*: quæ majori parte pulcerrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. With *infin.*: multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, id. With *subj.*: ut semperne tandi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, id. *Absol.*: neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, id.

exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exoro] *easily entreated or moved, placable, exorable*: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor.: nulli exorabilis, Sil.

exōrābŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *means of entreating or convincing, entic ements, arguments*: Pl.

exōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who obtains by entreaty*: Ter.

ex-ordĭor, orsus, 4. *v. a dep. to begin a web, to lay the warp*: funem, Cato. Fig.: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to begin, commence*, esp. a speech; constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *ab* or *absol.* With *acc.*: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. With *inf.*: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. With *ab*: ab ipsa re, id. *Absol.*: in hunc modum, Tac.

exordĭum, ii, *n.* [exordior] *the beginning, the warp of a web*: Quint. ‖. Fig.: *a beginning, commencement*: hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. In *plur.*: rerum, Lucr.

2. Esp. in rhetor.: *the beginning of a speech or composition*: sæpe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. And as *t. t. the exordium, introduction*: tum denique, id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, id. In *plur.*: id.: quæ prima exordia sumat? Virg.

exōrĭor, ortus, 3. and 4. (v. orior) *v. n. dep. to rise out or forth, to spring up, to rise*: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic.: exoriens sol, Virg. Fig.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *springs, arises*, Cic. ‖. *to arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become*: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, *arising, proceeding*, Lucr.: sic repente anuli beneficio Gyges rex exortus est Lydiæ, *became*, Cic. Fig.: horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id.: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg.

exornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorno] *an adorning, decorating, embellishing*: Col. ‖. Fig. of speech, *embellishment*: ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione, Cic. Esp. as a figure of speech: id.

exornātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an adorner, embellisher*. Fig. of style: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, id.

exornātus, a, um, *Part.* [exorno].

ex-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fit out, equip, furnish*: dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall.: classem, Just.: aliquem veste, numis, familia, Phædr. ‖. *to deck out, adorn, embellish*: ea signa emere soleo, quæ ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palæstra locum, Cic.: aliquem veste regia, Curt. ‖‖. Fig.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Pl.: Pythagoras exornavit eam Græciam, quæ Magna dicta est, præstantissimis artibus, Cic.

ex-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty*: quem ego, ut mentiatur inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic.: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter.: exorant magnos carmina sæpe deos, *appease*, Ov.: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *obtain*, Ter. With double *acc.*: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Pl. In *pass.*: opem exorata fero, Ov.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

exorsus, a, um, *Part.* [exordior]. In pass. signif. *begun, commenced*: exorsa tela, Pl. Subst. exorsa, orum, *n. plu. a beginning, commencement*: per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, *a long preamble*, Virg.

exorsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beginning, commencement*: orationis, Cic.

exortus, a, um, *Part.* [exorior].

ex-os, ossis, *adj. without bones, boneless*: Lucr.

ex-osculor, atus, 1. *v a. dep. to kiss very much, kiss fondly*: oculum uxoris, Suet.

exosso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [exos] *to deprive of the bones, to bone*: congrum, Ter. Poet.: exossatus ager, *without stones, cleared*, Pers.

exostra, æ, *f.* = ἐξώστρα, *a machine in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators*: transf. *publicity*: quibuscum jam in exostra helluatur, Cic.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odi]. ‖. Act. *hating exceedingly, detesting*: si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. ‖. Pass. *hated exceedingly, hateful, odious*: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr.

exōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός, *foreign, exotic*: unguenta, Pl. ‖. Subst. exoticum, i, *n. a foreign garment*: id.

ex-pallesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow or turn very pale*: viden' ut expalluit! Pl. Poet. with *acc.*: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *who dreaded not the draughts*, Hor.

ex-palliātus, a, um, *adj.* [pallium] *robbed of his cloak*: Pl.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. exceedingly pale* (rare): expallido colore, Suet.

expalpo, 1. *v. a. to obtain by coaxing or flattery*: exora, blandire, expalpa, Pl.

expalpōnĭdes, æ, v numorum expalponides.

ex-pando, pandi, passum or pansum, 3. *v. a. to spread out, unfold, expand*: vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin.: expassæ delubri fores, *opened wide*, Tac. Fig.: rerum naturam dictis, *explain*, Lucr. (Hence lt. *spandere*; Fr. *épancher* and *épanouir*.)

expansus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

ex-pāpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla] *bared to the breast*: Pl.

expassus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

expatior, v. exspatior.

ex-patro, avi, 1. *v. a. to squander in voluptuousness*: Cat.

ex-pāvĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to terrify, frighten*: Sen.

ex-pāvesco, pāvi, 3. *v. n.* and *a incep. to be very much afraid; to fear greatly. Absol.*: ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. With *acc.*: tonitrua præter modum, Suet.: mulliebriter ensem, Hor.

expectatio, **expecto**, *etc.*, v. exspect.

ex-pectŏro, 1. *v. a.* [pectus] *to drive from the breast; to banish from the mind*: Enn. in Cic.

ex-pĕcŭlĭātus, a, um *adj.* [peculium] *stripped of property*: servi, Pl.

ex-pĕdio, īvi, or ii, ītum (*fut.* ex

pedibo, Pl.) 4. *v. a.* [pes]. Lit. *to free one caught by the feet in a snare:* hence, in gen. *to extricate, disengage, set free:* videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, Cic.: non mortis laqueis expedies caput, Hor.: flammam inter et hostes expedior, *I make my way in safety*, Virg.: aditus expediunt, *level, facilitate*, Cæs. ‖. By further generalization: *to get in readiness, make ready, prepare:* hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic.: arma, Cæs.: copias, Tac. Poet.: trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *sent, hurled*, Hor. ‖‖. Fig.: *to bring out, extricate, release, free, etc.:* sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic.: ex servitute filium, Pl.: se æruminis, Ter. 2. *to put in order, arrange, set right:* cum Antonio loquare velim et rem, ut poteris, expedias, Cic.: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay*, id.: docte expedire fallaciam, *put into operation*, Pl. 3. *to disclose, unfold, narrate:* altius omnem expediam primæ repetens ab origine famam, Virg.: priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, Sall. 4. In the third person, usu. *sing.*, and in an *impersonal* sign.: *it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient:* non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. With an *infin.* clause as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. With *subj.* clause as subject: expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulæ civitates suas leges habeant, Just. Without expressed subject: tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas, Cic. Ir *plur.*: omnium primum amoris artes eloquar quemadmodum expediant, Pl.

expĕdītē, *adv. without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely:* in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, Cic. *Comp.*: navigare, id. *Sup.*: ex quo te facillime et expeditissime conferas, id.

expĕdītio, ōnis, *f.* [expedio] Milit. *t. t. an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign:* milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Cæs.

expĕdītus, a, um, *Part.* [expedio]. ‖. Adj.: *unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand:* cum ceteris quæ habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic.: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *without incumbrances*, id. Of things: iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious*, Cæs.: via expeditior ad honores, *a readier way*, Cic.: pecunia expeditissima, *the readiest*, id. In the *neut. absol.*: in expedito habent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for action*, Liv. 2. Milit. *t. t. without baggage* (impedimenta), *light armed* (freq. in Cæs.): Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocarat, Cæs.: consulem perpulerunt ut prædatum eo expeditæ ducerentur legiones, Liv.

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, *3. v. a. to drive* or *thrust out* or *away, to eject, expel:* edicit suis, postero die porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, *drive out*, Liv.: sagittam arcu, *to let fly*, Ov.: aliquem regno, Cæs.: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away*, Suet. ‖. Fig.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor.: hæc tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic.: me periculo, *delivered myself*, Pl.: quæ res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, *removed*, Cæs.

ex-pendo, di, sum, *3. v. a. to weigh out, weigh:* aliquem, Pl. 2. Esp. *to weigh out* money *in payment, to pay; to lay out, expend:* ante pedes prætoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. 3. *to estimate, rate, value at:* hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl. ‖. Fig.: *to weigh mentally, ponder; estimate, consider:* in dissensione civili expendendos cives non numerandos puto, Cic.: omnes casus, Virg.: belli consilia, Tac. 2. *to pay* a penalty, *suffer* a punishment: infanda per orbem supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. (Hence It. *spendere.*)

expensum, i, v. expensus.

expensus, a, um, *Part.* [expendo] *expended, spent;* esp. as a mercant. *t. t.* expensum, i, *n. what is entered on the credit side of an account book* (cf. acceptus, *no.* II.): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. And in the phrases, ferre alicui expensum *or* pecuniam expensam, *to charge as paid, carry to the debit of:* quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, Cic.: homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had lent*, Liv.

expergĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* [expergo] *to awaken, rouse:* expergefactus e somno, Suet. ‖. *to arouse, stir up, excite:* si forte experge facere te posses, Cic.: flagitium, *to commit*, Pl.

expergefio, factus, v. expergefacio.

expergiscor, perrectus (also expergiscor), *3. v. n. dep.* [expergo] *to awake:* si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to awake, to rouse* or *bestir oneself:* quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall.

expergitus, a, um, *Part.* [expergo].

ex-pergo, gi, gitum, *3. v. a.* Lit. *to stretch out* (v. pergo); hence, *to awaken, rouse up:* nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakens* (from death), Lucr.

experiens, entis, *Part.* [experior] ‖. Adj.: *experienced, enterprising, active, industrious:* homo gnavus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. With *gen.*: genus experiens laborum, *inured to*, Ov.

experientia, æ, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof, experiment:* experientia patrimonii amplificandi, Cic.: veri, Ov. ‖. Meton.: *experimental knowledge, practice, experience:* Agrippæ non ætatis neque rerum experientia tantæ moli par, Tac.

experimentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a trial, experiment:* hoc maximum est experimentum, Cic.: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall.

ex-pĕrior, pertus, *4. v. a. dep. to try, prove, put to the test:* constr. with *acc.*, a *depend. clause*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: his persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Cæs. With a personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Pl. With a *depend. clause:* in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, Cic. *Absol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, id. 2. In the *perf. tenses: to find* or *know by experience:* experti scire debemus, id. ‖. *to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of:* sese omnia de pace expertum, Cæs.: libertatem, *to enjoy*, Sall. 2. In law, *to try* or *test by laws, to go to law:* aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic. Hence, *to contend:* maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Pl. [From the root PERI, "try," obsolete as a simple verb, but occurring in *peri-tus, peri-culum*, and probably in the Sans. *čhar*, "to find out," "to learn."]

experrectus, a, um, *Part.* [expergiscor].

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars] *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to.* With *gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: in regnis nimis expertes sunt ceteri communis juris et consilii, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without.* With *gen.*: laboris, Pl.: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic.: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*, Hor. With *abl.*: omnes fama atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* [experior]. ‖. Adj.: *tried, proved, known by experience:* virtus præsens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. With *gen.*: experti belli juvenes, Virg.

expĕtesso or **expĕtisso**, *3. v. a.* [expeto] *to desire, long for:* Pl.

expetisso, v. expetesso.

expĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [expeto].

ex-pĕto, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* ‖. Act.: *to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish.* With *acc.*: nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic.: jus ab invitis, Liv.: expetuntur divitiæ ad usus vitæ necessarios, Cic. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terræ locum expetens, *striving to reach*, id. With a *depend. clause* (poet.): mane, hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. 2. *to reach, attain to, to last:* bono si quid mais facias, ætatem expetit, Pl. ‖. Neutr. with *in* and *acc.*: *to light upon, befall:* omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv.: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Pl.

expiātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expio] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare): zt vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, Cic.

expictus, a, um, *Part.* [expingo].

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *a pillaging, plundering* (rare): Cic.

expīlātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a pillager, plunderer*: Cic.

ex-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pillage, rob, plunder*: si socios spolias, aerarium expilas, Cic. Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, id.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. *v. a. to paint, depict, paint over*: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. ‖. Fig. of speech: *to picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? Cic.

ex-plo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make satisfaction* or *atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate*: scelus, Hor.: tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites explaverunt, *have avenged*, Cic. ‖. In gen.: *to make amends for, make good*: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv.: beneficio deorum et virtute militum explato incommodo, Caes. 2. *to appease* (rare): a me etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic.

expiro, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* (1lt. *to fish out*), hence, fig.: *to search out, find out*: proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter.: neacis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic.

explānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explano] *clear, plain*: vox, Sen.

explānātē, *adv. plainly, clearly, distinctly*: scriptum, Gell. *Comp.*: definire rem explanatius, Cic.

explānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explano] *a making plain, an explanation*: somniis explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. 2. Esp. as a fig. of speech: id.

explānātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an explainer*: Cic.

explānātus, a, um, *Part.* [explano]. ‖. Adj.: *plain, distinct* (rare): explanata vocum impressio, Cic.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to flatten* or *spread out*: suberi cortex in lenos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. ‖. Fig. of speech: *to make plain* or *clear, to explain*: qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic.: de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall.

explaudo, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i, n. [expleo] *that which fills up*. Lit, of food: *a filling, stuffing*: Pl. ‖. Fig. of speech: *a complement, supplement*: Sen.

explendesco, v. exsplendesco.

ex-plēo, ēvi, ētum (contracted forms: expleris, Cic.; explesset, Liv.), 2. *v. a.* [root PLS, "fill:" v. plenus] *to fill out* or *up, to fill full, fill*: fossam aggere explent, Caes.: bovem strictis frondibus, *to give him his fill*, Hor.: quum constituisset deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic.: aliquem numerum, Caes.: centurias, *to have the full number of votes*, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to fill up, complete, finish*: partem relictam, Cic.: damna, Liv.: animum gaudio, Ter. 2. Esp. *to satisfy, sate, glut, appease*: quas (literas Graecas) sic avide arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic.: famem, Phaedr.: omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic.: se caede diu optata, Liv. 3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform*: amicitiae munus, Cic. 4. Of time: *to complete, finish, bring to a close*: expletum annum habeto, Cic.: fatales annos, Tib.

explētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expleo] *a satisfying*: Cic.

explētus, a, um, *Part.* [expleo]. ‖. Adj.: *full, complete, perfect*: quod perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic.

explĭcātē, *adv. plainly, clearly*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abunduanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic.

explĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explico] *an unfolding, uncoiling*: est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. ‖. Fig. of speech: *an unfolding, expounding, an exposition, explanation*: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id.

explĭcātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an expounder, explainer*: Cic.

explĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female expounder*: Cic.

explĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. ‖. Adj.: *spread out*: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. 2. *plain, clear*: in causa facili atque explicata, id.

explĭcātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an unfolding, stretching out*: alterno crurum explicatu, Plin. ‖. Fig. of speech: *an explanation, exposition*: (natura deorum) quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic.

explĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. ‖. Adj.: *disentangled, unimpeded, easy*: ex consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Caes.

ex-plĭco, avi *and* ui (the latter since the Aug. per.), ātum *or* ĭtum (Cic. uses only atum, Caes. atum and itum), 1. *v. a. to unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo*: velum, Pl.: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, *spread out*, Cic.: volumen, *to open*, id.: frontem sollicitam, *to smooth*, Hor. 2. *to spread out, extend, display*: frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg.: per obstantes catervas explicuit sua victor arma, Hor.: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend*, Cic. 3. Esp. milit. *t. t. to form in line, to deploy*: ordinem, Liv.: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. ‖. Fig.: explica atque excute intelligentiam tuam, *display*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, adjust, finish*: belli rationem, id.: consilium, Caes.: nihilo plus explicet ac si insanire paret, *will make no more out of it*, Hor. 3. Of speech: *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state*: aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare, Cic.: fumera fando, Virg.: philosophiam, Cic.

ex-plōdo (also explaudo), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to drive out* or *off by clapping*: orig. of a player, *to hoot off*: histrio exsibilatur et explauditur, Cic. ‖. In gen.: *to drive out* or *away* (rare): (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. 2. *to reject, disapprove*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic.

explōrātē, *adv. for a certainty, securely, surely*: haec ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. *Comp.*: exploratius promittere, id.

explōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exploro] *an examination, exploration*: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac.

explōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy*: rerum, Pl. ‖. Milit. *t. t. a spy, scout*: Caes. 3. explorator vise, *one who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet.

explōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory*: corona, *a reward for scouts* or *those who sought out and pursued the enemy*, Suet.

explōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [exploro]. ‖. Adj.: *established, confirmed, certain, sure*: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic.: victoria, Caes.: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, Cic. *Comp.*: facilior et exploratior devitatio legionum fore, Cic. *Sup.*: exploratissima victoria, Vell.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to cry aloud* (v. ploro): Fest. ‖. but usually *to search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore*. With *acc.*: explora rem totam, Cic.: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for discovering*, Caes.: insidias, *to seek out*, Virg. In *part. perf.*: *examined, ascertained, known*: exploratum et provisum, Pl.: perspecta et explorata perscribere, Cic. *Absol.*: explorato, *it being ascertained*: explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. ‖‖. Milit. *t. t. to spy out, reconnoitre*: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall.: occulte explorare loca, Caes. ‖V. *to try, test, put to the proof*: suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Virg.: animos, Ov.

explōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explodo] *a driving off by clapping*: Coel. in Cic.

explōsor, ōris, m. [id.] *a hisser*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.* [explodo].

ex-pōlio, ivi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to*

smooth off, polish: aedes expolitae, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to polish, embellish, improve, refine:* parentes (liberos) expolíunt, docent literas, Pl.: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic.: consilium, Pl.

expŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expolio] *a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing:* urbana, *of a house in the city*, Cic. ‖ Fig. of style: *an adorning, embellishing:* in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, id.

expŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [expolio]. ‖ Adj.: *polished, smooth, neat, clean:* dens expolítior, Cat.

ex-pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* exposivit, Pl.: *part.* expostus, Virg.), *3. v. a. to put* or *set out, to expose:* stravit pellículis haedínis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, Cic.: in omnibus collíbus expósitas hostium copias conspexit, *drawn out, displayed*, Caes. Esp. of children, *to expose:* puellam ad necem, Pl.: Liv. 2. Naut. *t. t. to set on shore, to disembark:* milites ex navíbus, Caes.: in lítora, Liv.: in Africa, id.: advexi frumentum; exposui, vendo meum, *have unloaded, unpacked*, Cic. 3. Mercant. *t. t.:* pecúniam, *to offer* or *be ready to pay:* de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, id. 4. *to leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose:* ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. ‖ Fig.: totam causam, judices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic.: orationem, *to publish*, id.: praemium, *to offer*, id. 2. Esp. of discourse: *to set forth, exhibit, explain, expound:* obscura dilucide, id.: narrationem, id.: eadem multitudini, Caes.

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.* [exporrigo].

ex-porrĭgo, rexi, rectum (contr. *imperat.* exporge, Ter.), *3. v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend:* crura exporrigentia se, Plin.: exporrecto labello, *protruded*, Pers.: exporge frontem, *smooth*, Ter. (Hence It. *sporgere* · Sp. *espurrir.*)

exportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exporto] *exportation:* Cic. ‖ *banishment, deportation:* Sen.

ex-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry out, to convey away, export:* aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolymam, Cic.: corpora luce carentum tectis, Virg.

ex-posco, poposci, *3. v. a. to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore:* quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego antem, repugnante hoc, et imploro et exposco, Cic. signum proelii, Caes.: pacem precibus, Liv. With *infin.:* Illacos iterum andire labores exposcit, Virg. ‖ Esp. = deposcere, *to demand any one to be delivered up* for punishment, as a prisoner, *etc.:* ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem missi sunt, Liv.

expŏsĭtĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [expono] *exposed* (of a foundling): Pl.

expŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an exposing* of an infant: Justin. ‖ Of speech: *a setting forth, exposition; a showing, narration:* Cic.

expŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [expono]. ‖ Adj.: *open, free, accessible:* limen, Stat. Fig.: *accessible, affable:* homo obvius et expositus, Plin. 2. In a bad sense: *common, vulgar:* qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, Juv.

expostŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo]. *an expostulation, complaint* (rare): quum esset expostulatio facta, Cic.

ex-postŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to demand vehemently* or *urgently, to require:* aures meae auxílium expostulant, Pl.: Armeniam praesidiis vacuam fieri, expostulabat, Tac. 2. Esp. *to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment:* auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. ‖ *to find fault, dispute, expostulate; to complain of:* constr. the person blamed expressed by *cum* with *abl.*; the subject of the complaint by *de* with *abl.*, by *acc.*, by *acc.* and *infin.*, or by *relat. clause:* lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic.: cum aliquo injuriam, Ter.: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Pl.: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, Tac.

expŏtus, v. epotus.

expressē, *adv. with pressure, strongly.* ‖ Fig.: *expressly, distinctly:* Col.

expressus, a, um, *Part.* [exprimo]. ‖ Adj.: *prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express:* species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic.: corpora lacertis expressa, *powerful, muscular*, Quint. Fig.: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Of distinct pronunciation: expressior sermo, Quint. Of affected pronunciation: Cic.

ex-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, *3. v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze out, to force out:* liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (cribri), Pl.: tu si tuis blanditiis tamen a Sicyonio numulorum aliquid expresseris, *hast squeezed out*, Cic. And of the object pressed or squeezed: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. 2. *to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express:* (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor.: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Pl.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to extort, wrest, elicit:* quum ab iis saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes.: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv.: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. 2. *to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express*, esp. in words: hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic.: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, *depicted to the life*, id. And of translations: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter.: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, id.

exprobrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprobro] *a reproaching, upbraiding:* alicui alicujus rei, Liv.: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Tac.

exprobrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider:* Sen.

exprobrātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *reproachful, upbraiding:* Sen.

ex-probro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [probrum] *to consider disgraceful* or *infamous; to accuse of any disgraceful action;* and in gen. *to charge, upbraid, reproach:* odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv.: alicui de muliere, Nep.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, *3. v. a. to take out* or *forth, to fetch out, bring forth:* heminas octo in urceum, Pl.: moestas voces, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to show forth, discover, exhibit, display:* exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Pl.: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. 2. Esp.: *to disclose, declare, state:* occulta apud amicum, Ter.: sententiam, Tac.: exprome rent, quid sentirent, Liv.

expromptus, a, um, *Part.* [expromo].

ex-pugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expugno] *that may be taken* or *reduced; expugnable* (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv.

expugnans, antis, *Part.* [expugno]. ‖ Adj.: *that overcomes, efficacious:* expugnantior herba, Ov.

expugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a taking by storm:* urbis, Caes.: ab hostili expugnatione, Cic. In *plur.:* nocturnae sedium, id.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who takes by storm* (rare): urbis, Cic. Fig.: pudicitiae, *a violator*, id.

ex-pugno, avi, atum (old *inf. fut.* expugnassere, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce:* oppidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes.: Cirtam armis, Sall.: naves, Caes.: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered*, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to conquer, subdue, overcome:* sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv.: coepta, *to accomplish*, Ov.

expulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expello] *a driving out, expulsion:* Cic.

expulso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to drive out, to expel:* Mart.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who drives out, an expeller* (rare): Cic.

expulsus, a, um, *Part.* [expello].

expultrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that drives out* or *expels:* Cic.

expumo, v. exspumo.

expunctus, a, um, *Part.* [expungo].

ex-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3. *v. a.* Lit. *to prick out, to cross or blot out, erase, expunge:* ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, *may be cancelled*, Pl.: decurias judicum, Suet. 2. *to set aside, remove:* Pers.

expuo, v. exspuo.

expurgātio, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo] *a justification, vindication, excuse:* Pl.

ex-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to purge out, cleanse, purify:* dolabella quiquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. Poet.: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? *cure of poetic phrensy*, Hor. ‖. Fig.: expurgandus est sermo, Cic. 2. Esp. *to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Pl.

ex-pūtesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to rot, putrify:* Pl.

ex-pūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lop off, prune:* veteranam vitem, Col. ‖. Fig.: *to consider well, to examine:* utramque rem simul, Pl. 2. *to fathom, comprehend:* Plaut. in Cic.

exquaero, v. exquiro, *ad init.*

ex-quiro, sivi, situm (exquaeris, Pl.: exquaesivero, id.), 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to search out, thoroughly* or *carefully; to seek for, inquire, ask:* quum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic.: quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis, Sall.: verum, *to investigate*, Cic.: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, Caes.

ex-quisītē, *adv. carefully, accurately, excellently, exquisitely:* quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputaviset, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

exquisītus, a, um, *Part.* [exquiro]. ‖. Adj.: *carefully sought out, nicely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite:* reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic.: munditiis non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite*, id. *Comp.:* accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. *Sup.:* laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id.

exradicitus, *adv.*: v. eradicitus.

exradico, v. eradico.

ex-sacrifico (exacr.), 1. *v. n. to sacrifice:* Post. ap. Cic.

ex-saevio (exaev.), 4. *v. n. to rage itself out, cease raging:* Liv.

ex-sanguis (exang.), e, *adj. deprived of blood, bloodless:* jacens et cruentus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, Cic.: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id.: umbrae, Virg. 2. *pale, wan:* exsanguis metu, Ov.: cuminum, *making pale*, Hor. ‖. Fig.: *powerless, feeble, weak:* exsanguis et attritus, Tac.

ex-sarcio (also exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch up;* and in gen. *to amend, repair, restore* (rare): sumptum, Ter.

ex-sātio (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy, satiate, glut:* exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. Fig.: clade exsatiata domus, Ov.

exsātūrābilis, e, *adj.* [exsaturo] *that may be satiated:* pectus, Virg.

ex-sātūro (exat.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to satisfy completely, satiate* (rare): quum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, Cic.

exscendo, v. escendo.

exscensio (excens.), ōnis, *f.* [ascendo] *a debarkation, landing:* Liv.

ex-scindo (excindo), īdi, issum, 3. *v. a. to tear out, to extirpate, destroy:* Pergama Argolicis telis, Virg.: hostem, Tac.

ex-scrēo (excr.), 1. *v. a. to hawk or cough up, to spit out:* per tussim exscreatur pituita, Cels. *Absol.:* nunquam exscreare ausus, Suet.

ex-scribo (excr.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write out, write off, copy* (rare): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo, Cic. 2. Of paintings, *to copy:* imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. 3. In gen. *to write* or *note down:* nomina exscripta, Pl. ‖. Fig.: *to copy* or *take after, to resemble:* filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [exscribo].

ex-sculpo (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to cut* or *chisel out, to dig out, to carve:* nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. 2. *to scratch out, erase:* hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt, Nep. ‖. Fig.: *to get out, elicit, extort:* ex aliquo verum, Ter.

ex-sĕco (also exseco; and exsico, Pl.), ctil, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut out* or *away:* vitiosas partes, Cic. Poet.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *cuts out, deducts*, Hor. 2. *to cut, castrate, geld:* vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit exsectum Coelum a filio Saturno, Cic.

exsecrābilis (exscr.), e, *adj.* [exsecror]. ‖. Pass. *execrable, accursed, detestable:* exsecrabile ac dirum solum, Val. Max. ‖. Act. *execrating:* praecuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, Liv.

exsecrātio (exscr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *execration, malediction, curse:* Thyestea ista exsecratio est, Cic. ‖. *a solemn oath combined with imprecations:* ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id.

exsecrātus (exscr.), a, um, *Part.* [exsecror]. ‖. Adj.: *accursed, execrable, detestable:* non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, scias, Cic.

ex-secror (exscr.), atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to curse, execrate:* te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic.: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. ‖. *to take a solemn oath with imprecations:* eamus omnis exsecrata civitas, Hor.

exsectio (exsect.), ōnis, *f.* [exseco] *a cutting out;* illa consecalerata exsectio linguae, Cic.

exsectus (exsect.), a, um, *Part.* [exseco].

exsĕcūtio (exec.), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor] *an accomplishing, performance, execution:* negotii, Tac. ‖. Of discourse: *a discussion:* desiderat propriam et longam exsecutionem, Sen.

exsĕcūtor (exec.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accomplisher, performer:* acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. ‖. In law: *a prosecutor, an avenger:* offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet.

exsĕcūtus (exec.), a, um, *Part.* [exsequor] *in pass. signif.:* exsecuto regis imperio, *executed*, Just.

exsĕquiae (exequ.), arum, *f. plu.* [id.] lit. *the following of a corpse beyond the walls; a funeral procession, funeral obsequies:* funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic.: justae exsequiae, id.: exsequiis rite solutis, Virg.: exsequias ire, *to the funeral*, Ter ‖. = reliquiae, *the mortal remains, relics:* Eutr.

exsĕquiālis (exequ.), e, *adj.* [exsequiae] *pertaining to a funeral, funereal:* carmina, *dirges*, Ov.

ex-sĕquor (exequ.), cūtus, 3. *v. a. dep. to follow to the end, to pursue, follow:* (Gallae) sectam meam exsecutae, Cat. 2. Esp. *to follow or accompany to the grave:* aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. 3. *to pursue* as an enemy: me Lucium Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, exsecuturum, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue:* non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, *to follow after, take pattern after*, Cic.: cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsecuti sumus? *followed, subjected ourselves to*, id. 2. Esp. *to follow up, prosecute, carry out: to perform, execute:* incepta, Liv.: quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain*, Caes. 3. *to go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, tell:* quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic.: coelestia dona altiri malia, Virg. 4. *to pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge:* deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv.: delicta, Suet.

ex-sĕro (exer.), serŭi, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put out* or *forth, thrust out, take out:* Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv.: herba exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. ‖. Fig.: exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of, make use of*, Plin. 2. Esp. *to reveal, show:* paulatim principem exserunt, *showed himself as*, Suet.

exserto (exert.), 1. *v. a. freq.* [exsero] *to stretch out, thrust forth:* Scyllam ora exsertantem, Virg.

exsertus (exert.), a, um, *Part.* [exsero]. ‖. Adj.: Of parts of the body: *protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered:* dextris humeris exsertis Caes., unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg.

ex-sĭbilo (exsib.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to hiss out* or *forth:* dirum quiddam, Sen. 2. Esp. *to hiss off an actor histrio exsibilatur et explauditur*, Cic.

exsiccātus, a, um, *Part.* [exsicco]. ||. Adj.: *dry, jejune*: orationis genus, Cic.

ex-sicco (exsic.) avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dry up, make quite dry*: arbores, Cic. 2. Esp. *to drain dry, to empty* (a bottle): vina culullo, Hor.

exsico (exsic.), v. exseco.

ex-signo (exsign.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark out, record* (rare): pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv.

ex-silio (exsil.), silŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring out* or *forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up*: puer citus e cunis exsilit, Pl.: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen exsilit, Lucr.

exsilium (exsil.), ii, n. [exsul] *banishment, exile* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 173): exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv.: exacti in exsilium innocentes, Cic. ||. Meton.: *a place of exile, a retreat*: diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. 2. In *plur.*: exsilia, *those who are banished, exiles*: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac.

exsincĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sincerus] *corrupted*: tergum, *i. e. beaten*, Pl.

ex-sisto (existo), stĭti, stĭtum, 3. *v. n. to step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear*: e latebris, Liv.: ab inferis, Cic.: hoc occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum non exsistit, *does not come to light*, id. 2. *to spring, proceed, arise, become*: vermes de stercore, Lucr.: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt, Caes.: ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, *it will result*, Cic. ||. Meton.: *to be visible* or *manifest, to exist, to be*: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id.: timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id.

exsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exsolvo].

ex-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum (exsolūtur, Lucr.: exsolūisse, Ov.), 3. *v. a. to loose, unlocse, unbind, undo*: nexus, Lucr.: pugionem a latere, *to ungird*, Tac.: brachia ferro eodem ictu, *to open*, id. Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts*, Lucr. 2. Esp. *to set free, release, deliver*: vincla, Pl.: se panlatim corpore, Virg. 3. *to discharge, pay*: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, Cic.: legata, Tac. ||. Fig.: *to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of*: legis nexus, id. 2. *to release, free*: artis religionum animos nodis, Lucr.: animos religione, Liv.: curis, Virg. 3. *to discharge, pay* an obligation, promise, *etc.*: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic.: jusjurandum, Liv.: fidem, *to keep a promise*, id. 4. *to solve, explain*: Lucr. (Hence it. *sciogliere, sciorre.*)

exsomnis (exomn.), e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless, wakeful*: (Tisiphone) vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque, Virg.

ex-sorbĕo (exorb.), ŭi, 2. *v. a. to suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain*: ova, Plin.: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. ||. Fig.: animam amborum, *to swallow up, to destroy*, Pl.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj. who has not drawn lots*; also, *that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot*, or *specially*: (poet.): te volvit rex magnus Olympi talibus anspiciis exsortem ducere honores, Virg. ||. In gen.: *having no share in, free from, deprived of*. With *gen.*: dulcis vitae exsortes, id.: cos exsors secandi, Hor.

ex-spătior (exp.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to get out of the course, to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate*: exspatiantur equi, Ov.: arbores latisdma umbra, Plin. Fig.: hoc exspatiandi genus, Quint.

exspectābilis (expect.), e, *adj.* [exspecto] *to be expected* (rare): Tac.

exspectātio (expect.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an awaiting, expecting, expectation*. With *gen. obj.*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic.: summa rerum exspectatio, Caes. In *plur.*: crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, Cic. With *de*: quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! id. With a *relative clause*: me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, id. *Absol.*: praeter exspectationem, id. In *plur.*: has exspectationes habemus duas, id.

exspectātus (expect.), a, um, *Part.* [exspecto]. ||. Adj.: *expected, longed for, desired, welcome*: carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic.: quibus Hector ab oris exspectate venis? Virg.: ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, *whose death is longed for*, Ter. *Comp.*: exspectatior venire, Pl. *Sup.*: adventus suavissimus, exspectatissimus, Cic. Subst. *neut.*: hosti ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris, *before it was expected*, Virg.

ex-specto (expect.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to look out for, await, expect*: constr. with *acc., a relative clause, a conjunction*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: adventum alicujus, Caes.: ultima semper exspectanda dies homini est, Ov. With a *relat. clause*: qui hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Caes. With a *conjunction*: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. *Impers. pass.*: quum omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Caes. *Absol.*: comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, Cic. Of an abstr. subject: *to await*: seu me tranquilla senectus exspectat, Hor. ||. With a subjective meaning: *to expect* with desire, fear, *etc.*; *to hope for, long for, fear, dread, apprehend*. With *acc.*: finem laborum omnium, Caes. With a personal object: hic ego mendacem usque puellam ad mediam noctem exspecto, Hor. 2. With *ab* or *ex*: aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Caes.: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. 3. *Absol.*: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. ||. Poet. of an abstr. subject: *to have need of, require*: silvarumque alias pressos propaginis arcus exspectant, Virg.

ex-spergo (experg.), no *perf.*, spersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to sprinkle over*: sanieque exsperso natarent limina, *i. e. besprinkled*, Virg. ||. *to disperse, dissipate*: exspergi quo possit vis animai, *be diffused*, Lucr.

exspergus (expers.), a, um, *Part.* [exspergo].

ex-spēs (expes), *adj.* (only in the *nom. sing.*) *without hope, hopeless*. With *gen.*: vitae, Tac. *Absol.*: si fractis enatat exspes navibus, Hor.

exspīrātio (expir.), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro] *a breathing out, exhalation*: Cic.

ex-spiro (expiro), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ||. Act.: *to breathe out, to blow out, to exhale, give out, lose*: animam medios in ignes, Ov.: flammas pectore, Virg. Poet.: cadavera vermes, *produce*, Lucr. ||. Neutr.: *to blow forth, rush* or *come forth*: vis ferventorum, Ov. 2. *to breathe one's last, to expire*: atram tumdit humanam exspirans, Virg.: inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. Fig.: *to come to an end, cease*: si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica erat, id.

ex-splendesco (expl.), dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to shine forth, glitter*: ignis, Sen. Fig.: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet.

ex-spŏlio (expol.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to spoil, pillage, plunder*: fana atque domos, Sall.: sese, Cic. Fig.: exercitu et provincia Pompeium, id.

ex-spuo (expuo), ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to spit out, to spit*. ||. Neutr. quum ille gustasset et exspuisset, Varr. ||. Act.: sanguinem, Plin. 2. Meton.: *to cast out, eject, emit*: quod mare (*te*) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Cat.: lacrumam, Pl. 3. Fig.: *to expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter.

ex-sterno (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sterno] *to drive beside oneself, to terrify, affright* (poet. and rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat.: Ov.

ex-stillo (ext.), avi, 1. *v. n. to drop* or *trickle out* (rare): sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl.

exstimŭlātor (ext.), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo] *an inciter, instigator*: Tac.

ex-stimŭlo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prick, to goad*: aculeo, Plin. ||. Fig.: *to excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov.: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac.

exstinctio (ext.), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo] *extinction, annihilation*: supremus ille dies non exstinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic.

ex-stinctor (ext.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an extinguisher* (rare): non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. 2. *an annihilator, destroyer*: ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, id.

exstinctus (ext.), a, um, *Part.* [exstinguo].

ex-stinguo (ext.), nxi, nctum (*perf. subj.*: extinxit, for extinxerit, Pl.: contr. extinxti, Virg.), *3. v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish*: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr.: exstincta lumina, Cic. 2. Meton.: *to deprive of life* or *strength, to kill, destroy*: animam alicui, Ter.: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv.: quem lubido me exstinguendi invasit, Sall. ‖. Fig.: *to abolish, destroy, annihilate*: tyrannis institutis leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic.: veritatem laborare nimis saepe, aiunt, exstingui nunquam, Liv.: superiore gloria rei militaris exstincta, Caes. (Hence Fr. *éteindre.*)

exstirpo (ext.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stirps] *to pluck up by the root, to root out*: arbores, Curt. ‖. Fig.: *to root out, eradicate, extirpate*: vitia, Cic.: ex animo humanitatem, id.

ex-sto (ext.), 1. *v. n. to stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above*: (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes.: super aequora celso collo, Ov. 2. Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *to be visible, appear; to be extant, to exist, to be*: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv.: sarmenti clomina exstat, *still lives*, Hor.: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. *Impers.* with a relative clause (rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae proditum eloquentem fuisse, id.

exstructio (extr.), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo] *a building up, erecting, structure* (rare): tectorum, Cic.

exstructus, a, um, *Part.* [exstruo].

ex-strŭo (extr.), xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to pile* or *heap up*: magnum acervum (liborum), Cic.: canistros, *to heap full*, Hor. 2. Esp.: *to build up, raise, rear, erect*: exstrui sepulcrum, Cic.: tumulos, Caes. ‖. Fig.: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, *build up*, Cic.

exsuctus (exsuct.), a, um, *Part.* [exsugo].

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr.: *to come out by sweating, to exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. ‖. Act.: *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out*: quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 2. Fig.: *to toil through, undergo*: cunctas, Hor.: Liv.

ex-sūgo (exsug.), xi, ctum: (fut. exsugebo, Pl.), *3. v. a. to suck out*: humorem, Varr.: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Pl.

ex-sul (exul), ŭlis, *comm. a banished person, exile*: omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic.: dives, inopa, Romae, seu fora ita tuerit, exsul, Hor. *Fem.*: exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. Fig.: exsul mentisque deamaque, *deprived of reason*, id. *Ex-sul* usu, derived from *solum*, but more probably from the root SOL (in *sol-ium*), which is the same as SED (in *sed-eo*); hence it would signify literally a person who *is out of his usual abode*: cf. *con-sul, prae-sul.*]

exsŭlātio (exsul.), ōnis, *f.* [exsulo] *banishment, exile*: Flor.

exsŭlo (exulo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [exsul] *to be an exile, to live in banishment*: qui Romam in exsilium venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic.: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. Fig.: perii, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.

exsultābundus (exult.), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto] *leaping for joy, exulting*: Just.

exsultātio (exult.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing up, leaping, frisking*: puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. ‖. Fig.: *excessive rejoicing, exultation*: Tac.

exsultim (exult), *adv.* [exsilio] *skittishly, friskingly*: Hor.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to spring vigorously, leap* or *jump about*: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic.: taurus in herba, Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects: exsultant aestu latices, Virg.: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *skip, hop*, Quint. ‖. Fig.: *to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel · to vaunt, to boast*: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic.: gestis, Tac. 2. Esp. of speech: *to move freely, expatiate*: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic.

exsŭpĕrābilis (exup.), e, *adj.* [exsupero] *that may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg.

exsŭpĕrantia (exup.), ae, *f.* [id.] *pre-eminence, superiority* (rare): omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderant, Cic.

ex-sŭpĕro (exup.) avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr.: *to mount up, appear above*: exsuperant flammae; furit aestus ad auras, Virg. Fig.: *to get the upper hand, to prevail, excel*: arma capessant, et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. ‖. Act.: *to surmount, rise above, exceed*: exsuperat jugum, Virg. Fig.: *to surpass, exceed*: omnes Tarquinios superbia, Liv. 2. *to overpower, overcome*: materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov.: caecum consilium, Virg.

exsurdo (exurdo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [surdus] *to render deaf, to deafen*: aures curiae, Val. Max. ‖. Transf. of taste: *to dull, blunt*: vina palatum, Hor.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3. *v. n. to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up*: ex insidiis, Liv.: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to rise up, recover*: (causa) nunquam exsurgeret, id.

ex-suscito (exsuc.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rouse from sleep, awaken*: te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. 2. Transf. of fire: *to kindle*: flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. ‖. Fig.: *to stir up, rouse, excite*: quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit Cic.

exta, orum, *n. plu. the entrails* (as the *heart, lungs, liver*; whereas *viscera* denotes also the *stomach* and lower intestines): dare, Liv.: reddere Marti, Virg. It was from the *exta* of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations: Cic.

ex-tăbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to waste* or *consume away, to vanish, disappear*: is fame extabuit, Suet. ‖. Fig.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic.

extantia, ae, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, *adj.* [exta] *pertaining to the entrails* (rare): aula (*i. e.* olla), *for cooking entrails*, Pl.

extemplo (uncontr. **extempŭlo**, Pl.) *dim. adv.* [ex tempore] *in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith*: quin occidisti extemplo? Pl.: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, Cic. With the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: utque impulit (Turnus) arma: extemplo turbati animi, Virg.: aedes quum extemplo sunt paratae laudant fabrum, *as soon as*, Pl.

extempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ex tempore] *on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extemporary*: oratio, Quint.: facultas, Suet.

extempŏrālitas, ātis, *f.* [extemporalis] *the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying*: Suet.

extempŭlo, *adv.* v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum, and sum, 3. *v. a. to stretch out, spread out, extend*: extento brachio, Cic.: capita tignorum, Caes.: cornua aciei, Curt.: coepit agros extendere victor, *to extend*, Hor. Reflect.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. Proverb.: ille per extentum funem mihi posse videtur ire poëta, *to walk on a tight rope*, i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. ‖. Fig.: *to extend, increase, enlarge*: famam facti, Virg.: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv.: quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, *exerted himself*, Caes. 2. Esp. of time: *to extend, prolong, spend, pass*: comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet.: curas venientem in annum, Virg. (Hence It. *stendere*; also the subst. It. *stendardo*; Sp. *estandarte*; Fr. *étendard*; Eng. *standard.*)

extensus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo].

extento, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to stretch out, extend*: extentat nervos, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: vires, *to exert*, Pl. *Absol.*: quid tu venisti huc extentatum? id.

extentus, a, um, *Part.* [extendo]. ‖. Adj.: *extended, extensive, wide*: stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. *Sup.*: castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv.

extĕnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo] *a thinning out:* vitium, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *a lessening, diminution, extenuation,* as a figure of speech: Cic.

extĕnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [extenuo]. ‖ Adj.: *thinned, weakened, weak:* (copiolae mese) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced,* Brut. in Cic.

ex-tĕnŭo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to make thin, fine or small, to reduce, diminish:* aër extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic.: in aquas, Ov.: mediam aciem, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to diminish, lessen, weaken:* neque verbis augeat suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic.: crimen, id.: famam belli, Liv.: vires, Hor.

exter or **extĕrus**, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [ex] *on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange.* ‖ *Posit.:* haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic.: apud exteras nationes, Caes. ‖ *Comp.:* exterior, ius, *outer, exterior:* quum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, Cic.: simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Caes.: comes exterior, *i. e. on the left side,* Hor. ‖ *Sup.* extrēmus and extĭmus. A. extrēmus, a, um, *outermost, utmost, extreme:* extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes.: impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, *the remotest,* Hor.: in extrema fere parte epistolae, Cic.: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, *at the end of the bridge,* Caes. Subst.: finitum est, habet extremum, Cic. With *gen.:* in extremo montis, Sall. In *plur.:* extrema agminis, Liv. 2. Fig. of time or order: *latest, last:* mensis extremus anni Februarius, Cic.: extremo anno, Liv. Subst.: die extremum erat, Sall. Adverb.: alloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos, *for the last time,* Ov.: ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. 3. Of quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (1) *utmost, highest, greatest:* extremam famem sustentare, Caes.: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae est, Sall. Subst.: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, Pollio in Cic. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, *utterly,* Liv. (II) *lowest, vilest, meanest:* mancipia, Sen.: alimenta vitae, Tac. B. extĭmus, a, um, *outermost, farthest, most remote* (rare): novem orbes, quorum unus est coelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic.

ex-tĕrebro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. *a. to extract by boring, to bore out* (rare): ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to extort, obtain by force:* nunquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, Pl.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2. v. *a. to wipe out or off, to wipe dry, wipe:* aera, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to strip clean, to plunder:* o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic.

exterior, ius, v. exter.

exterius, I. *Adj. n.* v. exter. ‖ *Adv.* v. extra.

ex-termĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [terminus] lit. *to drive beyond the boundaries;* hence, *to drive out or away, to expel, exile, banish:* C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic.: aliquem a suis dis penatibus, id. ‖ Fig.: *to put away, put aside, remove:* quaestiones physicorum, id.

externus, a, um, *adj.* [exter] *outward, external:* nec ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. Subst.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. ‖ Esp. with respect to family or country: *foreign, strange:* auxilia (*opp.* domesticae opes), Caes.: neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena, Cic.: gens, Virg.: amor, *love for a foreigner,* Ov. Subst.: canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos, *towards strangers,* Cic.

ex-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. *a. to rub out, off,* or *away* (rare): extritus viribus ignis, Lucr.: congestas exteret ille nives, *will crush,* Ov.

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. *a. to strike with terror, to frighten, affright:* quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic.: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused up, made wild,* Virg.

extersus, a, um, *Part.* [extergeo].

extĕrus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, 3. v. *a.* Lit. *to unweave:* hence, Fig.: *to plunder, cheat:* Pl.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-timesco, mŭi, 3. v. n. and *a. incep. to be greatly afraid of, to await with fear, to dread.* ‖ Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. *Impers. pass.:* si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. ‖ Act.: patrem, Ter.: quarum rerum nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes.

extimulo, v. exstimulo.

extĭmus, a, um, v. exter.

extinctus, **extinguo**, *etc.* v. exstinctus, exstinguo, *etc.*

extirpo, v. exs:irpo.

extispex, ĭcis, *m.* [exta specio] *one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer:* Cic.

extispicium, ii, n. [extispex] *an inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying:* Suet.

exto, v. exsto.

ex-tollo, 3. v. *a. to lift out or up, to raise up, elevate:* onera in jumenta, Varr.: alte cruentum pogionem, Cic. 2. Esp. *to build up, erect:* fundamentum substruunt, extollunt, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to raise, elevate, exalt:* ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic.: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. 3. *to put off, defer:* res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl.

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. v. *a. to twist out, wrench out, wrest away:* arma e manibus, Cic.: inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae Hannibalem, *to force away,* Flor. 2. *to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate:* articulum, Sen.: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, *dislocated by torture,* Liv. *Absol.:* extorque, nisi ita factum'st, *put me to the torture,* Ter. ‖ Fig.: *to obtain* or *take away by force, to extort:* obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. 2. Of abstract things: hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus, extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic.: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor.

extorris, e, *adj.* [ex and terra] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished:* hinc extorres profugerunt, Cic.: extorris patria, domo, Sall.: agmen sedibus suis, Liv.

extortor, ōris, *m.* [extorqueo] *an extorter:* bonorum, Ter.

extortus, a, um, *Part.* [extorqueo].

extrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [exterus]. I. *Adv. on the outside, without:* quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes.: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor.: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, id. *Comp.:* (urbes) exterius sitae bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without,* Ov. 2. Meton.: *except:* esp. with quam, or quam si: *except that, unless that:* ut omnia Bacchanalia dirnerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. ‖ *prep.* with *acc.: outside of, without, beyond:* Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor.: extra portam Collinam, Cic. With abstract subst.: esse extra noxiam, *free from,* Ter.: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. With verbs of motion: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. 2. Meton.: *excepting, except,* for praeter: extra unum te, Pl.: extra ducem pemosque praeterea reliqui in bello rapaces, Cic.

extractus, a, um, *Part.* [extraho].

ex-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. v. *a. to draw out or forth, to drag out:* rete ex aqua, Pl.: telum e corpore, Cic.: telum de vulnere, Ov.: anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. With personal objects: extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic.: rure in urbem, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate:* urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic.: (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv.: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, Cic. 2. *to protract, prolong, put off:* res variis calumniis, id.: pugnam in posterum, Tac.: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3. *to waste, spend:* Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente, Caes.

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange:* causa, Auct. Her. ‖ Esp. *foreign, strange, not related:* and Subst. a

stranger: filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet.

extrā-ordinārius, a, um, *adj. out of the common order, extraordinary:* fructuum species, Varr.: equites sinistrae alae, Liv.: honor, Caes.: petitio consulatus, Cic.

extrārius, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic:* lux, Lucr.: utilitas ant in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic. ‖ Esp. of family relationship: *strange, unrelated:* hanc conditionem si cui tulero extrario, Ter.

extrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extremus] *the extremity, end:* infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-trico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (depon. form extricor, Pl.) [tricae] *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare): extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. 2. Transf.: mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, *procures with difficulty,* id. ‖ Fig.: putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricaturos, *to unravel, clear up,* Varr.

extrĭcor, v. extrico, *ad init.*

extrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [extrinde secus, from exter: *cf.* altrinsecus] *from without, from abroad:* in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus allcunde quaerere, Cic.: imminens bellum, Liv. 2. *without, on the outside:* deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic.

extrītus, a, um, *Part.* [extero].

ex-trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away:* me ex aedibus, Pl.: me foras, Ter.: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. With inanimate objects: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out,* Caes.: merces, *to put off, sell,* Hor. Fig.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, *thrust out, supplanted,* Lucr.

extruo v. exstruo.

extrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [extrudo].

ex-tūbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [tuber]: ‖ Neutr. *to swell out or up, to rise as a swelling.* ‖ Act. *to cause to swell up, to raise:* defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen.

ex-tŭmĕo, 2. *v. n. to swell up:* Pl.

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, 3. *v. a. to beat out, strike out, force out:* calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. ‖ Fig.: prinsquam id extudi, quum illi subblandiebar, *squeezed out, extorted,* Pl.: quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? *struck out, devised,* Virg.: quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off,* Hor.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away:* homines e possessionibus, Cic.: canctos aedibus, Pl. ‖ Fig.: spem pacis, Liv.: mentem, *to disturb,* Cic.

ex-tŭbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriously; to be abundant, to abound:* alte spumis exuberat amnis, Virg.: pomis exuberat annus, id.: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac.

exuctus, v. exsuc.

exudo, v. exsudo.

exugo, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero] *a soreness, festering, exulceration:* si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. Fig.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, *exasperation, aggravation,* Sen.

ex-ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate:* cutem, Cels. ‖ Fig.: *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate:* ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic.: ignominia exulcerati animi, Liv.

exulo, v. exsulo.

exulto, v. exsulto.

ex-ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neut.: *to howl or cry out, to howl violently:* nactusque silentia ruris exululat, Ov. ‖ Act. *to call or invoke with howlings:* Cybeleia mater concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, id.

exunctus, a, um, *Part.* [exungo].

ex-undo, avi, 1. *v. n. to flow out or over, to overflow:* fons, Plin.: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. 2. *to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow with:* exundans ingenii fons, Juv.: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac.

ex-ungo, no *perf.,* unctum, 3. *v. a. to spend or squander on ointments, to anoint:* eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim, Pl.

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to put off, draw out or off, to pull off, strip:* serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr.: jugum, *to shake off,* Liv.: alas, *to lay aside,* Virg.: se jugo, Liv.: cornua exuitur, Ov. 2. *to strip, despoil, deprive of.* with *abl.* to denote what is taken away; *acc.* to denote that from which it is taken: hostem armis, Liv.: impedimentis, Caes.: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, *deprived of all his military resources,* Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of:* with *acc.* to denote what is taken away: humanitatem, Cic.: silvestrem animum, Virg.: mores antiquos, Liv. With *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic. 2. *to make void of, to free from:* si ex his te laqueis exueris, id. [Contr. for eduo, from root DU, "put" = DA: cf. induo.]

exupero, v. exsupero.

ex-urgĕo, 2. *v. a. to squeeze out:* Pl.

exurge, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn up, consume:* domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic.: classem Argivūm, Virg. 2. Transf. *to dry up:* loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall.: paludem, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to consume, destroy:* exustus flos veteris ubertatis, Cic.

exuscito, v. exsuscito.

exustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exuro] *a burning up, conflagration:* propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, Cic.

exustus, a, um, *Part.* [exuro].

exŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [exuo].

exŭviae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *what is stripped or taken off, clothing, equipments, arms,* etc. (mostly poet.): pyram erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas, Virg. The *skin* of an animal: coluber positis novus exuviis, id. 2. Esp.: *spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arma, *etc.:* bellorum, Juv.: (locus, i. e. Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, Cic.

F.

F, f, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form. F is one of the few aspirated letters in the Latin alphabet, and belongs to the class of labials: hence it corresponds most nearly to the Greek Φ: this is seen from a comparison of such words as *fero, fuga,* with the Greek *φέρω, φυγή.* Subsequently, however, the complex symbol *ph* was introduced into Latin, and then it became the exclusive representative of the Greek φ, until, in the last period of the language, *f* again frequently took the place of *ph,* and finally, in Italian, entirely supplanted it. ‖ Interchanges of F.

1. With H, the Ā in Latin corresponding to *f* in the Sabine dialect: e. g. *fedus, haedus; fasena, harena (arena); fordeum, hordeum; vefo, velo,* etc. 2. With X in Greek: e. g. *frenum,* χαλινός; *fel,* χολή; *fumis, σ-χοινος.*

3. With Θ in Greek: e. g. *fera, θήρ; ferveo, febris, θέρω, θερμός,* etc. 4. With B: e. g. *af* for *ab; sifilare* for *sibilare; rufus, ruber; fremo, βρόμος; fascino, βασκαίνω.* Also with B in the Teutonic languages: e. g. Lat. *frater, ferre, frango;* Eng. *brother, bear, break.*

5. In the composition of roots beginning with *f* the final consonants of the prefixes are assimilated to it: e. g. *offero, affero, differo, effero,* for *ob-fero, ad-fero, dis-fero, ex-fero,* etc. ‖‖ Changes of F in the Romance languages:

1. into h (cf. II. 1.). This occurs chiefly in Spanish, in which it is very common: e. g. Lat. *ferrum, filius;* Span. *hierro, hijo;* Lat. *fabulari, facere;* Span. *hablar* (Fr. *hâbler*), *hacer.* 2. into *b*: e. g. Lat. *floccus,* It. *bioccolo;* Lat. *forfex,* It. *forbice.*

făba, ae, *f.* a *bean,* our *broad* or *horse-bean:* Cato: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Proverb. (1) *St.* Repperi. *Ly.* Quid repperisti? *St.* Non quod pueri ciamitant, in faba se repperisse, Pl. (2) Istaec in me cudetur faba, *I shall have to smart for it* Ter. (Hence It. *fava;* Fr. *fève.*)

fābālis, e, *adj.* [faba] *pertaining to beans, bean-:* stipulae, Ov.

fābella, ae, *f. dim.* [fabula] *a brief narrative, a short story:* nihil debet

esse in philosophia commentitiis fabellis loci, Cic. 2. Esp. *a short fable, a tale*: Phaedr.: aniles, Hor. 3. *a short play*: haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! Cic. (Hence It. *favella.*)

făber, bri, m. (*gen. plur.* usu. fabrum: Cic.: but also fabrorum: Pl. *etc.*) [fa-ber, prob. from fac-io] *a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc., a forger, smith, carpenter*, etc. With qualifying terms. tamen ego me Phidiam esse mallem quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, *carpenter*, Cic.: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, qui apud carbones assident! *blacksmiths*, Pl.: aerarii, *coppersmiths, brasiers*, Plin. *Absol.*: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic.: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the engineers*, Caes.: praefectus fabrum, *the chief engineer*, id. Proverb.: faber est quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appius in Sall.

făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [faber] *workmanlike, skilful, ingenious*: ars, Ov.

fabrē, *adv. in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously*: hoc factum est fabre, Pl.

fabrĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [faber] *to make* or *fashion skilfully* (rare): levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv.

fabrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [fabrefacio].

fabrica, ae, *f.* [faber] *the workshop of an artisan*: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. ||. Meton.: *the art, trade,* or *profession of an artisan*: pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture*, id. 2. In gen.: *any skilful production, a fabric*: admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, id. 3. In the comic writers, *a crafty device, trick, stratagem*: ei nos facetis fabricis et doctis dolis Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Pl. (Hence Sp. *forja* and *fraga*; Fr. *forge.*)

fabricātio, ōnis, *f.* [fabricor] *a making, framing, construction by the rules of art* (rare): si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. ||. Fig. of style: id.

fabricātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare): ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic.: ipse doli (*i. e.* equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Virg. ||. Fig.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer*, Lucr.

fabrico, v. fabricor.

fabricor, atus, 1. v. *a. dep.* and **fabrico**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [fabrica] *to make out of wood, stone,* or *metal; to frame, forge, construct, build.* 1. Depon.: il, qui signa fabricantur, Cic.: naves, Tac. 2. Act.: hunc (crātera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov.: ratem, Phaedr. *in pass.*: fabricata fago pocula, *carved, made*, Ov.: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. ||. In gen.: *to prepare, form, fashion*. 1. Depon.: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur, Cic. 2. Act.: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen.

fabrilis, e, *adj.* [faber] *pertaining to an artificer*: scalprum, Liv.: dextra, Ov.: erratum, *of the sculptor* or *artist*, Cic. Subst.: fabrilia, ium, *n. plu. tools*: tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor.

fābŭla, ae, *f.* [fari] *a narration, narrative, account, story*: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, Hor.: asinae paternum cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias, *the town's talk*, id. 2. *affair, concern, matter* (colloquial): sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec est fabula? *what sort of an affair is this?* Pl. ||. Esp. *a fictitious narrative, tale, story*: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? Cic.: fabulae! *stories! stuff! nonsense!* Ter. In apposition: jam te promet nox fabulaeque Manes, Hor. 2. *a dramatic poem, drama, play*: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, id.: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Fig.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, id. 3. *an apologue, fable*: fabularum cur sit inventum genus brevi docebo, Phaedr.: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam continet irrisionem, Cic. Proverb.: lupus in fabula, of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. (Hence It. *favola*; Sp. *fabla, habla*; Fr. *fable.*)

fābŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [faba] *a small bean*: Pl.

fābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fabula] *fabulous*: historia fabularis, *fabulous history, mythology*: Suet.

fābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [fabulor] *a narrator, a story-teller*: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet. ||. *a fabulist*: Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell.

fabulis, e, v. fabalis.

fābŭlor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [fabula] *to speak, converse, talk, chat*: clare adversum fabulabor, Pl.: cum aliquo, Suet. 2. *to invent, say falsely*: aliquid, Liv.

fābŭlōsē, *adv. fabulously*: Plin.

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fabulous*: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor.: fabulosa aut commenticia res, Suet.

facesso, cessi, ītum, 3. v. a. and *n.* [facio: cf. arcesso]. |. Act.: *to do eagerly* or *earnestly, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish*: jussa facessunt, Virg.: mille facesse jocos, Ov. 2. Esp. in a bad sense: *to bring on, cause, occasion, create*: de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic.: innocenti periculum, id. ||. Neutr.: *to go away, retire, depart*: propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv.: operae facessant, servitia sileant, Cic.

făcētē, *adv. finely, properly, elegantly*: hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Pl. 2. *wittily, pleasantly, humorously*: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic. *Comp.*: nos ut isto nebulone facetius eludimur, id. *Sup.*: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, id.

făcētiae, arum, *f. plu.* (also in *sing.* facetia, ae, Pl.), [facetus; cf. argutiae, from argutus] *droll* or *witty behaviour* (only in Plaut.): mulier, cui facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Pl. ||. *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness*: (salus), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic.: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id.: dulces Latini leporis facetiae, Vell.: asperis facetiis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac.

făcētus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from facies] *elegant, fine, genteel*: facetis victibus vivere, Pl. ||. Fig. of behaviour: *fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare): mulier commoda et faceta, Ter.: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. 2. Of style: *elegant, fine*: molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae, id. 3. *merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious*: esse facetum atque salsum, Cic.: ironiam facetam et elegantem, id. *Sup.*: Aristophanes facetissimus poëta veteris comoedine, id.

făcies, ēi, *f.* (*dat. plur.* does not occur) [facio] Lit.: *make form, figure, shape*: earum nutrix qua sit facie mihi expedi. *M.* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo, Pl. Of things: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg.: haec facies Trojae, quum caperetur, erat, Ov.: antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. Proverb.: verte omnes tete in facies, *i. e. resort to every expedient* (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. 2. Esp. *face, visage, countenance*: non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic.: quam liberali facie! Ter. Poet.: cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. ||. Fig. *external form, look, condition, appearance*: faciantur, in Maecandri persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic.: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall.: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, *is of such a nature*, Pl. 2. *external appearance*, as opposed to reality, *pretence, pretext*: publici consilii facie, Tac. ||. Meton.: *look, sight, aspect*: quae scelerum facies? Virg. (Hence It. *faccia*; Fr. *face.*)

făcĭlē, *adv. easily, without trouble* or *difficulty*: quis haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. *Comp.*: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, Caes. *Sup.*: animus in morte facillime evolet, Cic. With a negative: *not easily, hardly*: haud facile dixerim, id. 2. *readily, willingly, without hesitation*: facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. *Comp.*: locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, Cic. 3. *pleasantly, agreeably, well*: propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Pl. 4. *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dis-*

puts: virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, Cic.: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. With verbs that denote superiority: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. And in stating a large amount: huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, id.

făcilis, e, *adj.* [facio: hence, lit. *that may be done* or *made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter.: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes.: celerem et facilem exitum habere, id.: somnus, *easy to obtain*, Hor. *Comp.*: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. *Sup.*: quod est facillimum, facis, Pl. 2. With *ad* (usu. with a *gerund*): nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. 3. With the *abl. supine*: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg.

4. With *inf.*: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. Esp. with *ista*, as *subject*: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. 5. With *dat.*: terra facilis pecori, *suitable, proper*, Virg.: campus operi facilis, Liv. 6. Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, *easily*: quum exitus haud in facili assent, *easy*, id.: e facili, Ov. II. Of persons: *ready, quick*: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. III. Of character: *easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, courteous, affable*: facilis benevolusque, Ter.: comes, benigni, facies, suaves, homines esse dicuntur, Cic.: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, id. IV. Of fortune: *favourable, prosperous*: res et fortunae tuae quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, id.

făcilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility*: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *readiness, disposition*, Cic. II. Of speech: *facility* or *fluency of expression*: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. III. Of character: *willingness, readiness, good nature, courteousness, affability*: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic.: sermonis, id. In a bad sense: *levity, headlessness*: Suet.

făcilĭter, v. facile.

făcinŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facinus] *criminal, atrocious, vicious* (rare): quidquam genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. *Comp.*: facinorosior, Just. *Sup.*: facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic.

făcinus, ŏris, *n.* [facio] *a deed, act, action*: nefario facinore admisso, Caes.: facinus pulcerrimum, Cic. In *plur.*: mirabilia facinora, id. For res *or* negotium · quod facinus video? Pl. II. Esp.: *a bad deed, villainy, crime*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic.: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. In *plur.*: furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. 2. Meton.: *an instrument of villainy*, said of a poisoned cup: facinus exsecasit ab ore, Ov.

făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* in *pass.* fio, factus, fĭĕri (*imper.* face, as well as fac, esp. in Plaut. and Ter.: *fut. indic.* faxo, Virg.: faxim, faxit, faximus, faxitis, faxint, in Plaut., Ter. *etc.*, the last also in Cic.: faxem for fecissem, Pl.), *to make*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, create, commit*, etc.

A. Act. with *acc.*: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes.: polima, Cic.: pecuniam, *to make, acquire*, id.: iter, *to march* or *travel*, Caes.: audientiam orationi, *to procure a hearing for* Cic.: sui potestatem facere, *to give the enemy an opportunity of fighting one self*, Caes.: fecerat sibi morem circumeundi, *had acquired the habit*, Liv.: stipendia, *to be engaged in military service*, Sall.: verbum, verba, *to speak, talk*, Cic. 2. with *subj.*: faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Pl.: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, *it may happen*, Cic. 3. with *inf.* (rare): qui nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, Virg. 4. *absol.*: faciam, ut potero, Cic. II. In partic.: *to make* a thing into something, *to render* it something: heredem filiam, id. · vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes.: tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. III. With *gen.* or *adv.* of price or degree: *to value, esteem, regard*: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, Cic.: parum id facio, Sall. IV. *to represent, feign, assert, say*: in eo libro, ubi se exeruntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. V. *to make believe, pretend*: facio me alias res agere, id. VI. In the *imper.* fac, *suppose, assume*: fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, id.: exitium (fac me meruisse, Ov.

VII. *to carry on* or *follow* any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. VIII. *to perform* or *celebrate a religious rite*; *to make an offering, to sacrifice*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, id. *Absol.*: a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, consulem avellere, id. With *abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: quum pro populo fieret, Cic. IX. In gramm. *to make, form*: cur *caper apri* et *pater patris* faciat? Quint. X. Peculiar phrases: 1. quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc.), with *abl.*, *dat.*, or (rarely) with *de*: quid hoc homine facias? *what are you to do with this fellow?* Cic. quid faceret huic conclusioni, *how should he refute*, id.: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. *Absol.*: quid faciat Philomela? *what is Philomela to do?* Ov. 2. In *pass.*: *to be done with, to happen to, become of*: quid Tulliola mea fiet? Cic.: quid mihi fiet? Ov: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Pl. Hence the phrase, si quid factum sit aliquo, euphemistically for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic. 3. ut fit, *as usually happens, as is commonly the case*: paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, id. 4. fiat, an expression of assent, *so be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Pl. 5. dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done*: v. dico, I. 4.

B. Neutr.: with adverbs, *to do, deal*, or *act* in any manner: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. II. With cum *or* ab: *to take part with, side with*; and with contra, *to take part against*: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, id.: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. III. *to be good* or *of use for, to be of service*: nec coelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec auras, *do not benefit me*, Ov.

facteon, jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbals, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consultatus non flocci facteon, Cic.

factĭo, ōnis, *f.* [facio] *a making, doing, preparing* (rare): cui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will*, Cic.: quae haec factio est? *dealing, proceeding*, Pl. II. *a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party* (rare): cum vostris nostra non est aequa; factio; affinitatem vobis aliam quaerite, *our class*, id. 2. Esp. *a company of personal adherents* or *partisans, a political party, side, faction*: pancorum factione oppressus, Caes.: haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall.: per vim et factionem, Cic. 3. *a division* or *party of charioteers in the games of the Circus* (of which there were four, named after their colours: albata, prasina, russata, veneta), Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 89.) (Hence It. *fazione*; Fr. *façon*.)

factĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [factio]. Lit.: *fond of doing* (rare): lingua factiosa, *mighty with the tongue*, i. e. *promising a great deal*, Pl. II. *that has* or *seeks to form a party, powerful* or *eager for power, factious, seditious*: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall.: vel optimatum vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, *oligarchical*, Cic.

factĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [facto] *to make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do*: stultitia'st, me illi vitio vortere, egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Pl.: haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic.: versus, Hor.

II. Esp. *to make* or *declare* a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic. III. *to practise* a trade or profession: coactiones argentarias, Suet.: delationes, Tac.

facto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [facio] *to make, do, perform*: operis quicquam, Pl.

factor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator*: cuparum doliorumque, Pall. 2. In ball-playing,

he who strikes the ball, the batsman: Pl.

factum, i, n. [id.] *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit:* praeclarum atque divinum factum Cic.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor.: famam extendere factis, Virg. 2. Esp. bonum factum, *a good deed*, i. e. *well done, fortunate:* bonum factum'st, edicta ut servetis mea, Pl. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts: Suet.

factus, a, um, *Part.* [facio]. II. Adj. (rare): factius nihilo fadt, *he is no nearer bringing it to pass*, Pl.

fācul, v. facile.

fācula, ae, *f. dim.* [fax] *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch:* Varr. II. Fig.: Pl. (Hence It. *facola*; Sp. *hacha.*)

fācultas, ātis, *f.* [facul, facilis; cf. difficultas, simultas] *capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity:* facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. With *gen.:* facultas parendi, Ter.: summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. 2. With *ad:* ad ducendum bellum, Caes. 3. *Absol.:* hinc abite, dum est facultas, id. II. Meton. for copia, opes: *a sufficient* or *great number, abundance, stock, store;* plur. *goods, riches, property:* *Sing.:* numorum facultas, Cic.: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. *Plur.:* anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, Cic. tantas videri Italiae facultates, *supplies, resources*, Caes.

fācundē, *adv. eloquently:* nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Pl.: alioqui, Liv.

fācundia, ae, *f.* [facundus] *the faculty of speaking well, eloquence:* facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall.

fācunditas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *eloquence:* Pl.

fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [fari] *that speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent:* Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor.: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. 2. Of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv.: lingua, Hor.

faecūla, ae, *f. dim.* [faex] *the less of wine deposited in the form of a crust* (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr.: Hor.

faex, faecis, *f. grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids: poti faece tenus sedi, Hor. 2. *the lees* or *crust of wine:* id. 3. *the liquor* or *brine of pickles:* Ov. II. Fig.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque resedit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr.: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic.

fāgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus] *of beech, beechen:* Plin.

fāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of beech, beechen:* alveus, Ov.

fāginus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of beech, beechen:* frons, Ov.: pocula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *faine.*)

fāgus, i, *f. a beech-tree:* Virg.: Caes. (Hence It. *faggio*: Sp. *haya.*)

fāla (phala), ae, *f. a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city:* malos diffindunt, fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. Proverb.: isti, qui hastis trium numerum causa subeunt sub falas, *run a great risk for a slight gain*, Pl. II. *towers erected in the Circus, as circumstances required, between the metas and Euripus*, or *extreme circuit of the area, when sham fights were represented:* Juv.

fālārica (also phal.), ae, *f. a sort of missile sometimes covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place:* Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 201.)

falcārius, ii, *m.* [falx] *a sickle-* or *scythe-maker:* dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with scythes:* currus, quadrigae, Liv. 2. *scythe-shaped, falcated:* ensis, Ov.

falcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx fero] *scythe-bearing, holding a scythe:* manus, Ov.

fālernum, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Falernian wine, Falernian:* Hor.

fallācia, ae, *f.* [fallax] *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (in Cic. only in the *plur.*): doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, Cic. *Sing.:* per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, Pl.

fallācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fallax loquor] *speaking deceitfully* or *falsely:* fallaciloquae malitiae, Att. in Cic.

fallācĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia] *deceitful, fallacious:* Gell.

fallācĭter, *adv. deceitfully, fallaciously:* Cic.

fallax, ācis, *adj.* [fallo] *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious:* age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic.: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus apparent, Cic.: arva, Ov. With *gen.:* homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. *Comp.:* fallacior undis, Ov. *Sup.:* oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, *3. v. a. to make to fall, to make to slip:* glacie pedes fallente, Liv. II. Fig.: *to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint:* aliquem dolis, Ter.: laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg.: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, *unless I am greatly mistaken*, Cic.: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, *disappointed*, Ov. Reflect.: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic.: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor.: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, Sall. 2. Of things: fidem hosti datam fallere, *to break one's word*, Cic. Poet.: tu faciem illius falle dolo, *imitate deceptively*, Virg. 3. *Absol.:* qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. 4. *Impers.:* fallit (me), *I deceive myself, am mistaken:* nisi me propter benevolentiamne forte fallebat, id. III. Esp. *to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely:* is jurare quum coepisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: si sciens fallo, id.: expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, *to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. IV. = latēre, *to be concealed from, to escape the observation of:* with *acc.:* tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut custodes fallerent, Liv.: Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor. *Absol.:* speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. *Impers.:* fallit (with *acc.*), *it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant*, etc. (*gen.* with negatives): non me fefellit: sensi, Pl.: neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. V. *to pass or beguile* (the time); *to alleviate* or *assuage pain, care*, etc.: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas sentirique moram prohibent, Ov.: molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. [Cf. Gr. σφάλλω; Germ. *fallen*; Eng. *fall.*] (Hence It. *fallire*; Fr. *faillir.*)

falsārius, ii, *m.* [falsus] *a forger:* Suet.

falsē, *adv.* (rare) *falsely, untruly, unjustly:* cui si assensus sim, non assentiar saepe false, Cic.

falsĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus dico] *speaking falsely, lying:* fallaciae, Pl.

falsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus facio] *that acts falsely, working deceit:* Pl.

falsĭjūrius, a, um, *adj.* [falsus juro] *that swears falsely:* Pl.

falsĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus loquor] *false speaking, lying:* Pl.

falsimōnia, ae, *f.* [falsus] *a trick, imposition:* quos quum censeas esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimonii, Pl.

falso, *adv. untruly, erroneously, unjustly:* non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic.: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes.: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, *unreasonably*, Sall.

falsus, a, um, *Part.* [fallo]. II. Adj.: *false* (as opp. to *true*), *counterfeit, spurious* (as opp. to *genuine*); *and* in gen. *deceitful, feigned, pretended:* testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic.: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall.: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv.: rumores, Caes.: falsus esse literas et a scriba vitiatas, Liv.: crimina, Hor.: falsi Simoëntis ad undam, *counterfeit*, Virg. In the *neut. absol.:* ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic. Adverb.: telisque in falsum jactis, *at random, without effect*, Tac.

falx, falcis, *f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe:* Virg. II. Meton.: *a military implement used in sieges:* falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, non absimili forma muralium falcium, Caes.

fāma, ae, *f.* [fari] *common talk, the purport* or *substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition* (*gen.* in the *sing.*): constr. absol., with *de*

or a depend. sentence; rarely with the gen. *Absol.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic.: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg.: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, Cic. With *de*: fama de Titurii morte, Caes. With a *depend. sentence*: capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque ambustum propriis, Hor. With *gen.*: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, Cic.

II. *public opinion*; and more freq. objectively, *the fame* or *reputation of an individual, whether good* or *bad*: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat, Caes.: fama popularis, *popular fame* or *favour*, Cic.: bene loquendi famam, id. **2.** Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame, reputation, renown*: fama et existimatio, id.: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, Liv.: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. **3.** In a bad sense, *ill fame, infamy* (rare) neque specie famave movetur, Virg.

fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *in bad repute, notorious, disreputable*: quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic.

fāmŭl, v. famulus, *ad init.*

fāmēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames] *famished, starved*: armenta, Juv. Subst. *a hungry* or *famished person*: lassus et famelicus, Pl.

fāmēs, is, *f. hunger*: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic.: famem tolerare, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *famine*: (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. **2.** In gen. *poverty, indigence*: aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter.

III. Fig.: *a violent longing, greediness, avidity*: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames! Virg.: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. **2.** Of style: *poverty of expression*: jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic.

fāmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famigeratus] *a report, rumour*: Pl.

fāmĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a talebearer*: Pl.

fāmĭgĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [fama gero] *famed, celebrated*: Mel.

fămĭlĭa, ae (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *gen. sing.* usually takes the archaic form familias, although familiae and familiarum also occur in this connection), *f.* [famulus] *the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics*: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Of *slaves* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, id. Of *serfs* or *vassals*: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coëgit, Caes. **II.** Meton.: *a house and all belonging to it, a family estate*: Cic.: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means, support*, Ter. **2.** Paterfamilias, materfamilias, *etc.*, or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, *etc.* (also separately pater familiae, mater familiae, *etc.*), *the proprietor of a house* or *estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron*: Nep.: in gen. *of a plain, ordinary citizen*: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic.: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis coplis devinctum non potes, *a son under the father's power, a minor*, id. (*β*) Form *familiae*: pater familiae, Caes. In the *gen. plur.*: patresfamiliarum, Suet.: matresfamiliarum, Sall. **3.** In respect to relationship, *a family*, as part of a *gens*: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, Cic.: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, id.: Scilla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. **4.** *a fraternity, sect, troop, school* (rare): quum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent, Cic.: familia tota Peripateticorum, id.: familia gladiatorum; familia Fausti, id. Hence, ducere familiam, *to be at the head, be the first* or *founder of a sect, etc.*: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, id.

fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [familia] *pertaining to slaves* or *servants*: in this sense rare and only subst. familiaris, is, *m a slave, servant*: majores nostri servos (quod etiam in mimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt, Sen. **II.** *pertaining to a house, household*, or *family; domestic, private*: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic.: copiae, Liv.: pecuniae, Tac. **III.** Meton.: *familiar, intimate, friendly*; and (more freq.) subst. *a familiar acquaintance, friend*: familiares conferre sermones, Cic.: minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly*, Suet.: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, *the rights of intimacy*, Liv. *Comp.*: qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. *Sup.*: homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, id. Subst.: per C. Valerium Procilium familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. *Sup.*: quod M. Aemulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic. **IV.** In divination, of *those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed* (*opp.* hostilis): (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id.

fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [familiaris] *familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship*: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic.: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id. In *plur.*: consuetudines et familiaritates, id. **II.** Meton.: in *plur.* for familiares, *intimate acquaintances, friends*: omnes amicitiae et familiaritates, intra breve tempus affixit, Suet.

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv.* *by families*: agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. **2.** *familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms*: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. *Comp.*: familiārius factum, id. *Sup.*: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, id.

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned*: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor.: inors, Tac.: equi, Suet. **II.** Esp. in a bad sense: *infamous, notorious*: tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae, famosisque laboribus, Hor.: famosum veneficis Martinam, Tac. **III.** In an active sense: *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous*: carmen, *a lampoon, pasquinade*, Hor.

fămŭl, v. famulus, *ad init.*

fămŭla, ae, *f.* [famulus] *a female slave*; also, *female attendant, maidservant*: suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Fig.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic.

fămŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to slaves* or *servants* (rare): vestis, Cic.: jura, *i. e. of subjugation*, Ov.

fămŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *servitude, slavery* (rare): in famulatu esse, Cic.

fămŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to serve, attend upon* (rare): Cic.

fămŭlus, i (an old form famul, Lucr.: in the Oscan famel), *a slave, servant*: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinciis prope ac custodia coërceamus, Cic. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg.

II. Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, *etc.* of the gods: *an attendant, minister*: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic.: sacrorum, Ov. [Perh. from *fac-io* instead of *fac-mulus*.]

fămŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [famulus] *serving, serviceable, servile*: aquae, Ov.

fānātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] *inspired, enthusiastic*: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. **II.** Meton.: *frantic, furious, mad*: isti philosophi superstitiosi et pacne fanatici, Cic.: error, Hor.

fandus, a, um, *Part.* [for].

fānum, i, n. [fari] *a place consecrated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple*: eam unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Athenienstum fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic.: de aris ac focis, de tanis ac templis, id.: Dianae Ephesi, Caes.

fār, farris, *n. a sort of grain, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal*: far, quod adoreum veteres appellavere, Plin.: Ov. In *plur.*: ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Virg.

farcĭo, farsi, fartum, 4. *v. a. to stuff, cram, fill full*: pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic.: edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen.

II. *to stuff* or *cram into*: in os farciri pannos imperavit, id.

fārīna, ae, *f.* [far] *ground corn, meal, flour*: Plin. **II.** Meton.: *any powder*: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, id. **III.** Fig.: *the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality*: quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, *of our sort* or *kidney*, Pers.: Suet.

fārīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *pertaining to meal*: Plin.

farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [far] *mixed fodder for cattle, mash*: Virg. ‖ Meton.: *a medley, hodge-podge*: nostri libelli, Juv. 2. Meton.: *a trifle*: Pers.

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *filled with corn*: olla, Pers. ‖ *made of corn*: omnia, *preparations of meal*, Juv.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [farcio] *a sausage-maker*: Ter. 2. *a fattener of fowls, poulterer*: Hor.

fartum (farctum), i, *n.* [id.] *stuffing, filling, inside*: intestina et fartum eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, Plin. Comically: machaera gestit fartum facere ex hostibus, *to make minced meat of them*, Pl.

fas, a, um, *Part.* [farcio].

fas, *indecl. n.* 11t. *that which is binding*, and hence, *divine law*; opp. to jus, or human law (rare): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Personified: audi Juppiter, audite fines, audiat fas, Liv. ‖ In gen. as a predicate, and hence usu. equivalent to an *adj.*: *right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (by the conscience or divine law): si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, Pl.: quid non adeptus est quod homini fas esset optare? Cic.: non esse fas Germanos superare, Caes.: fas prohibet, Ov.: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor.: fas omne abrumpit, *every right, obligation*, Virg.: fas gentium, *the law of nations*, Tac. [There was prob. a verbal root FAS, "to bind," whence *fastus, fascia, fascis.*]

fascia, ae, *f.* [v. fas] *a band, a surgical bandage, swathe, girth, fillet*: devinctus erat fasciis, Cic.: fasciis opus est, *swaddling clothes*, Pl.: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bed-girth*, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a streak of cloud in the sky*: nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv.

fasciātim, *adv. in bundles*: Quint.

fasciculus, i, *m. dim.* [fascis] *a small bundle, packet*: epistolarum, Cic.: librorum, Hor.: fasciculum ad naros admovebis? *a bunch of flowers bouquet*, Cic.

fascino, 1. *v. a.* [fascinum] *to enchant, bewitch, fascinate*: quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg.

fascinum, i, *n.* *a bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. ‖ Meton.: *a man's penis* (because a figure of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft): Hor.

fasciŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [fascina] *a small bandage*: Hor.

fascis, is, *m.* [v. fas] *a bundle, packet, parcel*: fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt.: lignorum, Tac.: Romanus in armis injusto sub fasce vi am quum carpit, i. e. *soldiers' equipage*, Virg. ‖ Esp. in *plur.* fasces: *a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods and an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded, the fasces* (v. Smith's Ant. 174): ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, Cic.: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people*, id. Fig.: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, *acknowledged itself inferior to thee*, id. 2. Meton.: *a high office*, esp. *the consulship* (poet.): illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum flexit, Virg. (Hence It. *fascio*; Sp. *faxo, haz*; Fr. *fais*: also It. *fastello*; Fr. *faisceau.*)

fassus, a, um, *Part.* [fateor].

fasti, orum, v. fastus.

fastidĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fastus] *to feel disgust or nausea, to loathe, dislike, despise*. A. Neutr.: majus infundam tibi fastidienti poculum, Hor. B. Act.: num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? id. ‖ Fig. of mental aversion: *to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike*. A. Neutr.: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic. With *gen.* like taedet: fastidit mei, Pl. B. Act.: with *acc.*: et nisi quae terris semota suisque temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor.: preces alicujus, Liv. Of things: somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humiles domos fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. In *part. perf.*: laudatus abunde, non fastiditus si tibi lector, ero, Ov. 2. With *infin.*: ne fastidieris nra in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv.

fastidiōsē, *adv. squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously*: huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, *Inimo ex Sicilia*, inquam, Cic.: reciplor in coetum, Phaedr. *Comp.*: fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic.

fastidiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium] *that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious*: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Varr. ‖ Fig.: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic.: dominus terrae fastidiosus, Hor.: fastidiosissimum mancipium, *excessively haughty, proud*, Plin. ‖‖ Act.: *that creates disgust, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor.

fastiditus, a, um, *Part.* [fastidio].

fastidium, ii, *n.* [fastidio] *distaste* for food, *squeamishness, loathing*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. In *plur.*: magna movet stomacho fastidia, Hor. Transf. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*: ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, id. In *plur.*: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. 2. *scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride*: ex eorum (divitiorum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant, Cic. In *plur.*: nonne fuit satius tristes Amaryllidis iras atque superba pati fastidia? Virg.

fastigātus, a, um, *Part.* [fastigo]. ‖ Adj.: *sloping to a point, sloping down*: collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes.

fastigium, ii, *n.* [fastigo] *a slope, declivity, descent*: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastig.o vergebat, Caes. ‖ Meton. in arch. *a pediment, the gable end of a roof* (v. Smith's Ant. 176). fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv.: evade ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Fig.: operi tanquam fastigium imponere, Cic. 2 *the extreme part, extremity, whether above or below.* (1) *top, height, summit*: colles pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. (2) *depth*: foruitan et scrobibus quae alci fastigia quaeras, Virg. ‖‖ *the highest point* or *degree, the most exalted rank* or *dignity*: quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribunicius consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv.: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 2. In gen. *dignity, rank, condition*: (M. Laetorio) curulio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv.: tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. 3. *a leading* or *chief point, head* in a discourse; a *principal sort* or *kind* (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *faîte.*)

fastigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to slope, to bring* or *raise to a point*: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Plin. In *part. perf.*: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus, fastigatam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv.

fastus, a, um, *adj.* [from root FAS, "to bind," v. fas] used only in agreement with dies, I i t. *a fixed day, a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court-day* (*opp.* nefasti, v. nefastus): ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. ‖ More commonly *absol.* fasti, orum, *m. plur.*: Cn. Flavius fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton.: *a table* or *book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events*, etc., *a calendar, almanac*: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis sulis sustulissent, id.: fastos correxit (Caesar), Suet.: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 175).

fastus, ūs, *m. scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: fastus inest pulcris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov.: aspice primum, quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus, Hor. [The root FAS in this word seems to be different from FAS "to bind."]

fastus, uum, *a calendar*: (v. fastus, no. II.)

fātālis, e, *adj.* [fatum] *pertaining to fate, ordained by fate or destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal*: fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, Cic.: dese, i. e. *the Fates*, Ov.:

fiburi, *f. e.* Sibyllini, Liv. ‖ Esp. in a bad sense, *dangerous, destructive, deadly*: telum, Virg.: monstrum, Hor.

fātāliter, *adv. according to fate, fatally*: Cic. Ov.

fātĕor, fassus [fari] 2. v. a. dep. *to confess, own, acknowledge*. Constr. with *acc.* and *infin.*; rarely with the *acc.*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.* and *infin.*: si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic.; qui se debere fateantur, Caes. With *acc.*: sensus suos, Ov.: paupertatem, id. With *de*: quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. *Absol.*: leno sum, fateor, Ter. ‖ Meton.: *to discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare): utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov.: mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. ‖‖ *Pass.*: hunc (agrum) excipere nonnimatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic.

fātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum cano] *foretelling fate, prophesying, prophetic*: os, Ov.

fātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophesying, prophetic*: sortes, Ov.

fātĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum dico] *that predicts fate, prophesying, prophetic*: vates, Virg.: Themis, Ov. Subst.: fatidicus, *a prophet*: Cic.

fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fatum fero] *that brings death, deadly, destructive*: sonat una fatifer arcus, Virg.

fātĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fatigo] *weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo): equorum atque hominum, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *jest, banter*: qui quum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Mstr.

fātĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to *weary*, tire, *fatigue*; *to vex, harass*: (milites) magno aestu fatigati, Caes.: Romani multo ante labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall.: aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv.: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic.: venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to weary, importune, chide*; *to plague, torment, vex*: punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, *to reprove*, Cic.: prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae Vestam? Hor.: die noctuque fatigare animum, Sall.: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out, pass*. Virg.: (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de profectione domum dimittit, Sall. [Usu. derived from fatim "sufficiently" and ago: but the first part of the word prob. contains the same root as fat-iscor.]

fātĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum loquor] *declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic*. Subst.: *a prophet, a prophetess* (rare): Carmenta mater, Liv.

fātim, *adv. sufficiently*: acc. to Serv. from fatis (= satis), from which also comes affatim.

fātisco, 3. *v. n.* (**fatiscor**, Lucr.) [fat-iscor, same root as χαν in χάλνω, to yawn, gape] *to open in chinks or clefts, to gape or crack, to split*: (naves) rimis fatiscunt, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, decrease*: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac.

fatua, ae, *f.* v. fatuus.

fātŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatuus] *foolishness, silliness, fatuity* (rare): Cic.

fātum, i, n. [FA root of for] *a prophetic declaration, an oracle, prediction* (rare): Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic.: fatis, omnibus oraculisque portendere, Liv.: Siculisne resideret arvis oblitus fatorum, Virg. ‖ *destiny, fate*; in philosophical language, *the eternal, immutable law of nature*: fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri, Cic.: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, id. In *plur.*: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. ‖ 2. *the will* or *determination of the gods*: heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris fata Phrygum, Virg. ‖ 3. Meton.: *that which causes the fate* of a person or thing: Ilio tria fuisse audivi fata, quae illi forent exitio, Pl. ‖‖ Esp.: *bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap*: abditi in tabernaculis suum fatum querebantur, Caes.: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Freq. for *death*: sic Hortensii vox extincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Sometimes in *plur.*: jamdudum paecas, si mea fata petis, Ov. ‖ 2. Meton.: *that which causes destruction*: duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic.

fātus, a, um, *Part.* [for].

fātŭus, a, um, *adj. foolish, silly, simple* (stronger than stultus): non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens ea, Cic.: mores, Pl. ‖ Subst. fatuus, i, *m.* and fatua, ae, *f. a fool or jester*; kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Sen. (Hence It. *fado*; Fr. *fade, fat.*)

fauces, ium, *f. plu.* (in the poets also sometimes in the *abl. sing.*: fauce, Ov.: Hor.) *the throat, pharynx, gullet*: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin.: sitis fauces urit, Hor.: laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. Fig.: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, Cic. Meton.: lupus fauce improba incitatus, *i. e. voracity*, Phaedr. ‖ Transf. of places: *a narrow way, narrow outlet, defile, pass*: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic.: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. ‖ 2. *a chasm, gulf, abyss*: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic.

faustē, *adv. favourably, fortunately*: ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic.

faustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [faustus] *good fortune, happiness*; personified as a goddess: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor.

faustus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. contr. from faves-tus from favor, favos, like hones-tus from honos, etc.] *favourable*; hence *of favourable omen, fortunate, auspicious, lucky* (rare): ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl.: omen, Liv.: o nox illa fausta huic urbi! Cic.

fautor (also uncontr. **fāvītor**, Pl. and Cic.), ōris, *m.* [faveo] *a favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron*. With *gen.*: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic.: fautor et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv. With *dat.*: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Planci) honori videremur esse favitores, Cic. *Absol.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, *applauders*, Pl.

fautrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a patroness, protectress*. With *gen.*: regio fautrix suorum, Cic. With *dat.*: Thais nostrae omni est fautrix familiae, Ter.

fāvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2. *v. n. to be favourable, to be well disposed or inclined towards, to favour, promote, befriend, protect*. With *dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes.: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic.: rebus Gallicis, Caes.: favere et plaudere ingentis sepultis, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic. *Absol.* (rare): si favet alma Pales, Ov.: dum favet nox et Venus, Hor. ‖ Esp. in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, favere linguis, rarely lingua, ore, etc., *to speak good words* or *to abstain from evil words*; hence *to keep still, be silent*: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut faverent linguis imperabatur, Cic.: favete linguis, Hor. ‖ 2. *to applaud*: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv.

favilla, ae, *f. glowing ashes, embers*: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr.: neque jam cineres ejectatamque favillam ferre potest, Ov. ‖ 2. *the still glowing ashes of the dead*: tibi tu calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam vatis amici, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *a spark, beginning, origin*: haec est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. [Perh. an irregular dimin. from fax, fac-is: on the interchange of *c* and *v*, see the letter C, no. n. g.] (Hence It. *falavesca* instead of *favalesca*; Sp. *fuisca*.)

fāvītor, ōris, v. fautor.

Favōnius, ii, *m.* [faveo] *the west wind*, also called Zephyrus, *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation*: Cic.: Hor.

fāvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *favour, goodwill, inclination, partiality*, esp. of a party: qui rumore et (ut ipsi loquuntur) favore populi tenetur et ducitur, Cic.: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. ‖ *acclamation, applause*, at theatrical and other exhibitions: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic.

favōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor] *in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable*: oratio, Tac.: eloquentia, Quint.

favōrābiliter, *adv. with applause* or *approbation, favourably*: Suet.

favus, i, *m.* [σ-χαβίσ] *a honeycomb*: Cic.: Virg. (Hence It. *favo*.)

fax, fācis, *f.* *orig. a bundle of sticks for burning*, hence, *a torch, flambeau, link*: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jacisbant, Caes.: ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstinxi, Cic. Esp. *the torch carried before the bride on her way home*, usually made of white-thorn, or pine: Pl.: Virg., hence, faces nuptiales, Cic. Hence, Meton.: *a wedding, marriage*: face nuptiali digna, Hor. Also in funeral processions: Virg. Hence: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, *between marriage and death*, Prop. (v. Smith's Ant. 176). 2. *the light* of the heavenly bodies (poet.): canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. 3. *a fiery meteor, shooting-star*: tum facibus visis coelestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Graeci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *anything that inflames* or *incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction*: me torret face mutua Calais, *flame of love*, Hor.: iral fax, Lucr.: dicendi faces, *fire of eloquence*, Cic.: omnium incendiorum fax, *instigator*, id.: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. (Hence It. *fagotto*; Sp. *fogote*; Fr. *fagot*; Eng. *faggot*.)

faxim, faxo, v. facio.

febrĭcĭla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [febris] *a slight fever* (rare): febriculam habere, Cic.

febris, is (*acc. sing.* febrem and febrim: *abl.* most freq. febri), *f.* [for ferbis, from ferveo] *a fever*: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic.: aestu febrique jactari, id. In *plur.*: opella forensis adducit febres, Hor. ‖. Fig.: *a source of uneasiness, torment*: nunc certe scio, hoc febrim tibi esse, Pl.

Februa, orum, *n.* v. februum.

Februālis, e, v. februum.

Februārius, ii, *m.*, or **Februarius mensis** [februum], *the month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held) *February*; until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Ov.: Cic.

Februāta, ae, v. februum.

Februlis, e, v. februum.

februm, i, *n.* in the Sabine lang. *a purgation*. Hence Februa, orum, *n. plu. the Roman festival of purification and expiation* (the Lupercalia), *celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februata, *surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival*; Februatus, *the festival itself*; and Februus, *a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival*: Varr.: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov.

fĕcĭālis, v. fetialis.

fēcundē, *adv. fruitfully*: Plin.

fēcunditas, ātis, *f.* [fecundus] *fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity*: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: agrorum, id.: mulieris, id.

2. Meton.: *plenty, abundance*: Gallorum tantae fecunditatis juventus fuit, Just. ‖. Fig.: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style*, Cic.

fēcundo, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make fruitful, to fertilize*: viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg.

fēcundus (incorrectly foecundus), a, um, *adj. fruitful, fertile* (of plants and animals): foecundus agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic.: Amathus metallis, Ov.: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. 2. Meton.: *rich, abundant, abounding in*: fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor.: fons, *copious*, Ov.: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. 3. *making fruitful, fertilizing*: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, *the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the* luperci, *and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness*, Ov. ‖. Fig.: *fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant*: ab Anaxagora Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic.: culpae secula, Hor. [*Fe-cundus*, from root FE, same as FU or FI, "produce, bring forth," which occurs in Gr. φύω, Lat. *fui*, perf. of sum, and *fieri*: hence *fe-tus, fe-mina, fe-nus*, and probably *fe-lix*.]

fel, fellis, *n.* [same word as χολ-ή] *the gall-bladder, gall, bile*: gallinaceum, Cic. 2. *any poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov.: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. ‖. Fig. (poet.) *bitterness, acrimony, animosity*: amor et mollе et fellе est fecundissimus, Pl. 2. *anger, wrath*: hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg.

fēles, is, *f. a cat*: Aegyptil quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *a thief, robber*: feles virginalis, *girl-thief*, Pl.

fēlĭcātus, a, um, v. filicatus.

fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [felix] *fruitfulness, fertility* (in this sense rare): felicitas major Babyloniae Seleuciae, Plin. ‖. *happiness, felicity*: neque quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. 2. *good fortune, luck, success*: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. In *plur.*: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic.

fēlĭcĭter, *adv. fruitfully, abundantly*: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. ‖. *auspiciously, favourably*: ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter evenīret, Cic. In wishes and exclamations: *good luck!*: feliciter, succlamant, Phaedr. 2. *luckily, happily*: omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic.: qui te feliciter attulit Eurus, Ov. *Sup.*: bella cum finitimis feliciissime multa gessit, Cic.

fēlix, īcis, *adj.* [root FE: v. fecundus] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: rami feliciores, Hor.: felicior regio, Ov. ‖. Meton.: *of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious*: quod tibi mihique sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv.: o dea sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, Virg. 2. *lucky, happy, fortunate, successful*: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr.: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic.: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. With *gen.*: o te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor.: felices operum dies, Virg. With *inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *more successful*, id.

fēlix, īcis, v. filix.

fēmella, ae, *f. dim.* [femina] *a young female, a girl*: Cat.

fēmen, ĭnis, v. femur.

fēmĭna, ae, *f.* [root FE: v. fecundus] lit. *one who brings forth*; hence, *a female*: of human beings, *a woman*: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae ordiar, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. 2. Of animals, usu. as *adj.*: *a female, she*: (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic.: piscis, Ov.

fēmĭnālia, ĭum, *n. plu.* [femur] *coverings for the thighs*: Suet.

fēmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] *womanish, effeminate*: sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, poet. Cic.

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine*: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat feminеae sortis, *of the female sex*, Ov.: amor, *love for a woman*, id.: poena, *inflicted on a woman*, Virg.: Calendae, *the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. ‖. *womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: pectus, Ov.: amor praedae, Virg.

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in gramm. *of the feminine gender*: nomen, Varr.: quae feminina positione mares significant, Quint.

fēmur, ŏris *or* ĭnis (the latter from a nom. femen, mentioned as existing by Prisc.), *n. the thigh*: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic.: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. "Fem-ur, prob. same as our *ham*: on the interchange of *f* and *h*, see the letter F.]

fēnebris (foen.), e, *adj.* [fenus] *pertaining to interest* or *usury*: quum multis fenebribus legibus constricta avaritia esset, Liv.: pecunia, *lent on interest*, Suet.

fēnĕrātio (foen.), ōnis, *f.* [fenero] *a lending on interest, usury*: haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et fenerationem, Cic.

fēnĕrāto (foen.), *adv. with interest*: illam mecastor fenerato abstuleti, Pl.

fēnĕrātor (foen.), ōris, m. [feneror] *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer*: Cic.: Hor.

fēnĕror (foen.), atus, 1. v. *a. dep., or* **fenero**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fenus] *to lend on interest*: binis centesimis feneratus est, *at* 2 *per cent.* (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), Cic. 2. *to drain by usury*: dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, id. ‖ Fig.: neque beneficium feneramur, *trade in benefits*, id.: feneratum istuc beneficium ubi pulcre dices, *richly repaid, rewarded*, Ter.

fēnestra, ae, *f. an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window* (respecting their construction, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. 144 a. v. *domus*): neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Pl.: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic.: bifores, Ov.: juncta, *closed*, Hor.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, *loop-holes*, Cæs.: concludere in fenestram firmiter, *the window-recess*, Pl.: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, *a large opening*, Virg. Poet.: *a hole in the ear*: natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestræ arguerint, Juv. ‖ Fig.: *an opening, opportunity*: hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter.

fēnĕus (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *of hay* (rare): homines foeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *figures stuffed with hay*, like our *men of straw*, Cic.

fēnĭlia (foen.), ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *a haylof*: Virg.

fēnisĕca (foen.), ae, v. fenisex.

fēnisex (foen.), ĕcis (also feniseca, ae, Pers.), m. [fenum seco] *a mower*: Varr. Poet.: *countryman, rustic*: Pers.

fēnum (foen.), i, *n. hay*: Varr.: fenum alios alebat esse oportere, *dolts*, Cic. Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. (Hence It. *fieno*; Fr. *foin*.)

fēnus (foen.), ŏris, n. [root FE: v. fecundus] 1 lit. *what is produced, or gained from anything, proceeds*; esp. *interest on money lent*: idem pecunias his fenori dabat, *on interest*, Cic.: dives positis in fenore nummis, Hor. ‖ Meton. *capital lent on interest* (rare): fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. ‖‖ In gen.: *gain, profit, advantage*: terra reddit quod accepit, alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, id.

fēnusculum (foen.), i, *n. dim.* [fenus] *low interest*: Pl.

fĕra, ae, *f.* [ferus] *a wild animal, wild beast*: immani et vastæ insidens belluæ, quocumque vult, inflectit illam ferum, Cic.: multa in ea silva (Herculis) genera ferarum nasci constat, Cæs. Of a sea-monster: Ov. Of the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear*: magna minorque feræ, id.

fĕrācĭter, adv. *fruitfully*: velut ab stirpibus lætius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv.

fĕrālis, e, *adj.* [etymol. dub.: acc. to Varro from fĕro, though the quantity of the *e* is different; in Ovid, however, the subst. Feralia, v. infra, has a short *e*] *pertaining to the dead or to corpses*: tu tamen exstincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. 2. *pertaining to the* Feralia, or *festival of the dead* (celebrated annually on the 10th of February): tunc, quum ferales præteriere dies, id. 3. *Subst.* feralia, ium, *n. plu.* (v. *no.* 2): Cic.: Liv. ‖ Meton.: *deadly, fatal, dangerous*: tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov.: annus, Tac.

fĕrax, ācis [fero] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: terræ, Lucr.: agri, Cic. With *gen.*: Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. With *abl.*: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Virg. ‖ Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic.

fercŭlum, i, *n.* [contr. from ferculum, from fero] *that on which any thing is carried, a frame, litter, bier*, for carrying the spolia, the images of the gods, *etc.*, in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. ‖ *a dinner tray, a course or service*; also, *a single dish*: ubi multa de magna superesset fercula coena, Hor.

fĕrē, *adv. nearly, almost, about*: fere sexennis, Pl.: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter.: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic.: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, Cæs.: semper fere, Cic.: tantum fere, *almost only*, id. 2. Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligit, *almost nothing, i. e. very little*, id.: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Cæs. 3. As a mere enclitic, to throw emphasis on the preceding word; equivalent to our *very*: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *on this very point*, Liv. ‖ *in general, for the most part, usually*: quod non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Cæs.: qui timent his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. *Pleon.* with *plerumque* or *plerique*: hic solebamus fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter.: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic.

fĕrentārius, ii, m. *a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles*: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. Fig.: *one who is active or ready*: illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, *a friend ready to assist*, Pl.

fĕretrum, i, *n.* = φέρετρον, *a litter, bier*, etc.: pure Lat. ferculum: jamque rogum quassasque faces feretrumque parabant, *bier*, Ov.

fĕriæ, arum, *f. plu. holidays, festivals*: (respecting them, v. Smith's Ant. 177): Cic. Transf.: præstare Herculi longas ferias, *peace*, Hor. Comically: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *keep hunger-holidays, fast*, Pl. [*Fer-iae, fes-tus*, and *fes-tivus* prob. connected with the root which appears in the Gr. χαίρω: on the interchange of χ and *f*, see the letter F.] (Hence It. *fiera*; Fr. *foire*.)

fĕrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [ferior]. ‖ Adj.: *keeping holiday, disengaged, at leisure*: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. Of things (rare): machaera feriata, *unemployed, idle*, Pl.

ferīna, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), [ferus] *the flesh of wild animals, game, venison*: Virg.

ferīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wild beasts*: vultus, Ov.: caro, Sall.: lac, Virg.

fĕrĭo, 4. v. *a. to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust*: forca, *to knock*, Pl.: parietem, Cic.: murum arietibus, Sall.: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, *cuts to pieces*, Virg. Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, *touch*, Hor. *Absol.*: occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg. Of things: his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, Cic.: feriuntque summos fulgura montes, Hor. Poet.: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, Ov.: ferit aethera clamor, Virg. 2. *Esp. to give a death-blow, to slay, kill*: securi feriri, Cic.: aprum, Ov. Hence of *slaughtering* for sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. Whence the phrase, foedus ferire, *to make a covenant* or *treaty*: is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. ‖ Fig.: quae faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, *hits, affects*: verba palato, *to bring out, speak*, Hor. 2. *to cozen, cheat, gull*: ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Pl. [*Fer-io* prob. contains the same root as FERD "strike," in *offendo* and *defendo*.] (Hence It. *fiedere*; Sp. *herir*.)

fĕrior, atus, 1. v. *n. dep.* [feriae] *to rest from work, keep holiday* (usu. in the *Part.* q. v.): male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unseasonable time*, Hor.

fĕritas, ātis, *f.* [ferus] *wildness, savageness, roughness*: ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic.: tauri, Ov. ‖ Meton. of things: Scythici loci, id.

fermē, *adv.* [a strengthened form of fere] *nearly, almost, about*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl.: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv.: erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, Cæs. 2. With negatives to limit or qualify them: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, *almost not, i. e. scarcely*, Cic.: nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 3. As a mere enclitic to give emphasis to another word; equiv. to our *very*: jam fermc

morians me vocat, *just dying*, Ter. ‖ *generally, usually, for the most part*: quod ferme evenit, Cic.: ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall.

fermento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fermentum] *to cause to rise or ferment*; in pass. *to rise, ferment*: Plin.

fermentum, i, *n.* [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo] *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast*: Plin.

2. *a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer* (so translated by some, but it seems more probable that this is an error, and that the referenbe is to *yeast*, used in fermenting the juice of acrid fruits; or it may be a false reading for frumentum, indicating the use of beer): Virg. ‖ Fig.: *anger, passion* (poet. and rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Pl. Also of the *cause of anger* or *vexation*: accipe, et istuli fermentum tibi habe, Juv.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *irreg. v. a.* (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: tetuli, *etc.*, Pl. and Ter. *passim*; [tuli and tetuli are perf. forms of tollo; latum is the euphonic form of tlatum, which is kindr. with τλάω, τλητός] *to bear, carry, bring*: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. 2. *to set in motion, lead, conduct, drive*: coelo supinas si tuleris manus, *raisest*, Hor.: castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, *to put the standards in motion, to break up*, Caes.: vagos gradus, Ov. *Absol.*: quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove*, Caes. 3. With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively, *to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush*; and of things, *to flow, mount, run down*, etc.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic.: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *were rushing panic-struck*, Caes. 4. *to carry off, take away by force*: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. So esp. in the phrase, ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle: v. ago. 5. *to bear, produce, yield*: quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. 6. *to bear offspring*: ignorans rurum ventrem ferre, *to be pregnant*, Liv.: quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, *had borne*, Sil. 7. *to bring* as an offering: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg. 8. *to get, receive, acquire, obtain*: quodvis pete munus, ut illud, me tributente, feras, Ov.: plus poscente ferent, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to bear, carry, bring*: ille finis Apollo alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv.: quum suis auxilium ferre non possent, Caes.

2. *to move, to bring, to lead, conduct, drive, raise*: cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? *to what am I bringing myself?* Ov.: so, animus fert, with *inf.*: *my mind is disposed, I design*: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, id. 3. *to carry off take away*: annis fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. 4. *to bear, bring forth, produce*: nasc aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. 5. *to bear away, to get, obtain, receive*: centuriam, tribus, *to get their votes*, Cic.: suffragia, Suet. (*cf. no.* 10): eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. 6. *to bear, support; to put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure*: ad laborem ferendum, id.: Ariovistus tantam arrogantiam sumserat, ut ferendus non videretur, id. 7. With adverbs, *to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit*: haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, Liv. So, prae se ferre, *to show, manifest, display, make no secret of*: cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor: secutum me esse prae me fero, Cic. 8. Of discourse, *to report, relate, make known, assert, say*: haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. Esp. in third pers. plu. without any expressed subject = Fr. *on dit, they say*; and *pass.*: usu. with *infin.* or *absol.*: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic.

9. *to give out, to pass off, to profess oneself*; and *reflect. to pass for, to pass current*: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. 10. Polit. and jurid. *t. t.*: suffragium *or* sententiam ferre, *to give a vote, to vote*: Cic. (ii) legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, *or absol.*: *to propose a law*, etc.: id. (iii) ferre judicem, *to offer or propose to the defendant as judge*: id. Hence judicem alicui ferre, *to propose a judge to*, i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue a* person: Liv. 11. Mercant. *t. t. to enter in a ledger or account book*: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *set down as paid*, Cic. 12. Of abstract subjects: *to require, demand, render necessary*: *to allow, permit, suffer*: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id.: si vestra voluntas feret, id. [This root occurs in all the kindred languages: Gr. φέρω; Germ. *bakren, fahren*; Eng. *bear*, etc.]

fĕrōcĭa, ae, *f.* [ferox] *untamed spirit, high spirit, fierceness*. In a good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. ‖ In a bad sense: *savageness, ferocity, haughtiness*: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic.

fĕrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wild or untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness*. In a good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. ‖ In a bad sense: *savageness, ferocity, haughtiness*: ferocitatem reprimere, id.

fĕrōcĭter, *adv. courageously, bravely*: strenue et ferociter facta in bello, Liv. *Comp.*: Sall. *Sup.*: Liv. ‖ *fiercely, savagely, haughtily*: aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic.: dictae sententiae, Liv. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: Curt.

fĕrōcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferox] *somewhat fierce* (rare): quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Auct. B. Afr.

fĕrox, ōcis, *adj.* [ferus]. In a good sense: *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited*: natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat, Sall.: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike*, Cic. *Sup.*: globus ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. ‖ In a bad sense: *savage, headstrong, untameable, haughty, insolent*: equi indomiti, feroces, Pl.: aper, Virg.: patribus ferox esse, *haughty towards the senators*, Liv. *Comp.*: victoria civilis ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. With *gen.*: linguae feroces, Tac. With *inf.*: ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese, Pl.

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum] *an implement or tool made of, or shod with iron*, esp. agricultural: agrestia, Liv.: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic.

ferrārĭa, ae, *f.* [ferrarius] *an iron mine, iron works*: Caes.: Liv.

ferrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *pertaining to iron*: fabri, *blacksmiths*, Pl.

ferrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [ferratus] *furnished with iron*: of slaves who are *ironed*, or *fettered*: Pl.

ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *furnished, covered, or shod with iron*: hasta, Liv.: sudes, Virg.: agmina, *clad in armour*, Hor. ‖ Subst.: ferrati, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* milites), *soldiers in armour*: Tac.

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of iron, iron*: Britanni utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro nummo, Caes. Poet.: ferrea telorum seges, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel*: qui virtutem durum et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, Cic.: praecordia, Ov.: os ferreum, *unfeeling, impudent*, Cic.: ferrea secula, *the iron age*, Tib. 2. *firm, rigid, unyielding, immoveable*: (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv.

ferrĭcrĕpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum crepo] *clanking like irons or fetters*: Pl.

ferrītĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [ferrum tero] *a place where irons or fetters gall*: comically for ergastulum: Pl.

ferrītĕrus, i, *m.* [id.] *a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons or fetters*: Pl.

ferrītrĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from ferrum, τρίβω, tero] *iron-galled*, i. e. *with fetters*: comically of slaves: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Pl.

ferrūgĭnĕus (also ferrūginus, Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* [ferrugo] *of the colour of iron-rust, dusky*: cymba, Virg.

ferrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ferrum; like aerugo from aes] *iron-rust*: Plin. 2. Meton.: *the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red* (rubigo) *or dusky colour*: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov.: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, Virg.

ferrum, i, *n. iron*: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. Fig.: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, *etc.*: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. ‖ Meton: any iron instrument:

a plough: ferro scindimus aequor, Virg.: *a spade*: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor.: *an axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro pinus, id.: *a dart*: petita ferro belua, id.: *the tip of an arrow*: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov.: *an iron stylus*: laeva tenet ferrum, id.: *hair-scissors*: solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, id.: *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Esp. *a sword*: Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic.: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes. So ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: hostium urbes agrique [ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. 2. *battle, war, force of arms*: decernere ferro, Cic.

ferrūmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ferrumen] *to cement, solder, bind*: Plin. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminant, *they glue their lips together*, Pl.

fertilis, e, *adj.* [fero] *bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile*. Absol.: agri optimi et fertiles, Cic. *Comp.*: uberius solum fertiliorem segetem, Quint. *Sup.*: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. With *gen.*: tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. 2. Fig.: *abundant, productive*: fertile pectus habes, Ov. ‖. *that makes fruitful, fertilising*: deus (*i. e. Ceres*), id.

fertilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fertilis] *fruitfulness, fertility, abundance*: loci, Caes. Of animals: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov.

fertus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *fertile*: poet. ap. Cic. Or.

ferŭla, ae, *f. certain plants, the pith of which is combustible; whence it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven*: Plin. ‖. Meton.: *a rod*: Hor.: Juv. 2. *a goad*: Ov.

ferus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with θήρ, Aeol. φήρ] *wild* (of animals and plants): quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic.: fructus, Virg. 2. Meton. of places: silvae, Hor. 3. Subst. *a wild animal, wild beast* (poet.): of *lions*: Phaedr.: of a *boar*: id.: of *horses*: Virg.: of a *goat*: id. ‖. Fig.: *wild, rude, uncivilised, savage, barbarous, cruel*: nulla gens est neque tam immansueta neque tam fera, Cic.: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov.: diluvies, Hor.

ferŭ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [ferveo] *to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt*: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Pl. In the *part. perf.*: pix fervefacta, *melted pitch*, Caes.

fervefactus, a, um, *Part.* [fervefacio].

fervens, entis, *Part.* [ferveo]. ‖. Adj.: *boiling hot, glowing, burning*: aqua, Cic.: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, Caes. ‖. Fig. *hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous*: fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente ferventior plerumque est, Cic.: quale fuit Caesi rapido ferventius ammi ingenium, *impetuous*, Hor.

ferventer, *adv. hotly, warmly*: ferventer loqui, Coel. in Cic.

fervĕo, bŭi, 2. v. n. (also fervo, q. v.) *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow*: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, *steam, smoke*, Hor. 2. *to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth*: opere omnis semita fervet, Virg. ‖. Fig. *to burn* or *glow, to be heated* or *agitated, to rage, rave*: usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, Cic.: fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *rages*, Hor.: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *glows, is carried on briskly*, Virg. [Same root as Gr. θέρω, θέρος, θερμός, etc.; Eng. *warm*.]

fervesco, 3. v. n. incep. [ferveo] *to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot*: possentne serius fervescere, Pl. Fig.: quom (animus) fervescit (ira), Lucr.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *boiling hot, burning, fiery*: quarta pars mundi (*i. e.* ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic.: sol, Lucr. *Comp.*: merum, Hor. *Sup.*: tempus diei, Curt. ‖. Fig.: *fiery, passionate, vehement, impetuous, violent*: florente juventa fervidus, Hor.: mortis fraternae fervidus ira, Virg.: praepropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv.: dicta, Virg.

fervo, fervi, 3. v. n. (acc. to Quint. an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virgil.) [on etym. v. ferveo] *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow*: sol fervit, Gell. Poet. *to boil up, foam, rage*: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis fervere, Virg. 2. *to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth*: Marte fervere Leucaten, id. ‖. Fig.: *to burn* or *glow, to be heated* or *agitated, to rage, rave*: quum fervit maxime, Ter.

fervor, ōris, *m.* [ferveo] *violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting*: mundi ille fervor purior, periucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic.: caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. In *plur.*: medii fervores, *noonday heat*, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: quum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveterarit, Cic.: pectoris, Hor.: maris, *an unsafe condition* (caused by pirates), Cic.

fescennīni, orum, *m. plu.* [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] *fescennine verses, fescennines*: nuptiales, Sen. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 178.) Also as *adj.*: fescennini versus, Liv.

fessus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with fatigo, fatiscor] *wearied, tired, exhausted*: *worn out, weak, feeble, infirm*: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall.: de via fessus, Cic.: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. With *gen.* (poet.): fessi rerum, *worn out by misfortunes*, Virg. Of things: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv.: fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, Virg.: (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos corporis artus, *diseased*, Hor.

festĭnans, antis, *Part.* [festino]. ‖. Adj.: *hasty, in haste*: Cic.

festĭnanter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly*. *Comp.*: Tac.

festĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [festino] *a hastening, haste, speed*: quid hasc tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic.: praematura, Liv. In *plur.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic.

festĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [festinus.] ‖. Neutr.: *to hasten, make haste, be quick*: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. ‖. Act.: *to hasten, hurry, accelerate*. With *infin.*: componere lites, Hor. With *acc.*: ni id festinaret, Sall.: festinare fugam, Virg. *Pass.*: ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac.: nec virgines festinantur, *are not married too early*, id.

festīnus, a, um, *adj.* [festus, old part. of fero, sscr. in infestus] *hasty, hastening, quick, speedy* (poet.): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov.: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg.

festīvē, *adv. joyously, delightfully, gaily*: in loco festive summa festive accepti, Pl. 2. *humorously, facetiously, wittily*: festive agere fabellam, Cic. As a particle of assent: quare *bene* et *praeclare* quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: *belle* et *festive* nimium saepe nolo, id.

festīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [festivus] *festive gaiety, festivity*: Pl. As a word of endearment: mi animula, mea vita, mea festivitas, *my joy, my delight*, id. ‖. *complaisance, kindness*: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. ‖‖. *humour, pleasantry*: quum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic.: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, *plays upon words*, id.

festīvus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive*: ludi, Pl.: festivissimum convivium, Just. ‖. Meton. *agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty*: inculenta atque festiva femina, Pl.: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic.: quod te isti faciem et festivum putant, *agreeable, dear*, Ter. 2. Of speech: *humorous, pleasantly witty*: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic.

festūca, ae, *f.* [perh. connected with ferio and fustis] *a stalk, stem, blade*: Plin. ‖. *a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission* (called also vindicta): quid? eam ingenua an festuca facta e serva libera est? Pl.

festum, i, *n.* [festus] *a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, a feast* (poet.): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. In *plur.*: Hor.

festus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with feriae, *q. v.*] *pertaining to holidays, solemn, public, festal*: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque sollennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: fronde, Virg.: dapes, Hor.

‖. *festive, cheerful, joyous* (rare). In exclamations of joy: O festus dies hominis, Ter.

fētiāles, ium, *m. plu. a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war*: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 178.)

fētiālis, e, *adj. pertaining to the* fetiales: jus, quo bella indicerentur, quod per se justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, Cic.

fētūra (foet.), ae, *f.* [fetus] *a bringing forth, bearing, breeding*: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, Virg. ‖. Meton. *young, offspring, brood*: alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, Cic.

fētus (foet.), a, um, *adj.* [root FE: v. fecundus] *pregnant, breeding*: lenta salix feto pecori, Virg.: vulpes, Hor. 2. Transf. *fruitful, productive*: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. 3. In gen. *filled, full*: machina feta armis, Virg. ‖. *that has brought forth, newly-delivered*: feta truculentior ursa, Ov.: lupa, Virg.

fētus (foet.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching*, etc.: quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, Cic. 2. Of plants: *a bearing, producing*: quae frugibus atque baccis terrae fetu profunduntur, id. ‖. Meton. *young ones, offspring, progeny, brood*: cervae lactens fetus, *a fawn*, Ov.: quis (paveat), Germania quos horrida parturit fetus? *the German brood*, Hor. 2. Of plants: *fruit, produce*: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.: arbutei fetus, Ov. 3. Fig.: neo ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth*, Cic.

fī, *interj. pah! foh!* at a bad smell: fi, fi, foetet! Pl.

fībra, ae, *f.* [perh. connected with fides, *a string*] *a fibre, filament*, in plants or animals: viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, Cic.: pericontes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. ‖. *entrails*: caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id.

fībŭla, ae, *f.* [contr. fr. figibula, from figo] *a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace*, etc.: fibula vestem, vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Ov.: trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, *braces*, Caes.

fīcēdŭla, ae, *f.* [ficus] *the titlark, fig-pecker or becafico*: Juv.

fīcēdŭlenses, ium, *m. plu.* [ficedula] *a comic name for a class of soldiers*: Pl.

fictē, *adv. feignedly, fictitiously*: ficte et simulate, Cic.

fictĭlis, e, *adj.* [fictus, fingo] *lit. shaped, fictile*: esp. *made of clay, earthen*: si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. ‖. Subst. fictile, is, and more freq. fictilia, ium, *n. plu. an earthen vessel*: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov.

fictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fingo] *a making, fashioning, forming, formation*: Furium, veterem poëtam, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujuscemodi vocum fictionibus, Gell. ‖. Esp. *a feigning, counterfeiting*: in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. ‖‖. In rhetor. and law: *an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition*: adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, quum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutuantur. Ea dicatur sane *fictio*, id.

fictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax*, etc., *an image-maker, statuary*: deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. ‖. Fig.: vitae agendae, Pl. 2. *a feigner, counterfeiter*: fandi fictor Ulixes, Virg.

fictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that forms or fashions*: Cic.

fictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*: Pl.

fictus, a, um, *Part.* [fingo]. ‖. Adj.: *feigned, fictitious, false*: in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic.: gemitus, Ov. Of persons: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false*, Hor. Subst.: fictum, i, *n. deception, fiction* (poet.): ficti pravique tenax, Virg.

fīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ficus] *a little fig*: Pl.

fīcŭlnĕus, a, um, *adj.* = ficulneus, *of the fig-tree*: truncus, Hor.

fīcŭlnus, a, um, *adj.* = ficulneus, *of the fig-tree*: truncus, Hor.

fīcus, i and us, *f.* (usually of the 2nd *declension*) *a fig-tree*: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. ‖. Meton. *the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: ficis victitamus aridis, Pl.: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor.: dum ficus prima calorque, *the first ripe fig*, i. e. *the beginning of autumn*, id. (Middle age Lat. *ficatum*, sc. jecur, properly, the liver of a goose fed with figs: cf. pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albae, Hor.: hence the word for liver in the Romance languages; It. *fegato*; Sp. *higado*; Fr. *foie*.)

fīdē, *adv. faithfully*: quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime propounntur, Cic.

fīdēī-commissum, i, *n. a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person*: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 179).

fīdēlĕ, *adv.* for fideliter, *faithfully, trustily*, etc.: fac fidele sis fidelia, Pl.

fīdēlĭa, ae, *f. an earthen vessel, pot*: Pl. Proverb.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit. *to whitewash two walls from one pot = to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. in Cic.

fīdēlis, e, *adj.* [fides] *that may be relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere*. *Absol.*: boni fidelesque socii, Liv.: socius multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic.: fidelissima conjux, id. With *dat.*: qui unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, id. With *in* and *acc.*: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. With *in* and *abl.*: in amicis fideles, Sall. Subst.: fidelis, is, *m. a trusty person, confidant*: si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. 2. Fig. of things: *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable*: lorica, Virg.: portus, Ov.

fīdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fidelis] *faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity*: simplicem praeterea et communem et consentientem eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic.: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl.

fīdēlĭter, *adv. faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly*: constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv.: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic.: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. *Comp.*: quo propior quisque est servitque fidelius aegro, Ov. *Sup.*: Plin. 2. *securely, strongly, firmly*: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic.

fīdens, entis, *Part.* [fido]. ‖. Adj.: *confident, courageous, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit, Cic. With *gen.*: fidens animi, Virg.

fīdenter, *adv. confidently, fearlessly, boldly*: timide fortasse signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic. *Comp.*: paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, id.

fīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [fidens] *confidence, self-confidence, boldness*: fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciae certa cum spe, collocavit, Cic.

fīdes, ēī (*gen. sing.* fidēī, Lucr.: also fide, Hor.: *dat.* fide, id.). *f.* [fido] *trust, faith, confidence, reliance, belief*: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Pl.: quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic.: ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. With a depend. clause: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, Cic. 2. Esp. *commercial credit*: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, Caes.: scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic.: res fidesque, *money and credit*, Pl. Fig.: segetis certa fides meae, *return*, Hor. ‖. Meton. *trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty*, etc.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Cic.: vir aequissimus, singulari fide, id.: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. Of things: quum Gabinii levitas omnem tabularum fidem reciperasset, *trustworthiness, credibility*, Cic. 2. In law: *good faith, sincerity*; hence, ex fide bona *or* bona fide, *in good faith*,

sincerely, honestly, conscientiously: id. (7. Smith's Ant. 60). ||§. *a promise, engagement, word*: Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id.: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dare, Caes.: fidem exsolvere, Liv.: fidem frangere, Cic.

2. Esp. *a promise of protection or security*; hence in gen. *protection, guardianship, care*: introduxi Vulturcium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection in the name of the public*, id.: si fides publica data esset, Sall.: fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfuturam, Liv.: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes.: di, obsecro vostram fidem! *your protection, help*, Pl.: pro deum fidem, Liv.

3. *a promise of obedience in return for protection, allegiance*: Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes.

fĭdes, is, and more freq. in *plur.* fides, ium, *f.* [σφίδη] *a gut-string, string* of a musical instrument: Prud. ||§. Meton.: *a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara*: fidibus canere praeclare, Cic.: dicere longum melos fidibus, Hor.: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, *i. e. to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry*, id. In the *sing.*: sume fidem et pharetram: fles manifestus Apollo, Ov. 2. *a constellation*, i. q. Lyra, *the Lyre*: cedit clara fides Cyllenia, Cic.

fĭdĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [fides cano] *a lute* or *lyre player*: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Poet. transf. *a lyric poet*: Latinus fidicen, Hor.

fĭdĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [fidicen] *a female lute* or *lyre player*: Pl.: Ter.

fĭdĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: ludus, Pl.

fĭdĭcŭla, ae, and more freq. fidicula, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [fides] *a small stringed instrument, a small lute* or *cithara*: quid si plectri fidiculas ferrent numerosae sonantes, Cic. ||§. *a sort of stringed instrument of torture*: Sen.: Suet.

fĭdo, fisus sum, 3. *v. n.* [same root as *veithu*] *to trust, confide, put confidence in*. With *dat.*: fidere nocti, Virg.: qui sibi fidit, Hor.: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. With *abl.*: arcu fisi Getae, Ov. With *dat.* or *abl.*: nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor.: suis rebus, Cic. With *inf.*: fidis manere poëtica mella te solum, Hor.

fĭdūcĭa, ae, *f.* [fido] *trust, confidence, reliance, assurance*: certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv.: spes atque fiducia, Caes.: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic.: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence*, Liv.

2 Also *abstl.* for fiducia sui, *self-confidence, boldness, courage*: omnes alacres et fiduciae plani ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. ||§. Meton. *trustiness*: quod meae concreditum est taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, ne enuntiarem cuiquam, Pl. 2. In law: property intrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, *a deposit*: si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 179.

fĭdūcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fiducia] legal *t. t. relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary*: Justin. ||§. In gen. *intrusted, given*, or *held in trust*: optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciariam dare, Liv.

fĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fido] *trusty, faithful, to be depended on, sure*: (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Pl.: amici, Hor.: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic.: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. ||§. Of things: *sure, certain, safe*: sures, Ov.: spes fidissima Tenerum, Virg.: pons validus et fidus, Tac.

figlĭnus, or uncontr. **figūlĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [figulus] *pertaining to a potter*: Plin.

figmentum, i, *n.* [root FIG, fingo] *a forming, formation*: verborum, Gell.

2. *a figure, image*: id. ||§. Esp. *a fiction*: Lact.

figo, xi, xum (*part. perf.* ficta, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix*: palum in parietem, Pl.: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic.: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected*, id.: clavos verticibus, Hor.: vestigia, *plants his steps*, Virg.: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, *hung up*, Cic.: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode*, Juv. 2. *to transpix, pierce*, hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. ||§. Fig. *to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle*: figit in virgine vultus, id. Of abstract things: ego omnia mea studia, in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. 2. *to taunt, rally*: adversarios, id.

figŭlārĭa, ae, *adj.* [figulus] *pertaining to a potter, potter's*: rota, Pl.

figŭlus, i, *m.* [root FIG, fingo] *a potter*: Plin. Poet. of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv.

figūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shape, figure, form*: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic.: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes.: figuras rettulit antiquas, Ov.: navium figura, Caes. 2. Esp. *the Epicurean atoms* or *molecular parts of bodies*: Lucr. 3. Poet. *a shade* or *phantom of the dead*: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg. ||§. Fig. *quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: majus et minus et aeque magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic.: occurrunt animo parvendi mille figurae, *kinds*, Ov. 2. In Gramm. *the form* of a word, *inflection*: Varr. 3. In rhetor. *a figure of speech*: Cic. (ii) Esp. *one which contains covert hints* or *allusions*: Suet.

figūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [figuro] *forming, fashioning; shape, form*: Plin. ||§. Fig. *imagination, fancy*: Quint. 2. *the form* of a word: Gell.

figūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [figuro]. ||§. Adj.: *formed, fashioned, shaped*: boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. Of speech, *figurative*: orationem figuratam, Quint.

figūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [figura] *to form, fashion, shape*: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. ||§. Fig.: os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, Hor. 2. Esp. *to imagine, fancy, picture*: inanes species animo, Curt. 3. *to adorn with rhetorical figures*: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint.

fīlātim, *adv.* [filum] *thread by thread*: filatim distrahere, Lucr.

fīlia, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* filiabus and filiis) *f.* [filius] *a daughter*: o matre pulcra filia pulcrior, Hor. In apposition: quum Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Filia familias, or filiafamilias; v. familia. 2. *female offspring, offshoot* (post.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor.

fīlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [filix] *adorned with fern*: paterae, *on which fern-leaves are engraved*, Cic.

fīlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [filia] *a little daughter*; educare aliquam pro filiola sua, Pl.: L. Paulius filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic.

fīlĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [filius] *a little son*: Pl.

fīlius, ii, *m. a son*: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. Filius familias, or filiusfamilias; v. familia. ||§. Meton.: terrae filius, *a son of mother earth, i. e. an obscure, mean person*: huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, id.: fortunae filius, *a child of fortune, fortune's favourite*, Hor. [Perh. from the root FU, FI or FE, which occurs in *φύ-ω, ἦ-ν, fo-cundus, etc.* (*q. v.*): the Greek *υἱός* perh. comes from the same root.] (Hence Sp. *hijo*.)

fīlix, icis, *f. fern*: Virg.: Hor. (Hence It. *felce*.)

fīlum, i, *n. a thread*: Virg.: Ov. Poet. *the thread of life* spun by the Fates: sororum filа trium, Hor. Proverb.: pendere filo (tenui), *to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger*: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. 2. Esp. *the fillet of wool* round the upper part of a flamen's cap; and in gen. *a priest's, fillet*: lanatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), *Audi, Juppiter*, inquit, Liv. ||§. Meton. *a string, cord, filament, fibre*: tractat inanuratae consona fila lyrae, *the strings*, Ov. 2. *outline, contour, form, shape*: forma quoque hinc solis debet flumque videri, Lucr.: mulieris, Pl. ||§. Fig.: of speech, *texture, sort*,

quality, nature, style: ego hospiti vestari et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, *of coarse texture*, Cic.: tenui deducta pollmata filo, Hor. (Hence It. Sp. *fila*; Fr. *file, défiler* "to go in a row behind one another," *défilé* "a narrow way," *profil.*)

fimbriae, arum, *f. plu.* [connected with fibra] *the extremity of anything*, esp. if separated into shreds and filaments; *a border, edge, fringe*: si quis in febre aut acuto morbo in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diduxit, Cels.: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, *the extremities of the curls*, Cic.

fimbriātus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae] *separated into shreds or filaments, fringed*: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet.

fimus, i, *m. dung, ordure, excrement*: Virg. ‖ Poet. for lutum, *dirt, mire*: id.

findo; fīdi, fissum, *3. v. a. to cleave, split, part, separate, divide*: hasta fisso transit praecordia ligno, Virg.: arbor agit rimas, et fissa cortice vivum reddit onus, Ov.: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor.: hiulca siti findit canis aestifer arva, *causes to crack*, Virg.: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, *are bursting*, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to divide* (poet. and rare): idus sunt agendae qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, Hor. [Root FID same as Sans. *bhid*, "cleave;" Eng. *bite.*]

fingo, finxi, fictum, *3. v. a.* [stem FIG, whence figura, *etc.*] *to shape, form, fashion, frame, make*: esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. 2. Esp. of the plastic arts: *to shape* or *form in wax, clay, stone*, etc.; *to mould* or *model*: quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, id.: pocula de humo, Ov.: fingendi aes, *of making statues*, Cic. 3. *to arrange, adorn, dress, trim* (poet.): (mulier) bene quum lauta est, terse, ornata, ficta est, infecta est tamen, Pl.: crinem fingens, Virg.: saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicis, *gently pressed*, Ov. ‖ Fig. in gen. *to form, fashion, make*: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic.: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, *to give their countenances the desired expression*, Caes.: operosa parvus carmina fingo, *make, compose*, Hor. 2. With a double predicate, *to form, make into something* or *in a certain manner*: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Virg.: (illum) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor. 3. *to instruct, teach, train*: idem mire finxit filium, Ter.: voce paterna fingeris ad rectum, Hor. 4. *to form mentally* or *in speech, to represent, to imagine, conceive, sketch out*: fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic.. ex sua natura ceteros fingere, *to conceive of*, id. With *infin.*: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, id. 5. *to contrive, devise, invent, feign*, esp. *what is untrue*: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter.: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic.

finiens, entis, *Part.* [finio]. ‖ Adj.: finiens orbis *or* circulus, *the horizon*: illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definunt, qui a *finientes* rectissime nominari possunt, Cic.: circulus, Sen.

finio, ivi or ii, itum, *4. v. a.* [finis] *to limit, bound, inclose within boundaries*: populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes.: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to set bounds to, restrain, check*: an potest cupiditas finiri? id. 2. For definio, *to prescribe, determine, define, fix, appoint*: spatia omnis temporis numero noctium finiunt, Caes.: hoc autem spaserae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *could not be defined, marked out*, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: de pecunia finitur, ne major causa ludorum consumeretur, *it is decreed*, Liv. 3. *to put an end to, to finish, terminate*; in pass. *to come to an end, to end*: bellum, Caes.: prandia nigris moris, Hor.: vitam mihi ense, Ov.: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *close with verbs*, Cic. 4. *Absol.*: *to end, to cease*: (i) *to finish speaking*: finierat Paean, Ov. (ii) *to die*: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac.

finis, is (*abl.* regularly fine; fini, Lucr. *etc.*), *m.* and *f.* (*masc.* more usual and class.) *a boundary, limit, border*: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv.: quem locum finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. In *plur.*: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic.: neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. *Adverb.*: fine *or* fini, *up to, as far as* = tenus (rare): de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. 2. Meton. *the territory itself, inclosed within boundaries*: iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, id.: multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri exscindive videas, Liv. 3. Fig. *a limit, bound*: finem et modum transire, *to go beyond all bounds*, Cic.: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. ‖ Meton. *an end*: rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes.: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. (ii) quem ad finem, *till when? how long?* piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. 2. Esp. *the end of life, death*: comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, *after death*, Hor.: septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. 3. *the extremity, summit*: ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cujus causa sunt facienda omnia, *the chief good*, Cic.: finis bonorum et malorum, id.: hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus. 4. *an end, purpose, intention, design*: domus finis est usus, Cic.: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, Tac. 5. In rhetor. i. q. finitio *and* definitio, *a definition, explanation*: dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. [Etym. uncertain; Bopp connects it with *findo, fi-nis* instead of *fid-nis.*]

finitē, *adv. to a certain extent, with restrictions*: avarus erit, sed finite, Cic.

finitimus, a, um, *adj.* [finis] *bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*: with *dat.*: summa finitimi Atinatibus, Cic.: Galli Belgis, Caes.: latus Boreae, *bordering upon the north*, Hor. *Absol.*: Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adjungere, Caes. 2. Subst. finitimi, orum, *m. plu. neighbours*: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. ‖ Fig. *bordering upon, nearly related, like*: with *dat.*: metus aegritudini, id.: polita oratori, id. *Absol.*: illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, id.

finitio, ōnis, *f.* [finio] *a limiting, limit, boundary*: Vitr. ‖ Fig. *a definition, explanation*: Quint.

finitivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetoric, *defining, explaining*: Quint.

finitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who determines boundaries, a surveyor*: Cic. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Pl. 2. Transf.: circulus, *the horizon*, Sen.

finītus, a, um, *Part.* [finio]. ‖ Adj.: in rhetor. of phrases that terminate well: *well rounded, full*: Cic.

fio, eri, v. facio.

firmāmen, inis, *n.* [firmo] Poet. for firmamentum, *a prop, support*: Ov.

firmāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a strengthening, support, prop*: transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes. ‖ Fig. *a support, prop, stay*: eum ordinem, qui exsercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic.: dignitatis, id.: potentiae, Tac.: legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, *as a support*, Liv. 2. In rhetor. *the chief support* of an argument, *the main point*, Cic.

firmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a confirmer, establisher* (rare): pacis firmator, Tac.

firmē, *adv. firmly, steadily*: insistere, Suet.: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic.

firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [firmus] *stability, firmness, durability, strength*: ago specta, postea cujusmodi! quanta firmitate facti, Pl.: materiae, Caes. ‖ Fig. *firmness, endurance, constancy, power*: firmitas et constantia, Cic.: animi, id.: imperii, Suet.

firmĭter, *adv. strongly, solidly, with steadiness*: insistere, Caes.: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. *Comp.*: firmius coire, Ov.

firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [firmus] *stability,*

firmness, durability, strength: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *firmness, constancy, strength, stability:* quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic.: haec comitatio habet firmitudinem, id.

firmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make firm or steady, to strengthen, fortify, support:* corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic.: corpora cibo, Liv.: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes.: turres praesidiis, Sall. ‖ Fig.: *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable, or permanent:* urbem colonis firmare, Cic.: provinciam pace praesidiisque, id.: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 2. *to strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate:* cujus adventus Pompeianos compresit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes.: animum praesenti pignore, Virg. 3. *to make sure of, secure in allegiance:* civitates obsidibus, Hirt. 4. *to confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare:* quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. With *acc.* and *infin.*: paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac.

firmus, a, um, *adj. firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful:* nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor: quae tulit Ascanium, firma carina fuit, Ov.: office ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *firm, fast, constant, steadfast, immoveable, powerful, strong:* res publica firma atque robusta, id.: civitas inprimis firma, Caes.: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv.: spem firmissimam habere, Cic.: firmior candidatus, *who has stronger hopes of being elected*, id.: ex infidelissimis socils firmissimos reddere, id. Poet. with *inf.*: firmius nec vendibilis nec pacere firmus, *able, capable*, Hor.

fiscālis, e, *adj.* [fiscus] *pertaining to the public or imperial treasury, fiscal:* Ulp.: calumniae, *informations, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury*, Suet.

fiscella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.:* Virg. (Hence It. *fiscella.*)

fiscina, ae, *f.* [id.] *a small basket of wicker-work:* fiscina ficorum, Cic.: Virg. 2. *a measure for milk:* Mart.: *for leaves, browse:* Ov.

fiscus, i, m. *a basket of wicker-work* used for olives in the oil-press: Col. ‖ *a money-basket, money-bag, purse:* fiscos compliures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. 2. Esp. *the state treasury, public revenues:* de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeram, id. 3. *the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse* (but distinct from his *privata* property), in opp. to aerarium, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario et fisco et vectigalibus resideat, Suet.: Tac.: (in the later period of the empire, however, identical with the aerarium: v. Smith's Ant. 179): Judaicus, *the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet.

fissĭlis, e, *adj.* [fissus] *that may be cleft or split* (rare): robur, Virg. ‖ *cleft, split:* stipes, Col. Comically: ad focum si adesses, non fissile haberes caput, *you would not have had your head split*, Pl.

fissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleaving, dividing:* glebarum, Cic.

fissum, i, n. [id.] *a cleft, fissure* (only used in augury of a divided liver): fissum in extis, Cic.

fissūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cleft, chink, fissure:* Plin.

fissus, a, um, *Part.* [findo]. ‖ Adj.: *cloven:* fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr.

fistūca, ae, *f. a rammer, beetle:* Caes.

fistūco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fistuca] *to ram down:* Plin.

fistŭla, ae, *f. a pipe, tube; a water-pipe* (usually of lead): Cic. 2. Meton.: *a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, invented by Pan:* fistula, cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo: nam calamus cera jungitur usque minor, Tib.: Virg.: eburneola, *a pitch-pipe*, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. Used like our cat-calls to express disapprobation, id. 3. *a writing reed:* Pers. 4. *a sort of ulcer, a fistula:* Nep. (Hence It. *fischiare.*)

fistŭlātor, ōris, m. [fistula] *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper:* Cic.

fistŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with pipes:* tabulae, Suet.

fistŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, porous:* Plin.

fīsus, a, um, *Part.* [fido].

fixus, a, um, *Part.* [figo]. ‖ Adj.: *fixed, fast, immoveable:* illud manent et fixum sit, Cic. 2. Fig.: consilium fixum, id.: animo fixum immotumque, Virg.

flabellĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [flabellum fero] *a fan-bearer*, a female slave: Pl.

flabellum, i, n. *dim.* [flabrum] *a small fan* or *fly-flap*: Ter. ‖ Fig.: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic.

flăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *airy:* nihil est in animis, aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, Cic.

flăbra, orum, n. *plu.* [id.] *blasts*, esp. of wind; or meton.: *breezes, winds* (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr.: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres convellunt, Virg.

flaccĕo, 2. *v. n.* [flaccus] *to be flabby or flaccid:* aures pendulae atque flaccentes, Lact. ‖ Fig.: *to be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop:* Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage*, Cic.

flaccesco (also flaccisco), ĕre, *v. n. incep.* [flacceo] *to wither, dry up:* flaccescente fronde, Vitr. ‖ Fig.: *to become faint or feeble, to droop, languish:* flaccescebat oratio, Cic.

flaccĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flabby, flaccid:* aures, Col. ‖ Fig.: *languid, feeble:* flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr.

flaccus, a, um, *adj. flabby:* canes auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Varr. 2. Of persons: *flap-eared:* Cic. (Hence It. *flacco.*)

flăgello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [flagellum] *to whip, scourge, lash:* quaestorem suum in conjurationem nominatim flagellavit, Suet. ‖ Fig.: si puteal multa cantus vibice flagellas, *charge an exorbitant rate of interest*, Pers.

flăgellum, i, *n. dim.* [flagrum] *a whip, scourge:* nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *a riding-whip:* Virg. 2. *the thong of a javelin:* id. 3. *a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot:* id. 4. *the arm of a polypus:* Ov. ‖ *the lash or sting of conscience* (poet.): Lucr. (Hence Fr. *fléau.*)

flăgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [flagito] *an earnest request or demand, importunity* (rare): nolui deesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, Cic. In *plur.*: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac.

flăgĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an importunate asker, demander, a dun* (rare): ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Pl. With *gen.*: triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, Liv.

flăgĭtĭōsē, *adv. shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously:* impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. *Sup.*: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, id.

flăgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious:* civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall.: miser (esse videsetur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita affueret voluptatibus, Cic.: accordia flagitiosior, Sall.: fama flagitiosissima, Tac.

flăgĭtium, ii, n. [flagito; and therefore orig.: *burning desire, heat of passion; hence*] *a shameful* or *disgraceful act, a sin, shame* (esp. of an obscene or sensual nature): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. ‖ In gen.: *any shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing:* praesens agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic.: illa militiae flagitia, *those shameful speeches*, Tac. ‖ Meton. *shame, disgrace:* id erat meum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic.: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 2. as a term of reproach, like scelus: *shame, disgrace*, i. q. *rascal, scoundrel:* flagitium illud hominis! Pl.

flăgito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq* [from the root FLAG, whence flagro] *to demand warmly, earnestly*, or *repeatedly; to entreat, solicit; to press, importune, dun:* constr. with *acc.* of the thing; with *acc.* of the pers.; with double acc.; with *ab* and *abl.* of the pers.; with *subj.* or *absol.*: etiam atque

etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen (where obs the climax), Cic.: causa postulat, non flagitat, id.: quum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione facta flagitaretur, *when the legions demanded their pay*, Caes.: a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, Cic.: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. ‖. Esp. *to summon before court, to accuse*: compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac.

flagrans, antis, *Part.* [flagro]. ‖. Adj.: *flaming, blazing, glowing*: telum, Virg.: flagrantis hora Canicolae, Hor.: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 2. Transf. of colour: *glittering, shining*: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. 3. Fig.: *glowing with passion, ardent, vehement*: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quanquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic.: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac.

flagranter, *adv. ardently, vehemently, eagerly*: flagrantissime cupere, Tac.

flagrantia, ae, *f.* [flagro] *a burning, burning heat, ardour*: montis (Aetnae), Gell.: non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, Cic. ‖. Meton. as a term of reproach: etiam vim opprobras, flagiti flagrantia, *thou burning shame!* Pl.

flagritriba, ae, *m.* [flagrum tero] *a whip-wearer*, i. e. *one who wears out the whip with being flogged*: Pl.

flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to blaze, flame, burn*: flagrantes onerariae, Cic.: crinem flagrantem excutere, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *to be inflamed with passion* (both in a good and in a bad sense), *to glow, burn, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked*: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic.: totam Italiam flagraturam bello intelligo, id.: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. 2. *to be greatly disturbed* or *annoyed at, to suffer from*: invidia et infamia, id.: rumore malo, Hor. [*Flag-ro* contains the same root as *fulg-eo, flam-ma* (*flagma*), also as Goth. *bairk*; Eng. *bright*.]

flagrum, i, *n. a whip, scourge*: Pl.: Liv. ‖. Meton. and poet.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, i. e. *to servitude*, Juv. 2. As a term of reproach: gymnasium flagri, salve, *school for the scourge*, i. e. *to whom the scourge is often applied*, Pl. [Akin to Eng. *flog*; and prob. to *plaga, plango*.]

flāmen, inis, *m. a priest of one particular deity*, said to have been so called from the fillet (filum) which he wore around his head. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 180): Cic.: capere, Liv.

flāmen, inis, *n.* [flo] *a blowing, blast*: cur Berecynthiae cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. ‖. Meton.: *a gale, wind*: ferunt sua flamina classem, Virg.

flāmĭnĭca, ae, *f.* [flamen] *the wife of a flamen*, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov.: Dialis, Tac.

flāmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the office of flamen*: Cic.: Liv.

flamma, ae, *f.* [flagma, from root FLAG; v. flagro] *a blazing fire, blaze, flame*: flammam concipere, *to take fire*, Caes.: effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv. Proverb.: (i) flamma fumo est proxima, *flame is very near to smoke*; i. e. *you run great risk of falling into positive vice, if you yield to the temptation to deviate from strict propriety*, Pl. (ii) e flamma cibum petere, *to snatch food from the flames*, i. e. to do any disgraceful or degrading act (from the famished wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter. (iii) prius undis flamma (*sc.* miscebitur), *sooner will fire mingle with water*, of any thing impossible, Poet. ap. Cic. 2. Meton.: *that which produces light; light, a star*, etc.: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circulus elucens, *among the stars*, Cic.: flammam media ipse tenebat ingentem, *a torch*, Virg. 3. Of colour: *flame colour*: rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. ‖. Fig.: *the flame or fire of passion*, esp. *the glow of love, flame, passion, ardour*, etc.: amoris turpissimi flamma, Cic.: memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. 2. *a devouring flame, suffering, danger*: incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic.: implacatae flamma gulae, *raging hunger*, Ov.

flammĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [flammeum] *a maker of bridal veils*: Pl.

flammĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small bridal veil*: Juv.

flammesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flamma] *to become inflamed*: Lucr.

flammĕum, i, *n.* [id.] (*sc.* velum), *a (flame-coloured) bridal veil*: Plin. Poet.: flammea conterit, *marries repeatedly*, Juv.

flammĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flaming, fiery*: sunt stellae natura flammeae, Cic. ‖. Meton. of colour: *flaming, flame-coloured, fiery red*: lumina flammea, Ov,

flammĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma fero] *flame-bearing*, i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery*: crinis (stellae), Ov.

flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [flamma]. ‖. Neutr.: *to flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and perh. only in the *imperf. part.*): flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. ‖. Act.: *to inflame, set on fire, burn*: in the pass. also *to burn*: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. 2. Fig.: *to inflame the mind* or *passions*: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, *had inflamed with anger, incensed*, Tac.: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg.

flammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little flame*: Cic.

flātus, ūs, *m.* [flo] *a blowing, breathing, snorting*: nondum spiritus minis complere sedilia flatu (*sc.* tibiae), Hor.: flatuque secundo carbasa mota sonant, Ov.: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *a breath, breeze*: quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. 2. *inflatedness, haughtiness* (mostly *plur.*): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Virg. (Hence It. *fiato*; Sp. *fiasta*; Fr. *fâte.*)

flāvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [flavus] *to be yellow* or *gold coloured* (poet.): flaventes cerae, Ov.: culta, Virg.

flāvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [flaveo] *to become yellow* or *gold coloured, to turn a light yellow*: molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Virg.: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov.

flāvus, a, um, *adj. yellow, flaxen, gold coloured*, (chiefly poet.): mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr.: aurum, Virg.: coma, Hor. [*Fla-vus* and *ful-vus* are connected.]

flēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fleo]. ‖. Pass. *to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable*: ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. ‖. Act. *that causes to weep* (poet. and rare): ultor, Ov. 2. *weeping, tearful, doleful*: gemitus elamentabilis, imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, Cic.: elegia, Ov.: modi, Hor. (Hence It. *fievole*; Sp. *feble*; Fr. *foible.*)

flēbĭlĭter, *adv. mournfully, dolefully*: vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic.

flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act.: *to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round*: arcus, Ov.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, conterquet, Cic.: geminas acies huc, Virg.: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes.: flexi frustique motus, *contorted*, Cic. Reflect.: (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. 2. Naut. *t. t. to double* a cape or promontory: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiant, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to bend, turn, direct*: vocem, Ov.: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperint, inflectunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic.: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 2. Esp. *to bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon, soften*: quibus rebus flectebar animo atque frangebar, Cic.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg.: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. 3. *to turn aside from, avoid*: ut eam (vim) flectas, te rogo, Cic. 4. In gramm. (i) *to form a word*: verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. (ii) Flectere syllabam, *to give the circumflex accent*, id. B. Neutr. *to turn, go*, or *march*: quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg.: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, Liv. 2. Fig.: ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac.

flĕo, flēvi, flētum (contr. forms flesti, Ov.: flerunt, Virg.: flesse, Ov.) 2. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to weep, cry*: fleo

quia dijungimur, Pl.: ille me complexus atque oculans fiere prohibebat, Cic. *Fuse. impers.*: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fietur, Ter. Of horses: equorum greges comperit ubertim fiere, Suet. 2. Of things: *to drop, trickle*: uberibus fient omnia guttis, Lucr. B. Act. *to weep for, bewail, lament*. parentes Troilon, Hor.: filii necem, Tac. In the *part. perf.*: multum fleti ad superos, *wept, lamented*, Virg.

flĕtus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo]. II. Adj.: *dripping*: sanguine fleti, Lucr.

flĕtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a weeping*: quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic.: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes.

flexănimus, a, um, *adj.* [flecto animus] (poet.) I. Act. *that bends or sways the soul, moving, affecting*: dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. II. Pass. *touched, moved, affected*: Pac. in Cic.

flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus] *that may be bent, pliant, flexible*: arcus, Ov. II. Fig.: *pliant, flexible, tractable*: genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum; flexibile, durum, Cic. 2. *fickle, wavering, inconstant*: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, id.

flexĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pliant, pliable, supple*: cornu, Ov. II. *bent, curved*: sinus (comarum) *i. e. curled*, id.

flexĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [flexus loquor] *ambiguous, equivocal*: Cic.

flexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flecto] *a bending, turning*: *a bend, turn, curve* (rare): trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. II. Fig.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! *turnings, windings*, id. 2. Esp. of the voice: *a modulation, inflection, change*: delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id.

flexĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [flexus] *with bent feet*; and in gen. *twining*: hederae, Ov.

flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of turns or windings, tortuous*: flexuosum iter habet anditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic.

flexūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bending, winding, turning* (rare): laterum, Lucr.: vicorum, Suet.

flexus, a, um, *Part.* [flecto].

flexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, turning, winding*: aures duros et quasi cornеolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic.: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv.: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. II. Fig.: *a turning, transition, change*: id est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic.

flictus, ūs, *m.* [fligo] *a striking, dashing together, collision* (poet.): Virg.

flo, flavi, flatum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr.: *to blow*: cornu ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes.: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu flabit, *will blow, sound*, Ov. B. Act.: *to blow, blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away*: Chimaera ore ferox acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr.: tibia flatur, *is blown*, Ov.

floccus, i, *m. a lock* or *flock of wool*, etc.: ne qui flocci intereant, Varr. II. Transf.: *anything trifling, insignificant, of no account* (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, *to make no account of*): with a negat.: ceterum qui sis qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Pl.: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Pl. (Hence Sp. *flueco, fleco.*)

flōrens, entis, *Part.* [floreo]. II. Adj.: *blossoming, florid, splendid*, etc.: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr.: catervae aere, Virg. 2. Fig.: *flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent*: with *abl.*: complecti hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinibus, amicis, Cic. *Absol.*: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. Of things: invidetur praestanti florentique fortunae, Cic.: florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv.: adhuc florente juventa fervidus, Hor.

flōrĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* [flos] *to bloom, blossom, flower*: per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr.: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic.: pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Virg. Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. II. Meton. of wine: *to froth, ferment*: vina florent, id. 2. *to be filled with, to abound with*: tum mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. III. Fig.: *to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.: constr. with the *abl.* and *absol.* With *abl.*: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. *Absol.*: ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, id.: floret Epicurus, id. 2. Of things: with *abl.*: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. *Absol.*: verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor.

flōresco, *3. v. n. incep.* [floreo] *to begin to blossom or flower*: pulvinum aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. II. Fig.: *to begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute*: ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, id. Of things: olla senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *of flowers, made of flowers* (poet.): coronae, *wreaths of flowers*, Pl.: rura, *flowery meads*, Virg.

flōrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [floridus] *somewhat blooming*: Cat.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [floreo] *blooming, flowery*: serta, *garlands of flowers*, Ov.: prata, Lucr. II. Fig.: *blooming, fresh, beautiful*: Galatea floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 3. Of discourse: *ornate, florid*: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic.

flōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos fero] *bearing flowers, flowery* (poet.): Luer.

flōrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [flos lego] *flower-culling*: apes, Ov.

flos, ōris, *m. a blossom, flower*: suaves flores, Lucr.: recentes, Hor.: florum omnium varietas, Cic.: flores rosae, Hor. II. Meton.: *the juice of flowers*: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2. *the prime or best part* or *kind*: vini (Bacchi), Pl. (ii) *the highest part, the top, crown, head*: *the froth of wine*: Plin. Poet. *of the first hairs of the beard*: Virg.: *the tip of a flame*: Lucr. III. Fig.: *the flower, crown, ornament* of anything: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic.: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv.: vitae, *splendour, glory*, Cic.: flos aetatis, *the prime of life*, Lucr. 2. *maidenly or youthful innocence, virginity*: (virgo) quum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 3. Of speech: *a flower, embellishment, ornament*: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. [*Flos, floreo*, and *foliage*, contain the same root, and are connected with the Gr. φλάω, φλόος, φύλλον.]

flosculus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *a little flower, flowret*: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. II. Fig.: *blossom, pride, ornament*: vitae, *youth*, Juv. 2. Esp. of style, *flower, ornament*: omni ex genere orationem aucuparі et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic.

fluctifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus frango] *wave-breaking*: litus, Lucr.

fluctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus sonus] *roaring with waves*: Sil.

fluctō, 1. *v. n.* [fluctus] *to wave, float, flap*: Lucr.

fluctŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluctuo] *a floating hither and thither, fluctuation*: and Transf. in gen.: *a tremulous motion, agitation*: Sen. II. Fig. of the mind: *wavering, vacillation*: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv.

fluctuo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* or **fluctuor**, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [fluctus] *to move like the waves, to undulate, to flow hither and thither*: also, *to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about by the waves or by any other fluctuating body*. A. fluctuo: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic.: agebatur hac illac Galba vario turbae fluctuantis impulsu, Tac.: directaeque acies ac late flustrat omnis aere renidenti tellus, *undulates with gleaming brass*, *i. e.* like the light glancing on the waves, Virg. B. fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen. II. Fig.: *to be restless, uncertain*: *to waver, hesitate, vacillate*, A. fluctuo: magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Virg.: inter spem metum-

que, Liv.: in suo decreto, Cic. B. fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo.

fluctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *full of waves, billowy* (rare): in mari fluctuoso, *stormy*, Pl.

fluctus, ūs, *m.* [fluo] *a flowing, undulating*: jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. II. *a flooding, a flood*; *a wave, billow, surge*: fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, *by the flood-tide*, Cic.: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes.: fluctus uti volutus ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, *a puddle in a storm*, i. e. *much ado about nothing*, Cic. 2. Poet. transf. *a stream of odours*: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. III. Fig.: *turbulence, commotion, disturbance*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic.: rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. (Hence fl. *flotto*; Fr. *flot.*)

fluens, entis, *Part.* [fluo]. II. Adj.: *lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. 2. Of style: *flowing, fluent*: in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. (ii) *diffuse*: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, id.

fluenter, *adv. in a flowing manner* (rare): Lucr.

fluentisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluentum sono] *wave-resounding*: Cat.

fluentum, i, *n.* [fluo] *a flow, flood*; *running water, a stream* (usu. in *plur.*): Xanthi, Virg.

fluidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flowing, fluid*: liquor, Virg.: cruor, id. II. Meton.: *soft, slack, lax, languid*: frondes, Lucr.: lacerti, Ov.: mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora, Liv. III. Act. *relaxing, enfeebling*: calor, Ov.

fluito, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to float, swim, sail*: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic.: fluitans alveus, Liv. 2. *to wave, undulate, flap*: fluitantia aplustra, Lucr.: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov.: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering*, Tac. II. Fig.: *to be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver, vacillate*: animo incerto fluitans, Lucr.: spe dubiae horae, Hor.

flumen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a flowing of water*; *a flood, stream*: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg.: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. In *plur.*: frigida Scamandri flumina, id. 2. Esp. *a river* (very freq. in Caesar, who uses neither amnis nor fluvius): una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Caes.: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. In reference to travelling by water the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine mean respectively *down* or *up the river*, but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: *e. g.*: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, Caes.: Caesari iter erat longius, adverso flumine, ut vado transire posset, id. 3. Transf. of other things which flow: *a stream, flood*: sanguinis, Lucr.: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flow of tears*, Virg.

II. Fig.: of discourse or style: *a flow, fluency, stream*: orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic.

flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flumen] *pertaining to rivers, found in* or *frequenting rivers*: aqua, Ov.: volucres, id.

fluo, xi, xum (*fut. perf.* fluerit, Lucr.), 3. *v. n.* [akin to pluo, and perh. to fleo] *to flow*: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes.: ea, quae natura fluerent atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic.: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor.: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts*, Ov. 2. Transf.: *to flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid. With *abl.* of the thing: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. *Absol.*: madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. 3. *to stream like fluids, to flow, pour*: inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, *to flow*, Lucr.: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg.: omnisque relictis turba fluit castris, *pours forth*, id. II. Fig.: *to fall away* or *off, to pass away, to vanish, perish*: excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic.: sponte fluent (poma) matura sua, Ov.: buccae fluentes, *fallen in, lank*, Cic. Of abstract things: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, Hor.: fruit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, Cic. 2. *to flow, spring, be derived, arise, come forth; to go, proceed*: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov.: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic.: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *going*, id.: res fluit ad interregnum, id. 3. Esp. of style: *to be diffuse* or *rambling*: ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, id.

fluo, 1. *v. n.* [contr. from fluito] *to flow, to float* (rare): aqua fluat, Lucr.

fluvĭālis, e, *adj.* [fluvius] *pertaining to rivers, river-*: septus fluvialibus undis, Virg.: arundo, id.

fluvĭātilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rivers, river-*: testudines, Cic.

fluvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] poet. for fluidus, *flowing, fluid*: Lucr.

fluvius, ii (*gen. plur.* fluvyōrum, trisyl. Virg.), *m.* [id.] *a river* (not in Caes.): rapidus, Pl.: fluvius Taurus, Liv.: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. II. Transf.: *running water, a stream*: arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, id.

fluxio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flowing, flow*: aquarum fluxiones, *deluges*, Cic.

fluxus, a, um, *Part.* [fluo]. II. Adj.: *flowing, fluid*: fluxum pertusumque vas, *leaky*, Lucr. 2. Transf.: *flowing, loose, slack*: ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac.: habena, Liv. (ii) *weak*: corpora, Tac. B. Fig.: *lax, loose, dissolute, careless*: animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall.: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. 2. *frail, fleeting, transient, perishable*: res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, Cic.: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall.: instabile et fluxum, Tac.

fluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flowing, flow, flux*: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, Plin. II. Fig. of time: *a flowing* or *passing away*: Tac. (Hence It. *floscio*; Sp. *flojo.*)

focāle, is, *n.* [for fascale from fascis] *a neck-cloth, cravat*, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor.

focillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **focillor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [focus] *to revive* or *refresh* by warmth, *to cherish* (rare and only fig.): societatem, Suet.

focula, orum, v. foculus, *ad fin.*

focŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (in *plur.* focula, orum, *n.*: Pl.) [focus] *a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier*: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. Comically: jam intus ventris fumant focula, calefieri jussi reliquiae, Pl. II. Meton.: *fire*: bucca foculum excitat, Juv.

focus, i, *m.* [connected by the ancients with foveo: but etym. uncertain] *a place* or *apparatus for heating, a fire-place, hearth*: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor.: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quum attulissent, Cic. Poet. of a *funeral pile*: Virg. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. Hence focus, like our *hearth*, has the sign. of *house* or *family*: nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat, Cic.: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. So esp. in the phrase: pro aris et focis, *in defence of one's religion and family*: cf. ara, *no.* II.

fŏdico, 1. *v. a.* [fodio: cf. vellico, from vello] *to dig, to pierce* (rare): mercemur servum, laevum qui fodicet latus et cogat dextram porrigere, *to dig* or *jog in the side*, Hor. II. Fig.: non est in nostra potestate fodicantibus his rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, Cic.

fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*imperf. inf. pass.* fodiri, Pl.) *to dig, delve, dig up* or *out*; *to prick, pierce, stab*: nunquam domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare, Ter.: fodit: invenit auri aliquantum, Cic.: arva, Ov.: puteos, Caes.: ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, *will goad*, Pl.: equi armos calcaribus, Virg. II. Fig.: num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic.

foecunde, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec.

foedē, *adv. foully, basely, horribly:* aram turparunt sanguine, Lucr.: pugnatum est, Liv.: causa agetur foedissime, Cic.

foedĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus] *leagued together, confederated, allied:* si qui foederatis civitatibus scripti essent, Cic. *Absol.:* ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatos, id. Of things: Mamertinorum foederatum atque pacatum solum, id.

foedifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus frango] *league-breaking, perfidious* (rare): Poeni, Cic.

foeditas, ātis, *f.* [foedus] *foulness, filthiness, hideousness:* multae beluae insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depellunt, Cic.: avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectaculi oculos, Liv. ||. *Fig.:* si turpitudo in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic.

foedo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, disfigure, deform:* Harpyiae contacta cuncta foedant immundo, Virg.: foedati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste*, Liv. ||. *Fig.:* Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic.: multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv.

foedus, a, um, *adj. foul, filthy, disgusting, ugly, detestable, abominable, horrible:* immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic.: foedaque fit volneris (*sc.* bubo), Ov.: victus, Hor.: tempestates, Liv. With *dat.:* pestilentia foeda homini, foeda pecori, id. In *neut. absol.:* foedumque relatu, Ov. ||. *Fig.:* quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec dis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic.: scriptores carbine foedo splendida facta linunt, Hor.: amor, Lucr.

foedus, ĕris, *n. a league, treaty, compact:* foederum, pacis, belli, inducrarum oratores fetiales judicesve sunto, Cic.: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjunguut, Caes.: foedus ferire, icere, pangere (*vide* the verbs): foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic.: solvere, Virg. ||. In gen. *a compact, covenant, agreement:* foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, Cic.: thalami, *marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. Poet. of things: *a law:* si omnes foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr.

foen, for words so beginning, v. fen.

foeteo, 2. *v. n.* [prob. from foedus] *to have a disagreeable smell, to stink:* an foetet anima uxori tuae? Pl. ||. *Fig:* fi fi! foetet tuus mihi sermo, id.

foetĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [foeteo] *that has a disagreeable smell, stinking, fetid:* quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic.

foetor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an offensive smell, a stench:* jacebat in suorum Graecorum foetore atque vino, Cic. ||. *Fig.:* *foulness, noisomeness:* reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug. in Suet.

foetus, v. fet.

follātum, i, *n.* [folium] (*sc.* unguentum) *an unguent* or *oil made of the leaves of spikenard, and several other ingredients* (hence also called nardinum) *nard-oil:* Juv.

follātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *leaved, leafy:* Plin.

folium, ii, *n.* [v. flos] *a leaf:* foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes.: arida folia laureae, Cic.

folliculus, i, *m. dim.* [follis] *a small bag* or *sack:* folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 2. Esp. *a ball to play with inflated with wind:* post bella civilia ad pilam folliculumque transiit, Suet. ||. Transf.: *a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle:* quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Poet. *the shell of an egg:* teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. (Hence Sp. *hollejo.*)

follis, is, *m.* [connected with pellis] (orig. *a leathern sack:* hence) *a pair of bellows:* formae, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. 2. *a playing-ball inflated with wind:* ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, Pl. 3. *a leathern money-bag:* ut tenso folle reverti inde domum possis, Juv. 4. Poet.: *puffed cheeks:* tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia follis, id.

follītim, *adv. by money-bags:* ego follitim ductitabo, Pl.

fōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fovimentum, from foveo] *a warm lotion* or *poultice, fomentation:* assideat, fomenta paret, Hor. ||. *Fig.: a mitigation, alleviation:* haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum malorum, Cic.: ut haec ingrata ventis dividat fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, *consolations*, Hor. Poet. *nourishment:* quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, id.

fōmes, ĭtis, *m.* [foveo] *touchwood, tinder:* silici scintillam excudit Achates rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg.

fons, fontis, *m. a spring, fountain:* fons dulcis aquae, Lucr.: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Poet.: *spring-water, water:* alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. ||. Fig. *a fountain-head, source, origin, cause:* meos amicos ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur, Cic.: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor.: benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, Cic.: is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv.

fontānus, a, um, *adj.* [fons] *of* or *from a spring, spring:* ora, Ov.

fontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little spring* or *fountain:* Hor. S.

for, fātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. defect.* [akin with φα, stem of φημί] *to speak, say* (mostly poet.). ||. Neutr.: nescios fari pueros, Hor.: coram data copia fandi, Virg. So fando, for fama, rumore *by report, hearsay:* ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibim violatum ab Aegyptio, Cic. ||. Act.: (animus) dementit delirasque fatur, Lucr.: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. With *relative clauses:* fare age, quid venias, id. 2. Esp. *to foretell, predict:* fabor quando haec te cura remordet, longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, id. |||. Fandus, a, um, *Part.* and *Adj.: that may be spoken* or *uttered, right:* opp. to nefandus, *wrong:* at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, id.

fōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [foro] *that may be pierced:* Ov.

fōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an opening* or *hole* produced by boring, *an aperture:* inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX., Caes.: foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic.

fōras, *adv.* [connected with foris, a *door:* orig. an accus. case of a noun of the first declension like θύρα], lit. *to the doors,* hence, *out of doors, out of the house, forth, out:* crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Pl.: sese porta foras universi proripiunt, Caes.: domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic.: (scripta) foras dare, *to publish*, id. Fig.: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt, contemplans, id. (Hence It. *fuora, fuori*; Sp. *fuera*; Fr. *hors.*)

forceps, cipis, *m.* and *f. a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps:* Cyclopes versant tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg.: compressa forcipe lingua, Ov. [*For-ceps* from *fors* and *capio*, the first syllable referring to the "opening" or "door" which this instrument makes in order to grasp the object: cf. *for-fex* and *for-pex.*]

fordus, a, um, *adj.* [fero] *with young, pregnant:* forda ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo, Ov.

fŏrĕ and **fōrem**, v. sum.

fōrensis, e, *adj.* [forum] *pertaining to the market* or *forum, public, forensic:* oratio judicialis et forensis, *delivered in the forum*, Cic.: Marte forensi florere, *eloquence*, Ov.: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, *in his walking dress* (opposed to house-dress), Liv.: alae absol.: forensia, *dress of state*, Suet.: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party* or *faction, the rabble*, Liv.

forfex, icis, *f.* [foris, caplo: v. forceps] *a pair of shears* or *scissors:* Cels.

fŏri, orum, v. forus.

fŏris, is, and more freq. *plur.* **fŏres**, um, *f. a door, gate;* in *plur. folding* or *double doors:* foris crepuit, concrepuit, Pl.: ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv.: quum forem cubiculi clausarat, Cic. *Plur.:* extra fores limenque carceris, id.: robustae, Hor. 2. Transf. in gen.: *an opening, entrance:* aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. ||. Fig.: quasi amicitiae fores

aperire, id. [Cf. Gr. θύρα; Germ. thür; Eng. door.]

fŏris, *adv.* [ablat. or dative answering to the accus. form foras, q. v.] *lit. at the doors*, hence *not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without*; *opp.* intus, domi, *etc.*: ille relictus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic.: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life*, id.: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad*, id.: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, *i. e. in the people's power, in debt*, id.: nonne id flagitium 'st, te alîs consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliarier? *to be wise in matters that do not concern you*, Ter.

‖ *from without, from abroad*: quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis pondera sunt, Lucr.: quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic.

forma, ae, *f.* [fero: v. below] *form*, in its widest meaning (more gen. than facies, figura, species, statura, *etc.*), *contour, figure, shape*, etc.: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic.: si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, id.: muralium falcium, Caes.: forma et situs agri, Hor.: geometricae formae, Cic.: ignea formae, *fiery bodies*, id. Poet.: astra tenent coeleste solum formaeque deorum, *the forms of the gods*, for *gods*, Ov.: ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Virg. 2. Esp.: *a fine form, beauty*: eximia forma pueri, Cic.: virgines forma excellente, Liv. 3. *a model* or *mould, a pattern, stamp, shoemaker's last, etc.*: formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac.: si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor.

‖ Fig.: *shape, form, outline, nature, manner*: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic.: innumerabiles quasi formae figuraeque dicendi, id.: forma rei publicae, *a political constitution*, id.: sollicitudinum, Tac.

2. Esp. in philosoph. lang., like species, *a sort, kind*: Cic.: Quint. 3. In gram. *the quality of a word*, also, *its form, declension, conjugation*, etc.: Varr.: Quint. [*Forma* is usually said to be the same word as μορφή by a metathesis; but Pott more correctly derives *for-ma* from *fero*, like *facies* from *facio*, *habitus* from *habeo*: on the change of *e* into *o*, v. letter E, IV. 2.]

formālis, e, *adj.* [forma] *of* or *for a form* or *mould*: Plin. ‖ *having a set form like a rescript* or *circular, formal*: Suet.

formāmentum, i, *n.* [formo] *a shaping, forming*; *a shape, form*: omnia principiorum, Lucr.

formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a shaping, a form, design*: Vitr.

formātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a former, fashioner*: Sen.

formātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*: laborum Lucr,

formīca, ae, *f.* [akin to μύρμηξ] *an ant, emmet, pismire*: Cic.: Virg.

formīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [formica] *of* or *like ants*: gradus, *creeping, crawling*, Pl.

formīdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formido] *causing fear, terrible, formidable*: lumen, Ov.

formīdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to dread*; *to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*. With *acc.*: ipse se cruciat omnisque formidat, Cic.: quum formidet te mulier, Hor. *Pass.*: hic classe formidatus, id. With *infin.*: si isti formidas credere, Pl. With *subj.*: formido miser, ne hic me tibi arbitretur suasisse, id. *Absol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id.

formīdo, ĭnis, *f. fearfulness, fear, terror, dread*: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic.: poenae, Hor. In *plur.*: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. 2. *religious awe, reverence*, (poet.): (portae) religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Virg. ‖ Meton.: *that which produces fear, a frightful thing*: alta ostia Ditis et callgantem nigra formidine lucum ingressus, id. 2. Esp. *a scarecrow, bugbear*: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor.

formīdŏlōsē, *adv. fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: Cic.

formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [formido] *full of fear, fearful*. ‖ Act. *producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific*: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall.: ferae, Hor.: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. ‖ Neutr.: *experiencing fear, timid, timorous* (rare): Ter.: equus, Sen.

formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [forma] *to shape, fashion, form*: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic.: classem in Ida, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct*: *to prepare, compose*, etc.: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate, partim ratione formare, Cic.: personam formare novam, *to invent*, Hor.: se in mores alicujus, Liv.

formōsē, *adv. beautifully*: Quint.

formōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formosus] *beauty* (rare): decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic.

formōsus, a, um, *adj.* [forma] *finely formed, beautiful, handsome*: formosus an deformis, Cic.: boves, Ov.: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg.: tempus, *i. e.* ver, Ov.

formŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a fine form, beauty*: formula atque aetatula, Pl. ‖ *a small pattern, mould, last*: calcei, Amm. ‖ Legal *t. t. an established mode of expression* or *procedure, a form, formula* in judicial proceedings (the predominant signif.): testamentorum formulae, Cic.: antiquae formulae, id. 2. Meton.: for causa, *a lawsuit, action, process*. formula excidere, Suet. 3. In gen.: *any form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation*: Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dltionis eorum, Liv. 4. *a rule, principle*: erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic.

fornācālis, e, *adj.* [fornax] *pertaining to an oven*: dea, *i. e. the goddess* Fornax, Ov.

fornācŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little furnace* or *oven*: Juv.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [from root FER, "to be hot:" v. furnus] *a furnace, oven, kiln*: in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic.: recoquunt patrios fornacibus ensea, Virg.: vastae Aetnae fornaces, *craters*, Lucr.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix] *vaulted, arched*: paries fornicatus, Cic.

fornix, ĭcis, *m.* *an arch* or *vault*. Democritus invenisse dicitur fornicem, Sen.: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *arched openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. ‖ Meton.: *a brothel, bagnio, stew*, from their being in subterraneous vaults: Hor.: Juv.

fōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bore, pierce* (rare): forata arbos, Col. Comically: ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias stimulis, Pl. ‖ Fig.: forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen.

fors, fortis, *f.* [perh. from fallo] *chance, hap, luck, hazard*: quod fors ferat, feremus aequo animo, Ter.: haec, ut fors tulerit, Cic.: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. ‖ Adverb. in the *nom.* fors, ellipt. for fors sit: *perchance, perhaps, peradventure*: et fors aequatis cepisset praemia rostris, Virg. Esp. with et = fortasse etiam, *perhaps too*: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, Hor.

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an] *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.: et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, Hor.

forsit, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit] *perhaps*: Hor.

forsĭtan, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure*: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura breviorem, Cic.: forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, Liv.

fortan, *adv.* [contr. from forte an] *perhaps*: Cic.

fortassĕ (also, though rarely, fortassis) *adv.* [forte an sit] *perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly*: puerum, inquies, et fortasse fatuum, Cic.: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocris est animi, Caes.: res fortasse verae, certe graves, Cic. 2. Ellipt., like fors, with *infin.*: fortasse te illum mirari cogitum, quod venit atque haec attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Pl. 3. Ironically: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. 4. In designating numbers, *about*: elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginto fortasse versus Hieronymus, id.

fortĕ, *adv. by chance, casually, accidentally* (freq. with casu, temere, fortuna): quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter.: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. ‖ To denote uncertainty, *perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* With *si*: si forte statuisset Aduatucos esse conservandos, Caes.: si te Latina forte deficient, Cic. With *nisi*: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, id. Ironically: *unless indeed, unless forsooth*: ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. With *ne*: ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. 2. In gen.: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor.: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, forte et cum tempestate, *perhaps too*, Cic.

fortĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis] *somewhat bold* or *resolute* (rare): Cic.

fortis, e, *adj.* [fero; and therefore lit. that bears or endures; hence] *strong, powerful.* ‖ Physically: ecquid fortis visa est (muller), *powerful*, Pl.: antecedebat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. ‖ Mentally: *strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly*, etc.: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic.: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor.: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes.: cavit, ne unquam infimiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *an honourable* or *worthy man*, Ter.: vir ad pericula fortis, Cic.: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. Poet. with *inf.*: fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor. Proverb.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Ter.: fortes non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic. 2. Of things: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, id.: pectus, Hor.: ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes.: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. (Hence through a noun fortia, It. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Fr. *force.*)

fortĭter, *adv. strongly, powerfully, vigorously*: astringere, Pl.: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. *Sup.*: fortissime urgentes, Plin. ‖ *strongly, powerfully, boldly, bravely, valiantly, manfully*: quae (vincla, verbera) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: perire, Hor. *Comp.*: pugnare, Caes. *Sup.*: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic.

fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fortis] *strength*: I. Of the body (rare): hircorum, Phaedr. ‖ Of the mind: *firmness, manliness, courage*, both active and passive, *fortitude, resolution, bravery, intrepidity*: fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio, Cic.: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), Caes.: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. In *plur.*: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, Cic.

fortŭĭto, *adv. by chance, accidentally, fortuitously*: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes.

fortŭĭtus, *adv.* for fortuito: *accidentally, casually*: Pl.

fortŭītus (I *long*, Hor.: Phaedr.: *short*: Juv.), a, um, *adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] *that takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*: concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic.: cespes, Hor.: subita et fortuita oratio, *unpremeditated*, Cic. *Neut. absol.*: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac.

fortūna, ae, *f.* [a lengthened form of fors] *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): plus fortunam quam consilium valere, Cic.: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id.: belli fortuna, Caes. In *plur.*: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. ‖ Esp.: without secunda or adversa, either *good luck* or *ill fortune*, according to the context. 1. for fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: diuturna cum fortuna, Cic.: a fortuna deseri, Caes.: dum fortuna fuit, Virg.: deos precetur et oret, ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. Hence, per fortunas, *for heaven's sake*: Cic. 2. for fortuna adversa, *ill luck, misfortune, adversity* (rare): ut arte emendaturus fortunam, Hor. ‖‖ *state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot*: est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic.: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani conditione socii, fortuna servi, id. 2. Meton.: (gen. in *plur.*) *property, possessions, goods, fortune*: bona fortunaeque, id.: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor.

fortūnātē, *fortunately, prosperously*: fortunate vivere, Cic.

fortūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [fortuno]. ‖ Adj.: *prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate*: salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Pl.: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic.: fortunate senex! Virg. Poet. with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings*, id. *Comp.*: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidisse fortunam, Cic. *Sup.*: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, id. 2. Esp. *in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id.

fortūno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fortuna] *to make prosperous* or *fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless*: Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! Pl.: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic.

fŏrŭli, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [forus] *a book-case*: libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet.: Juv.

fōrum, i, *n.* [akin to foras, foris, forus] *what is out of doors, an outside space* or *place*; hence opposed to the house, *a public place, a market-place.* I. *the open space* or *area before a tomb*: Cic. ‖ Esp. *a public place, market-place*, as a place for buying and selling: piscarium, Pl. Of places where markets were held, *a market-town, market*: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. Proverb.: sciati uti foro, *you knew how to make your market*, i. e. *how to act for your own advantage*, Ter. 2. *the market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on; hence also Meton. *affairs of state, administration of justice*, or *banking business.* In Rome, esp. the forum Romanum or absol. forum, *an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes* (basilicae) *and the shops of money-changers* (argentariae): v. Smith's Class. Dict. 170: in foro turbaque, Cic.: arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street*, id.: hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes.: ut primum forum attigerim, *engaged in public affairs*, Cic. Of the administration of justice: ut forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, id. So poet. transf.: indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Virg.: civitates quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district*, Cic. Proverb.: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Pl. Of the transaction of business: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in forc non haberemus, *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, Cic.

fōrus, i, *m.* [akin to forum, foras, foris] *a gangway in a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a row of seats* in the circus: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati, Liv. 2. *a cell* of bees: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. 3. *a gaming-board, dice-board*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. in Suet.

fossa, ae, *f.* [fossus, from fodio] *a ditch, trench, fosse*: salso suffodit gurgite fossas, Lucr.: fodere fossam, Liv.: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall.: vallo fossaque munire, Caes.

fossĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [fossus] *dug out, dug up*: Plin.

fossĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *dug out, dug up, fossil*: Plin.

fossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fodio] *a digging* (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. In *plur.*: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? id.

fossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a digger, delver*: labefacta movens robustus ju-

gera fossor, Virg.: Hor. 2. In a contemptuous signif. *a labouring fellow, a clown.*: Pers.

fossŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [fossa] *a little ditch*: Col.

fossūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a digging*: Col. In *plur.*: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet.

fossus, a, um, *Part.* [fodio].

fŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [foveo].

fŏvĕa, æ, *f.* [euph. form of fodea, from FOD, root of fodio] *a small pit*: (cadavera) donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg. ‖ Esp. *a pitfall*: tetra belua quae in foveam incidit, Cic.: Hor. Fig.: *a snare*: ita decipiemus foveæ leonem Lycum, Pl. (Hence It. *foggia.*)

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. *v. a.* [perh. akin to ferveo] *to warm, keep warm*: nisi sol sua pro parte fovet tributique calorem, Lucr.: ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic.: quos sancta fovet ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, *keeps up*, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *to cherish, foster.* 1. Lit.: *to foment* (whether with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foventque, id.: vulnus lympha, Virg. Poet. in gen.: interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap*, id. 2. Fig.: *to cherish, caress, love, support, assist*: hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus angebimus, Cic.: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated*, Liv.: ingenia et artes, Suet.: vota animo, Ov.

fractūra, æ, *f.* [FRAG, root of frango] *a breach, fracture, cleft*: Cels.

fractus, a, um, *Part.* [frango]. ‖ Adj.: *weak, feeble, faint*: fracta est aetas effetaque tellus, Lucr.: me audis fractiorem esse animo, *more disheartened*, Cic.

fraeno, frasnum, *etc.*, v. fren.

frāga, orum, *n. plu. strawberries*: Virg.: Ov.

frāgĭlis, e, *adj.* [FRAG, root of frango] *easily broken, brittle, fragile*: cadi, Ov.: rami, Virg.: myrtus, Hor. Poet.: aquae, *ice*, Ov. ‖ In gen.: *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic.: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall.: fortuna populi, Cic.: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, *the frail years* (of old persons), Ov. (Hence It. *frasile*; Fr. *frêle.*)

frāgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis] *brittleness, fragility*: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *weakness, frailness, frailty*: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic.

fragmen, ĭnis, *n.* [FRAG, root of frango] *a fracture*: percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. ‖ Mostly in *plur.*: fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck*: silvarum, Lucr.: remorum, Virg. *Absol.* of *bits of wood, chips*: taedas et fragmina poni imperat, Ov. *Sing.*: Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucotium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Virg.

fragmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (mostly in plur.): fragmenta septorum, Cic.: tegularum, Liv. *Sing.*: fragmentum lapidis, Cic.

frăgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a breaking, breaking to pieces*: pausam stare fragori, Lucr. ‖ Meton.: *a crashing, crash, noise, din*: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv.: pelagi, Virg.: terra continens adventus hostium multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat, Cic.

frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fragor] *apt to be broken, fragile*: Lucr. 2. Transf.: *rough, uneven*: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. 3. Fig. of style: *uneven, unequal*: fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. ‖ *crashing, rushing, roaring* (poet.): mediogue fragosus dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Virg.

frăgro, avi, 1. *v. n. to emit a scent, to smell, to reek* (esp. freq. in the *imperf. part.*). ‖ Of pleasant odours: quod semper casiaque cinnamoque fragras, Mart. In the *imperf. part.*: redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg.: adolescentulus unguento, Suet. ‖ Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl. (Hence Fr. *flairer.*)

frāmĕa, æ, *f.* [an old Germ. word] *a spear, javelin*, used by the ancient Germans: Tac.: Juv.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a. to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver*: alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.: anulus aureus fractus et comminutus est, id.: compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Caes.: corpora ad saxum, Virg.: vindices rerum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere, *broke his neck, strangled him*, Sall.: brachium, Cic.: crus, Hor. 2. *to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush*: glebam bidentibus, Virg.: quam (fortunam) existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch*: nationes frangere domareque, id.: procilis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes.: te ut ulla res frangat? *would shake thy resolution*, Cic.: dolore, id.: foedus, id.: fidem, id.: mandata, Hor. [The root is FRAG: cf. Gr. ϝαγ in ῥῆγ-νυμι; Eng. *break, wreck.*]

frāter, tris, *m. a brother*: frater mi, salve, Pl.: fratres gemini, *twin-brothers*, Cic.: fratres gemelli, Ov. ‖ Transf.: as a term of endearment among friends: *frater, pater* adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor.: eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet fraterque, *i. e. of dear fellow-citizens*, id. Of lovers: quod facerem, nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. 2. As an honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati, Caes. 3. Of near relations by blood: (i) frater patruelis, *a cousin*: hic illius frater patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. (ii) Perh. also for levir (*cf.* Fr. *beau-frère*), *a brother-in-law, sister's husband*: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 4. Fig.: of things of a like kind: aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres (*i. e.* libros), Ov. [Cf. Gr. φράτηρ, φράτρα; Eng. *brother*, etc.]

frātercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [frater] *a little brother*: Juv. ‖ Transf.: a term of endearment for a friend: Cic.

frāternē, *adv. in a brotherly manner*: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, Cic. 2. *heartily, affectionately*: tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, id.

frāternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fraternus] *brotherhood, fraternity* (rare): Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac.

frāternus, a, um, *adj.* [frater] *brotherly, fraternal*: sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes.: in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur, Cic. *invidia, against his brother*, Sall. ‖ Transf.: *pertaining to a relative or kinsman*: frater erat, fraterna peto, *the arms of his cousin Achilles*, Ov. 2. *brotherly, closely allied, friendly*: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic.: animi, Hor. Poet. of animals yoked together: it tristis arator moerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvencum, *of his companion*, Virg.

frātricīda, æ, *m.* [frater caedo] *the murderer of a brother, a fratricide*: Nep.

fraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fraudo] *a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud* (rare): hinc fides pugnat, illinc fraudatio, Cic.

fraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cheat, deceiver, defrauder* (rare): fraudator creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic.

fraudo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (old *perf. subj.* fraudassis, Pl.; and in the depon. form, fraussus siet, id.) [fraus] *to cheat, beguile, defraud.* Constr. with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: quum Caecilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudare tur, Cic.: milites praeda, Liv.: fraudare suo veteri nomine, Cic. With *acc.* of *pers.* only: fidentem fraudare, Pl.: creditores, Cic. ‖ With *acc.* of thing only: *to embezzle, purloin, steal; to withdraw, diminish*: hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes.: bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Lavinise nuptias fuit, *withdrawn, not granted*, Just.

fraudŭlenter, *adv. deceitfully, fraudulently*: Col. *Comp.*: Plin.

fraudŭlentia, æ, *f.* [fraudulentus] *a disposition to deceive, deceitfulness, fraudulence* (rare): Pl.

fraudŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fraus] *prone to deceive, cheating, deceitful, fraudulent:* Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, Cic.: cum populo et duce fraudulento, Hor. *Sup.:* ex bonis pessimi et fraudulentissimi sunt, Pl.

fraus, fraudis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* fraudium, Cic.: fraudum, Tac.) *a cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud:* quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur, Cic.: fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv.: legi fraudem facere, *to evade*, Pl.: esse dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honourably*, Caes. In *plur.:* exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallacise, Cic.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. ‖. Meton.: of persons: *a cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (rare): fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, Pl. 2. In gen. *a bad action, offence, crime:* si C. Rabirius fraudem capitalem admisit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit, Cic.: fraudem committere, Hor. In *plur.:* re publica violanda fraudes inexplicabiles concipere, Cic. ‖‖. In a pass. sense: *a being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake:* imperitos in fraudem illicis, Ter.: in fraudem incidere, Cic.: quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis fraude loci et noctis oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of*, Virg. 2. *injury, detriment, damage* produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic.: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, *to tend to his injury*, id.: sine fraude, *without injury, without damage, without risk:* quod sine fraude mea populique Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, Liv.: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall.

frausus, v. fraudo, *ad init.*

fraxinĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus] *of ash-wood, ashen:* sudes, Virg.: hasta, Ov.

fraxinus, i, *f. an ash-tree, ash:* Virg.: Hor. ‖. Meton.: *an ashen spear* or *javelin:* Ov. (Hence Fr. *frêne.*)

fraxinus, a, um, *adj.* [fraxinus] *of ash-wood, ashen:* for fraxineus: Ov.

frĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [fremo] *growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring* (poet.): (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto desilit, Ov.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a dull roaring sound, a resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting, roaring, growling,* etc.: murmurantis maris, Cic.: terrae, id.: simul eorum qui tum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes.: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Virg.: equorum, Caes.: apum, Virg. In *plur.:* rapidi fremitus, Lucr.

frĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [same as *βρόμω*]. ‖. Neutr.: *to emit a hollow, roaring sound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl,* etc.: (ventus ibi) speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr.: venti immani turbine fremunt, Ov.: mare, Val. Fl.: leo, Virg.: fremant omnes licet, *mutter, grumble*, Cic. ‖. Act.: *to murmur out something, to grumble, growl, rage at* or *after.* With *acc.:* dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. With *acc.* and *infin.:* jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic.

frĕmor, ōris, *m.* [fremo] *a low roaring, murmuring* (for fremitus): Virg.

frĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [freno] *a curber, tamer, controller:* (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Poet.: ingentis conti, *a hurler*, Val. Fl.

frendo, no *perf.*, frēsum and fressum (v. *no.* II.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr.: *to gnash the teeth:* frendebat dentibus, Pl.: frendens aper, Ov.: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. ‖. Act.: *to crush, bruise,* or *grind to pieces:* faba fresa: for which faba fressa, Cels.

frēni (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, *ad init.*

frēno (fraeno), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [freaum] *to bridle:* equos, Virg.: ora cervi capistris, Ov. ‖. Transf. in gen.: *to bridle, curb, restrain, check:* (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Virg. 2. Fig.: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv.: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic.

frēnum (fraen.), i, *n.* (more freq. in *plur.* frena, orum; and *heterocl.* freni, orum, *m.*) [akin to *χαλινός*: on the interchange of χ and F, see letter F] *a bridle, curb, bit:* aurei freni, Curt.: equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. *Sing.:* frenumque (equus) recepit, Hor. *Proverb.:* frenum mordere, *to take the bit in one's teeth, to resist:* sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *means of guiding* or *governing, restraint,* etc. (usu. *plur.*): ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, id.: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, *allow full scope*, Liv.: frena licentiae injicere, Hor. *Sing.:* ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Virg.

frequens, entis, *adj. that often does* or *experiences something, constant, repeated, frequent* (often to be rendered in Eng. by the *adv.*): erat ille Romae frequens, atque in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic.: quod filium frequentiorem prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv.: frequens Platonis auditor, *an assiduous hearer*, Cic.: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. 2. Of things: *repeated, frequent, common, usual:* (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic.: frequentes literae, Suet.: frequentior fama, Liv. ‖. Transf. of an assembly, *etc.: full, crowded, numerous:* videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic.: senatus frequens convenit, id.: frequentissimo senatu, id.: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, *came in great numbers*, Caes.: huc postero die quam frequentissimi convenirent, *they assemble in the greatest possible numbers*, id.: 2. Of places: *filled, full, crowded, populous, frequented, well stocked:* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, and in Tac. also with *gen. Absol.:* frequentissimum theatrum, Cic.: nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populous*, id.: celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv. With *abl.:* loca aedificiis, id.: terra colubris, Ov. With *gen.:* quod talis silvae frequens fecunditasque erat (mons), Tac.

frequentātio, ōnis, *f.* [frequento] *frequency, frequent use, a crowding together:* matrimoniorum frequentatio, Gell. ‖. Esp. in rhetor.: argumentorum et coacervatio universa, Cic.

frequentātus, a, um, *Part.* [frequento]. ‖. Adj.: *frequent, common, much used:* pavimenta, Plin. 2. *full of, rich* or *abounding in:* genus sententiis frequentatum, Cic.

frequenter, *adv. often, frequently:* ad aliquem frequenter venitare, Cic. *Comp.:* quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, id. *Sup.:* translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, id. ‖. *numerously, by many* (rare): Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv.

frequentia, æ, *f.* [frequens] *an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse:* and meton.: *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng.* With *gen.:* summa hominum frequentia, Cic.: negotiatorum, Sall. *Absol.:* domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Of things: magna frequentia sepulcrorum, id.

frequento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to visit* or *resort to frequently, to frequent; to do* or *make use of frequently, to repeat:* sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic.: juventus, quae domum Catilinae frequentabat, Sall.: Hymen! clamant, Hymenaee! frequentant, Ov.: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalida orbitate, *became more frequent*, Tac. ‖. *to fill with a great number* or *multitude, to crowd, people, stock; to assemble* or *bring together in numbers:* urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled*, Cic.: templa frequentari nunc decet, *to be crowded*, Ov.: quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, *had assembled in great numbers*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to*

celebrate: sacra, Ov.: dies sollennes, Suet. 3. *to wait* or *attend upon in great numbers:* uti opifices agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, *attended him* (during his canvass for the consulship) *in great numbers*, Sall.

fressus and **frēsus**, a, um, *Part.* [frendo].

frētensis, e, *adj.* [fretum] *pertaining to the straits of Sicily:* mare, Cic.

frētum, i, *n.* (also fretus, us, *m.* q. v.) *a strait, sound, channel:* quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic.: fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina*, id.: also called fretum Siciliae, Caes.: and sometimes *absol.* fretum, *the Straits;* as we say *the Channel* for the *Eng. Channel:* quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic.: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, *the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. ‖ Poet.: *the sea:* in freta dum fluvii current, Virg.: Euxinum, Ov. 2. *a raging, swelling, heat, violence:* aetatis freta, Lucr.

frētus, ūs, *m. a strait:* ut perangusto freto divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognoscaret, Cic. 2. Poet.: *the spring*, as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr.

frētus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from same root as fir-mus] *relying* or *depending upon, trusting to, daring:* constr. with *abl.*, rarely with *dat.* With *abl.:* omnes mortales diis sunt freti, Pl.: vobis fretus, Cic.: loci praesidio freti, Caes. With *dat.:* multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv.

fricō, cui, catum, and ctum, 1. *v. a.* [frio] *to rub, rub down:* nunquam concessavimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl.: si prurit frictus oculi angulus, Juv. (Hence It. *frettare*; Fr. *frotter*, dim. *frôler*.)

frictus, a, um, *Part.* [frico].

frictus, a, um, *Part.* [frigo].

frīgē-facto, 1. *v. a.* [frigeo] *to make cold, to cool:* os frigefactas, Pl.

frīgēo, 2 *v. n. to be stiff with cold, to be cold, chill:* tange: si non totus friget, me eneca, Ter.: valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis, Cic.: corpusque lavant frigentis et ungunt, i. e. *of him who was dead*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to be inactive* or *at a stand-still, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid:* of things, *to flag, droop:* in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her.: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Coel. in Cic.: ubi friget (ac. sermo), *flags, halts*, Ter. 2. *to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded:* nimirum hic homines frigent, id.: jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, Cic.: prima contio Pompeii frigebat, *was coldly received*, id. [Akin to *rigeo*.] (Hence through the barbarous *frigitio*, Fr. *frisson, frissonner*.)

frīgĕro, 1. *v. a.* [frigus] *to make cool, to cool, refresh* (rare): Cat.

frigesco, frixi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [frigeo] *to become* or *grow freezing cold, to be chilled:* frigescit terra, Lucr.: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *to become inactive, languid, faint:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. 2. *to grow cold towards any one:* vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte limina frigescant, Pers.

frīgida, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [frigidus] *cold water* (like calida or calda, se, *warm water*): frigidam aegro dare, Suet.

frīgidārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *the cooling room in a bath:* Vitr.

frīgidē, *adv. inactively, slowly, feebly:* quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Coel. in Cic. ‖ *flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly:* verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell.: quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint.

frīgidē-facto, 1. *v. a.* [frigidus] *to make cold, to cool:* Pl.

frīgidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat cold and stiff:* puella, Virg. ‖ *somewhat feeble* or *faint:* singultus, Cat. (Hence Fr. *frileux*.)

frīgidus, a, um, *adj.* [frigeo] *cold, cool, chill:* opp. calidus: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic.: loca frigidissima, Caes.: frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water over*, i. e. *to slander*, Pl. 2. Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright: illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg.: membra nati, Ov.: frigida mens criminibus, Juv.: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, *fearful*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *without ardour* or *energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble:* nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic.: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent*, id.: (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Aetnam insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor.: frigidae literae, *cold, frigid*, Cic.: (apes) contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, *not animated by labour*, Virg. 2. *without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid:* cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic.: frigidi et arcessiti joci, *dull and far-fetched*, Suet.: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin. (Hence Fr. *frayeur, effrayer, effroi*.)

frīgo, xi, ctum *or* xum, 3. *v. a. to roast, parch, fry:* frictae nuces, Pl.: frictum cicer, Hor. [Same as Gr. φρίγω; Eng. *parch*.] (Hence It. *friggere*; part. *fritto*, whence Eng. *fritter*; Fr. *frire*.)

frīgus, ŏris, *n.* [on the root v. frigeo] *cold, coldness, coolness:* nec calor (mihi obsistet) nec frigus metuo, Pl.: vinctus nudus in aëre, in imbri, in frigore, Cic.: frigus captabis opacum, Virg. In *plur.:* ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. 2. Esp. (poet.). *the cold of winter* (like calor for summer): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. 3. *the coldness of death, death:* gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr.: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, vitaque cum gemitu fugit, Virg. 4. *a cold shudder*, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, id. ‖ Fig.: *coldness in action, inactivity:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. 2. *a cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour:* majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favour*, Hor.

frigūtio (also frigutio, **fringutio**, frigultio and fringultio), 4. *v. n. to twitter, chirp:* App. ‖ Transf.: *to stammer, stutter:* quid frigutis? Pl.

fringultio and **fringutio**, *v.* frigutio.

frĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to rub, break, crumble:* glebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr.

frītillus, i, *m. a dice-box:* Juv.

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless:* frivolus hic quidem jam et illiteralis est sermo, Auct. Her.: auspicium, Suet. ‖ Subst. frivola, orum, *n. plu. wretched furniture, paltry things:* inter frivola mea, Sen.

frixus, a, um, *Part.* [frigo].

frondātor, ōris, *m.* [frons] *a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc.:* Virg.: Ov.

frondĕo, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *to put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green:* nunc frondent silvae, Virg.: examen ramo frondente pependit, id.

frondesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [frondeo] *to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out:* alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic.

frondĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frons] *of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy:* nemora, Virg.: tecta, *leafy coverts*, poet. for *trees in full leaf*, id.: casa, *embowered*, Ov.

frondĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frons fero] *leaf-bearing, leafy* (poet.): nemus, Lucr.

frondōsus, a, um, *adj.* [frons] *full of leaves, leafy:* vertex collis, Virg.: ramus, Ov.

frons, dis, *f. a leafy branch, green bough, foliage:* nigrae feraci frondis in Algido, Hor.: silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov. *Plur.:* deserta via et inculta atque intercisus jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic. ‖ Poet. *a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet:* donec alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor.

frons, frontis, *f. the forehead*, whether of men or animals: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead being admired by the ancients), Hor. Of animals: est bos cervi figura: cujus a media fronte unum cornu exsistit, Caes. ‖ *the human brow, as an index*

of the mind and feelings: frontem contrahere, *to knit the brows*, Cic.: remittere, *to smooth*, i. e. *to cheer up*, Plin.: so, explicare, Hor.: ut frontem ferias, *smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic.: laeta, Virg. In *plur.*: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat, Cic.

III. Transf.: *the forepart* of anything, *the front, façade, van, etc.* (*opp.* tergum and latus): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes.: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv.: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right front*, Tac. Esp. a fronte, adverbially, *in front, before* (*opp.* a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Gallism venerit, Cic.: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, Caes. 2. *the outer end of a book-roll* or *volume*: Ov. 3. In measuring land, *the breadth* or *frontage*: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat, Hor. IV. Fig.: *the outside, exterior, external quality, appearance*: Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic.: decipit frons prima multos, *the first appearance*, Phaedr. (Hence It. *affrontare*; Fr. *affronter*.)

frontālia, ium, *n. plu.* [frons] *an ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, of horses: Liv.

frontō, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *that has a broad forehead*: Cic.

frustuārius, a, um, *adj.* [fructus] *pertaining to produce, productive*: raml olese, Col.: agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Coel. in Cic.

frustuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in produce, productive, fruitful, profitable, advantageous*: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic.: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, Caes.: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, id.

fructus, a, um, *Part.* [fruor].

fructus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* fructi, Ter.) [id.] *an enjoying, enjoyment*: *Ol.* Mea est haec. *St.* Scio; sed meus fructus est prior, *use and enjoyment*, Pl. 2, Fig.: hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, Cic.: alicujus fructum oculis ex casu capere, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep. II. Meton.: *the means of enjoyment, proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income*, etc.: quae (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic.: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, *income, interest*, id.: aurum ex fructu metallorum conservatum, Liv. III. Fig.: *fruit, consequence, effect*: ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, Cic.: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor.

frūgālis, e, *adj.* [frux] *pertaining to produce*: maturitas, App. II. *economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal*; and in gen. *worthy, virtuous* (only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*): ut frugalior sim, Ter.: quum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic.

frūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [frugalis] *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*; and in gen. *worth, virtue, probity*: ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico, Cic. Of style: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure*, Quint. In a gen. sense: omnem abstinentiam, omnem innocentiam, reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, Cic.

frūgālĭter, *adv. moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally*: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Pl.: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frugi, v. frux.

frūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frux fero] *fruit-bearing, productive, fertile*: ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur: sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic.: messes, Ov. II. Fig.: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, Liv.

frūgĭfĕrens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for frugifer): Lucr.

frūgĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [frux lego] *fruit-gathering*: formicae, Ov.

frūgĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [frux pario] *fruit-producing, fruitful*: fetus, Lucr.

frŭītus, a, um, *Part.* [fruor].

frūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum] *pertaining to corn, corn-*: in milit. lang. *pertaining to provisions*: res, *corn, provisions*, Cic.: loca, *abounding in corn*, Caes.: provinciae, id.: navis, *a corn ship*, id.: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain*, Cic. II. Subst. frumentarius, ii, *m. a corn-dealer*: Liv. 2. *a purveyor of corn, commissary*: Hirt.

frūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor] *a providing of corn*; milit. *t. t. a foraging*: Caes.: Suet. In *plur.*: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. II. *a distribution of corn*: Suet.

frūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a provider of corn, a forager*: Liv.

frūmentor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [frumentum], milit. *t. t. to fetch corn, to forage*: erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes.: quum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv.

frūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from frugimentum, from root FRUG in fruges: *produce*, esp. of the various kinds of cereals; hence] *corn, grain*: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic.: frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. II. Transf.: frumenta, *the small seeds* or *grains of figs*: Plin.

frŭnīscor, frunītus, 3. *p. n. dep.* [a lengthened form of fruor] *to enjoy*, with *acc.* and *abl.*: hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Pl.

frunītus, a, um, *Part.* [frunisco].

fruor, fructus and frŭĭtus, 3. *v. n. dep.* 111. *to feed oneself with*, hence, *to enjoy, delight in*. Constr. with *abl.*; less freq. with *acc.* or *absol.* With *abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et frustur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic.: omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur, Caes.: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society*, Cic. With *acc.*: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Esp. *the gerundive*: nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, Cic.: res fruenda oculis, Liv. *Absol.* satiatis vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic.: di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. III. Esp. legal *t. t. to have the use and enjoyment of a* thing, *to have the usufruct*: quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. [The root is FRUG, whence *fruges, fructus*, etc.]

frustillātim, *adv.* [frustillum] *in small pieces*: ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Pl.

frustrā, *adv.* [connected with fraudo] *in a state of deception, in error*: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse; errant probe, *are deceived, in error*, Pl.: frustra habere aliquem, Tac. II. *without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain*: neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic.: frustra telum mittere, Caes.: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, *may be disappointed*, Sall. 2. *without reason* or *cause, groundlessly*: frustra ac sine causa, Cic.: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet.

frustrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [frustror] *deception*: Lucr.

frustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration*: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, Liv. In *plur.*: quum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just.

frustrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a deceiving, deception*: Pl.

frustror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* (also *act.* frustro, are) [frustra] *to deceive, disappoint, trick*: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic.: Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv. *Absol.*: Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. 2. Act.: ego me frustro, Pl. *Pass.*: frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. II. Transf.: *to make vain* or *useless, to frustrate* (rare): in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur ictus, Curt.

frustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [frustum] *full of small pieces*: aqua, i. e. *filled with crumbs*, Pl.

frustum, i, *n. a piece, bit* (of food): necesse est offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic. pars

in frusta secant, Virg. Comically, frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Pl. ‖ Fig.: unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. [*Frus-tum* comes probably from a root FRUT, "to break."]

frūtex, icis, m. [prob. kindr. with *βρύω*, to sprout forth] *a shrub, bush*: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr.: collect. in *sing.*: venari asello comite cum vellet leo, contexit illum frutice, Phaedr. ‖ Transf. As a term of reproach, like *caudex*, *stipes*: *blockhead*: nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Pl.

frūtĭcētum, i, n. [frutex] *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes, a thicket*: Hor.

frūtĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and

frūtĭcor, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] *to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy*: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. ‖ Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv.

frūtĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shrubs* or *bushes, bushy*: vimina, Ov.: litora, id.: mare, Plin.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur. frūges, um, *f.* [on root v. fruor] *fruits of the earth, produce of the fields, pulse, legumes*, and in gen. *fruits, produce* (but the fruits of *trees* are usu. designated by fructus, and *grain* by frumentum): terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic.: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id.: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv. *Sing.*: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic.: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvat, Hor. ‖ Fig.: like fructus: *result, success, value*: quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *rail at what is crude, worthless*, Hor.: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet, *to act with advantage*, Pl. 2. Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: lit. *for food, fit for food*: hence) *fit* as *indeclin. adj. useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal*: frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic.: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter.: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. Strengthened with bonae. (Fabius Lucanus) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Of things: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin.

3. Ad frugem *or* ad bonam frugem, *to turn oneself to virtue, to reform oneself*: equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have reformed*, Cic.

fūcātus, a, um, *Part.* [fuco]. ‖ Adj.: *painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit*: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic.: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id.

fūcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fucus] *coloured with orchil*: Quint.

fūco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to colour, paint, dye*: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana venene, Virg.: tabulas colore, Tac. ‖ Esp. of cosmetics, *to paint, rouge*: Ov.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *painted, coloured, beautified, counterfeit, spurious*: merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic.: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id.

fūcus, i, m. = *φῦκος, sea weed or rock lichen*: Plin. ‖ Meton. *red* or *purple colour*: infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, id.: Hor.: Ov. 2. Esp. *rouge*: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occultant, Pl. 3. Fig.: *pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation*: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic.: deum sese in hominem convertisse, fucum factum mulieri, *deceived*, Ter. ‖‖ For propolis (*q. v.*), *the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hives, bee-glue*: Virg.

fūcus, i, m. *a drone, the male of the honey-bee*: Virg.

fŭe, *interj.* denoting aversion, *foh! fie!*: Pl.

fŭga, ae (old *gen. sing.* fugāi, Lucr.) *f.* [v. fugio] *a running away, flight*: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.: dant sese in fugam milites, *take to flight*, id.: fugam capere, Caes.: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight*, id.: but, fugam dant nubila coelo, *hasten away*, Virg.: facere fugam, *to cause flight*, Liv.: but also *to take to flight, to flee*, Sall. Poet. in *plur.*: celeres fugae, Hor. 2. Esp. *flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment*: sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. In *plur.*: quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac.

3. In gen. *a flying, swift course* or *motion, speed* (poet.): exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *a swift voyage*, Virg.: fuga temporum, *flight*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *a fleeing from, avoiding; disinclination, aversion*: simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic.: culpae, Hor.

fŭgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [fugito] *one who is accustomed to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fast*: fugatores lyncas et cervos, Hor.: caprea, Virg.: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. *Comp.*: ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. *Sup.*: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *fleeting, transitory*: haec omnia contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic.: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. 2. With *gen.*: *fleeing, shunning, avoiding*: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov.

fŭgĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.] ‖ Adj.: *fleeing, fleeting, vanishing*: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr.: vinum fugiens, *growing flat, vapid*, Cic.

2. Fig.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, *averse to labour, indolent*, Caes.

fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. v. n. and a. *to flee* or *fly, to take flight, run away*.

A. Neutr.: senex exit foras: ego fugio, *I'm off*, Ter.: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic.: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum perveneriut, Caes.: ex ipsa cade, *to flee, escape*, id. Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter casum, *observe a just medium* (v. casa), Ter.

2. Transf. *to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away*: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor.: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (*i. e.* navem), Ov. (ii) Esp. *to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish*: fugiunt de corpore setae, id.: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg.: annus, Hor.: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv. ‖ Fig.: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. B. Act.: *to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun*: quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes.: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv.: vesanum fugiunt poëtam qui sapiunt, Hor. (ii) Esp. *to leave one's country*: nos patriam fugimus, Virg.: Teucer Salamina patremque quum fugeret, Hor. 2. Meton.: *to succeed in shunning, to escape* = effugio: insidiatorem, id.: cincta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. ‖ Fig.: conspectum multitudinis fugere, Caes.: ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. In *pass.*: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, id.: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Poet. like the Gr. *φεύγειν*, with *infin.*: *to avoid doing, to omit, forbear, beware*: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor.: meme igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. 2. Meton. *to escape*: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. (ii) Esp. with *acc.* gen. of person: *to escape one's notice; not to be known to*, etc.: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id.: quem res nulla fugeret, *whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything*, id. With *infin.* or *clause* as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. [Same as Gr. *ἔυγ* in *φεύγω, φυγή*.]

fŭgĭtans, antis, *Part.* [fugito]. ‖ Adj.: *fleeing, avoiding*: with *gen.*: fugitans litium, Ter.

fŭgĭtīvārius, ii, m. [fugitivus] *one employed to catch runaway slaves*: Flor.

fŭgĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugio] *fleeing away, fugitive*: canis, Pl. With *ab*: neque tam fugitivi illi a domino, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. With *gen.*: Jugurtha finium suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. ‖ More freq. subst.: *a runaway slave*: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic.: ea res per fugitivos L.

Aemilii hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Pl.

fŭgĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *freq.* [id.] *to be in the habit of running away; to flee hastily.* I. Neutr.: ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. II. Act.: *to flee, avoid, shun*: herum, Pl.: qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, Cic.: necem, Phaedr. Poet. with *infin. to omit* or *forbear*: Ter.: Lucr.

fŭgĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who flees*: Pl.

fŭgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to cause to flee, put to flight, drive* or *chase away, to rout, discomfit*: qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic.: semisomnos fugant fundunt que, Sall.: fugato omni equitatu, Caes.: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *sent me into exile*, Ov.: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, Hor.

fulcīmen, ĭnis, n. [fulcio] *a prop, support, pillar*: Ov.

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, 4. v. a. *to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support*: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic.: Atlas, coelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg.: illum balbutit Scamrum pravis fultum male talis, *supported*, Hor. 2. Meton.: *to make strong* or *fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen*: fultosque emunlit objice postes, *fastened, guarded*, Virg.: apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. II. Fig.: *to support, sustain, uphold*: veterum amicum simum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic.: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiis, Liv.

fulcrum, i, n. [fulcio] *the post* or *foot of a couch, a bed-post*: eburnum, Prop.: Virg. II. Meton.: *a couch, bed*: Prop.

fulgens, entis. *Part.* [fulgeo]. II. Adj.: *shining, glittering*. Fig.: *illustrious*: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell.

fulgeo, fulsi (acc. to the 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucr.: fulgāre, Virg.) 2. v. n. [same root as flagro, q. v.] *to lighten* (of electricity): si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de coelo, Cic.: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. 2. Fig.: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, nonquam ab Aristophane posita fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus esset, Cic. II. Ingen. *to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine*: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, id.: fulgentia signis castra, Hor.: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv.: fulgentes Cycladas (on account of their marble), Hor. 2. Fig.: *to shine, to be distinguished*: fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, *shone forth*, Nep.: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac.

fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo] *flashing, glittering, shining*: Lucr.

fulgo, v. fulgeo.

fulgor, ōris, m. [fulgeo] *lightning*; mostly poet. for fulgur: fulgorem quoque carminus ante quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. In *plur.*: (anhelitus terrae) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrus exaistere, Cic. II. Transf. *flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendour*: armorum, Hor.: vestis, Ov.: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. In *plur.*: quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, *glittering utensils, plate*, id.

2. Meton.: *a shining star*: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic.

3. Fig.: *brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebar, Ov.

fulgur, ūris, n. [id.] *lightning* (*opp.* fulmen, a thunderbolt): ideo passim fremitus et fulgura fiunt, Lucr.: de fulgurum vi dubitare, Cic.: tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. II. Transf. for fulmen, *a thunderbolt*: feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor.

2. Esp. in the phrase condere fulgur, *to bury a thing struck by lightning*: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 3. for fulgor, *brightness, splendour* (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *foudre*.)

fulgūrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *relating to lightning*: haruspicini et fulgurales et rituales libri, *treating of lightnings*, Cic.

fulgūrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning*: Cic.

fulgūrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. n. and a. [id.]. Neutr.: *to hurl lightnings, to lighten*: suo sonitu claro fulgurivit Juppiter, Naev. II. Act.: *to strike with lightning* (only in the *perf. part.*): fulguritae arbores, Pl.

fulgūro, 1. v. *impers.* [id.] *to lighten*: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic.

fulgūro, 1. v. n. [id.] *to flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitoque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. II. Fig.: of oratory: fulgurat vis eloquentiae, Plin.

fūlica, ae (also fulix, icis, poet. Cic.), *f. the common coot*, a water-fowl: Plin.: Virg.

fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f. soot*: prob. also *lampblack*, i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic. II. Transf. *black paint*: stibium, Juv. [Perh. connected with fumus.]

fūlix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, m. *a fuller, cloth-fuller*: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 184.) (Hence It. *follare*; Sp. *hollar*; Fr. *fouler*, "to press," or "tread down.")

fullōnĭca, ae, *f.* [fullo] (*sc.* ars) *the fuller's craft, fulling*: si non didicisti fullonicam, Pl.

fulmen, ĭnis, n. [contr. from fulgimen, fulgmen, from fulgeo] *lightning that strikes* or *sets on fire, a thunderbolt*: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic.: fulmine percussus, id.: caducum, Hor. II. Fig.: *a thunderbolt, overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity*: fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic.: duo fulmina mearn dcnum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. Poet.: fulmen habent acres in adunctis dentibus apri, *destructive power*, Ov.: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr.: duo fulmina belli Scipiades, *the two thunderbolts of war*, Virg.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] *a prop, support* of a building: Cato. II. Esp. *the heel* of a shoe: Pl.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen] *pertaining to lightning* (poet.): ignis, Lucr.: ictus, Hor. II. Fig.: *destructive, murderous, killing*: fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg.: dentes (apri), Phaedr.

fulmĭno, 1. v. n. [id.] *to lighten, to hurl lightnings*: ant Boreae de parte trucis quum fulminat, Virg.: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Fig.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg.

fultūra, ae, *f.* [fulcio] *a prop, stay, support*: Col. Fig.: deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor.

fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio].

fulvus, a, um, *adj. deep* or *reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: corpora fulva leonum, Lucr.: tegmen lupae, Virg.: vitulus, Hor.: lumen, Virg.

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fumus] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: lumina taedis, Virg.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: fax, Lucr.: picem fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg.: altaria, Ov.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus fero] *producing smoke, smoking, steaming*: ignes, Virg.

fūmĭfĭco, 1. v. n. [fumus facio] *to cause smoke, to burn incense*: Pl.

fūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing smoke, smoking, steaming*: mugitus (taurorum), Ov.

fūmigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [fumus ago]. I. Act.: *to smoke, to fumigate*: Varr. II. Neutr.: *to produce smoke, to smoke, steam*: Gell.

fūmo, 1. v. n. [fumus] *to smoke, steam, reek, fume*: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg.: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic.: fumantes pulvere campos, Virg.: jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. *evening approaches*, id.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked*: imagines, Cic.: magistri equitum, Juv.: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor.

fūmus, i, m. *smoke, steam, vapour*: in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr.: ibi hominem ingentem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic.: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes. II. Fig.: as an image of *destruction*: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes*, i. e. *had consumed, squandered*, Hor. [*Fumus* is akin to Sans. *dhûma*, "smoke," which is derived from root *dhû*, "to agitate, to shake;"]

fūnāle, is, v. funalis, no. II.

fūnālis, e, *adj.* [funis] *consisting of or attached to a rope or cord:* equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse,* Suet. ‖ Subst.: funale, is, *n. a cord or thong of a sling:* funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 2. *a wax-torch:* C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic.: lucida, Hor. 3. Transf. *a chandelier, candelabrum:* Ov.

fūnambŭlus, i, *m.* [funis ambulo] *a rope-dancer:* Ter.

functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fungor] *a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution:* labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic.

functus, a, um, *Part.* [fungor].

funda, ae, *f. a sling:* inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes.: Liv. ‖ Transf.: *a casting-net, drag-net:* Virg. [*Funda* is the same word as σφενδόνη, which orig. signified "a bandage."] (Hence It. *fionda;* Fr. *fronde.*)

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fundo, 1] *a foundation* (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in *plur.*): ponere fundamina, Virg.: Siculae terrae, Ov.

fundāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a foundation, ground-work, basis* (mostly in *plur.*). *Sing.:* quin cum fundamento (sedes) perierint, Pl. *Plur.:* agere fundamenta, Cic.: prima fundamenta urbi jacere, Liv. ‖ Fig. *Sing.:* meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. *Plur.:* libertatis, id.: virtutum, id.

fundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a founder* (rare): Praenestinae urbis, Virg.

fundĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [funda] *to hurl* or *sling at:* Pl. ‖ Fig.: tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth,* id.

fundĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slinger:* Caes.: v. Smith's Ant. 184.

fundĭtus, *adv.* [fundus] *from the very bottom, from the foundation:* monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic.: perire, Hor.: evellere, *by the roots,* Phaedr. 2. Fig.: *utterly, entirely, totally, completely:* quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic.: abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac.: earum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. ‖ *at the bottom, below* (rare): subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr.

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour, pour out, shed:* sanguinem e patera, Cic.: vina patera in aras, Ov.: lacrimas, Virg. Reflect.: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring,* Liv. 2. Esp. of metals: *to melt, cast, found:* exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosi ratio, Plin.: olim quaerere amabam, quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. ‖ Transf. of things non-fluid: *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl:* desectam cum stramento segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv.: picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes.: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered,* Hor. Reflect.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out,* Cic. 2. Esp. *to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance:* terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, id.: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Virg. 3. *to throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate:* victi hostes) ds jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv.: corpora (cervorum) humi, Virg. Esp. milit. *t. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout:* hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic.: eos omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes. ‖‖ Fig. *to pour out* or *forth, to spread out, extend, display:* multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg.: quum vero causa ea inciderit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit expromi, tum se latius fundet orator, *will display himself,* Cic. 2. Esp. of speech: *to pour forth, utter:* e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id.: opprobria rustica, Hor. [Root FUD, same as Gr. χυ in χέω, χεύω: on interchange of χ and F, see letter F: also akin to Germ. *giess-en;* Eng. *gush.*]

fundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fundus] *to lay the bottom, keel, foundation,* etc.; *to found:* dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov.: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, *is founded,* Virg. 2. *to fasten, secure, make firm:* dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, id. ‖ Fig.: *to found, establish:* illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, Cic.: qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg.: nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *laid out,* Hor.

fundus, i, *m. the bottom of any thing:* armarii fundum exsecuit, *the bottom of the chest,* Cic.: (Aetna) fundo exaestuat imo, Virg. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving,* Cic. 2. Esp. *a piece of land, farm, estate:* cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? id.: euge, funde et aedes, per tempus subvenistis mihi, Pl. ‖ Fig.: fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, *from its foundation,* Virg. 2. *that has the principal part in approving, deciding,* or *sanctioning any thing* = auctor: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic.: ei rei fundus pater sit potior, Pl. [The root of *fundus* is FUD, the same as the Gr. βυθ-ός, πυθ-μήν.]

fūnebris, e, *adj.* [funus] *pertaining to a funeral, funereal:* epulum, Cic.: cupressi, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel:* sacra, i. e. *human offerings,* Ov.: bellum, Hor.

fūnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a funeral, funeral* (poet. for funebris): faces, *funeral torches,* Virg. ‖ Meton.: *deadly, destructive, fatal:* torris, Ov.

fūnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bury with funeral rites, to inter:* qui funerari se jussit sestertiis undecim millibus, Plin. ‖ Meton.: *to kill, destroy:* prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor.

fūnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [funestus] *to pollute* or *contaminate with blood:* aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic.: gentem, Juv.

fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* [funus]. I. Act.: *causing death, destruction, calamity, grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous:* ad ejus funestam securem servati, Cic.: arma, Ov.: tecta, Virg. *Comp.:* funestior dies, Cic. *Sup.:* Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. With: *lat.:* o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! Cic. ‖ Neutr.: *filled with misfortune* or *grief, fatal, mournful, sad, ominous,* etc.: utque manus funestas arceat aris, i. e. *polluted with blood,* Ov.: familia, *in mourning,* Cic.: annales velut funesti, *full of sad events,* Liv.

funginus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *of a mushroom:* Pl.

fungor, functus, 3. *v. dep.* [prob. connected with fugio] *to get rid of, discharge, perform, execute, do,* etc.: constr. with *abl.,* rarely with *acc.* or *absol.* With *abl.:* valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic.: consulatu, Suet.: sacris, Hor.: laboribus, id.: dapibus, *to take food,* Ov.: fungar vice cotis, *perform the office of,* Hor.. ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), *who had lived through, enjoyed,* id. Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic. With *acc.:* Mago diem fungitur, relictis duobus filiis, *dies,* Just. In the *gerundive:* muneris fungendi gratia, Cic.: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus, Liv. *Absol.:* facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, *to suffer,* Lucr. ‖ Esp. *to perform, discharge, pay* any duty, obligation, *etc.:* hoc vobis est statnendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic.: quum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac.

fungōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *full of holes, spongy, fungous:* Plin.

fungus, i, *m.* [akin to σφόγγος, σφόγγος] *a mushroom, fungus:* Hor. Pliny mentions various kinds. The edible fungi were esteemed as great delicacies by the Roman epicures. ‖ Transf.: *a dolt:* Pl. 2. *a fungous excrescence on the human body:* fungo simile ulcus, Cels. 3. *a mushroom-like growth on the wick of a candle* or *lamp:* Virg.

fūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [funis] *a slender rope, a cord:* Cic.

fūnis, is, *m.* (*fem.,* Lucr.) [akin to σ-χοῖνος: on the interchange of χ and F, see F] *a rope, line, cord:* Caes.: Virg.

2. Proverb.: (1) funem ducere *or* sequi, *to lead* or *follow the rope,* i. e. *to command* or *serve:* tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor.

(II) funem reducere, *to pull back the rope*, i. e. *to change one's mind*, Pers.

fūnus, ĕris, n. *a burial, funeral*: funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exequias cohonestandas, Cic.: funus triumphali porta ducendum, Suet.: funus imagines ducant triumphales tuum, *head the procession*, Hor. In *plur.*: tristia, id. ‖ Meton.: *a dead body, corpse* (poet.): lacerum, Virg. In *plur.*: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. 2. *death*, esp. *violent death, murder* (mostly poet.): exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin flebant, Virg.: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic.

‖‖ Fig.: *destruction, ruin, fall*: casum illum meum funus esse reipublicae, sed funus justum et indictum, id.: dum Capitolio regina dementes ruinas funus et imperio parabat, Hor. Of persons: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, Cic. [Perh. from the root which appears in *φόνος*.]

fuo, v. sum.

fūr, fūris, *comm. a thief*: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic.: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. *an extortioner*, id.: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. *Fem.*: fures estis ambae, Pl. As a term of vituperation towards slaves: *thief, rascal, rogue, knave*: tun' trium literarum homo me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, id. [Cf. Sans. *chur*, "to steal;" Gr. *φώρ*.]

fūrāciter, *adv. thievishly*: Cic.

fūrax, ācis, *adj.* [fūror] *given to stealing, thievish*: servus, Cic.

furca, ae, *f. a two pronged fork*: excacunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg.: furcis detrudi, Liv. Proverb.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, *the natural disposition cannot be entirely changed*, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake, a notch*: for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv.: for the gable of a house, Ov. 2. *an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V or II), *which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends*: canem et furcam ferre, Pl.: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. 3. *a narrow pass* or *defile*: Furcae Caudinae (usu. furculae, *q. v.*), Val. Max.: Lucan. (Hence It. *forcone*; Sp. *horgon*; Fr. *fourgon*.)

furcifer, ĕri, m. [furca fero] *bearing the furca*, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows rogue, hang-dog, rascal*: Ter.: Cic.: Hor. Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic.

furcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca] *a little fork*: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic.

furcillo, 1. v. a. [furcilla] *to support*: Fig.: tu inventus vero, mearn qui furcilles fidem! Pl.

furcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca] *a forked prop* to support a wall when undermined: suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. ‖ Furculae Caudinae, *two fork-shaped defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites*, id.

furenter, *adv. furiously*: pueri autem aiunt eum furenter irasci, Cic.

furfur, ŭris, m. *bran*: qui aiunt furfure sues, Pl. ‖ Transf.: *scurf* or *scales* on the skin, head, *etc.*: foedo cutis furfure, Plin.

furia, ae, v. furiae.

fūriae, arum (rarely *sing.*) *f. pl.* [furo] *violent passion, rage, madness, fury*: (as an appellative only poet. fur furor *or* rabies): unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg.: in furias agitantur equae, *ardent desire*, Ov.: ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, *just wrath*, Virg. ‖ Esp. *avenging*, or *tormenting spirits*: (from the three avenging goddesses, or furies, Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone.) *Plur.*: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic.: his muliebribus instinctus furiis, *urged on by this fury of a woman*, Liv. *Sing.*: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic.: hunc juvenem tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv. (Hence It. *foja*.)

fūriālis, e, *adj.* [furia] *furious, raging, dreadful, fearful*: caput Cerberi, Hor.: incessus, Liv.: arma, i. e. *of the Bacchantes*, Ov.: furialis illa vox nefaris stupris effeminata, Cic. ‖ Act. *making mad, infuriating* (poet. and rare): haec me irritivit veste furiali inscium, poet. Cic.

fūriālĭter, *adv. furiously, madly, frantically*: furialiter odit, Ov.

fūribundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] *raging, mad, furious*: homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic.: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. ‖ *filled with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired*: hariolorum et vatum furibundas praedictiones, Cic.

fūrinus, a, um, *adj.* [fur] *pertaining to thieves*: Pl.

† **fūrio**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [furiae] *to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet.): libido, quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor.: furiata mens, Virg.

fūriōsē, *adv. furiously, madly*: furiose facere, Cic.

fūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furia] *full of madness* or *rage, mad, raging, furious*: non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus escit, Cic.: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Of things: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr.: exululant comites, furiosaque tibia flatur, *inciting to phrensy, maddening*, Ov.: inceptum, Liv.: vota, Ov *Comp.*: quanto hoc furiosius atque majus peccatum est, Hor. *Sup.*: contiones furiosissimae Publii, Cic.

fūrnārius, ae, *f.* [furnus] *the trade of a baker*: furnariam exercere, Suet.

furnus, i, m. *an oven*: in furnum calidum condito, Pl.: Hor. [*Fur-nus*, *for-nus*, and *for-nax* come from the root signifying "to be hot," which is found in *fer-veo*, *θερ-μός*.]

fīro, ūi, 3. v. n. *to rage, rave, to be out of one's mind, mad, furious*: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, Cic.: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor.: insanire ac furere, Cic. With *acc.* and *infin.*: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id.: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. With *acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. ‖ Of things: nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr.: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Virg.: flamma in Aetna, Hor.: furit ardor edendi, Ov.

fūror, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* (*supin.* furatum, Pl.) [fur] *to steal, purloin, pilfer*: solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisse, Cic. *Absol.*: ad furandum venire, Pl. ‖ In gen.: *to take away by stealth, withdraw*: pone caput fessoeque oculos furare labori, Virg.: non furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic.

fūror, ōris, m. [furo] *a raging, raving, rage, madness, fury*: ira furor brevis est, Hor.: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes.: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic.: of *excitement respecting public affairs*: Caes.: Liv.: of the *fierce passion* of love: Virg.: also in *plur.*: Hor. Of the *inspired phrensy* of prophets and poets: ea (praesagitio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, quum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic.: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, id. In *plur.*: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. With *inf.*: quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? id.

furtĭficus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum facio] *that commits theft, thievish*: Pl.

furtim, *adv. by stealth, secretly, privily*: hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Pl.: ut furtim tota (Aegyptus) decemviris traditur! Cic.: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri furtim defossa timidum deponere terra? Hor.: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac.

furtīvē, *adv. stealthily, secretly, furtively* (rare · clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl.: data munera, Ov.

furtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum] *stolen, purloined, pilfered*: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Pl.: lana, Hor. ‖ In gen. *secret, hidden, concealed, furtive*: furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic.: amor, Virg.: nox, *favourable to secrecy*, Ov.

furtum, i, n. [fur] *theft, robbery*: furtum facere (alicui), Pl.: Cic.: furti se et illum astringere, *to cause to be guilty of*, Pl.: in furto comprehensus, Caes. ‖ Meton.: *a stolen thing*: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis

erant exportata, Cic. **2.** *a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: haud farto melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. In *plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov.: furta belli, Virg. **3.** *Esp. stolen or secret love, intrigue*: plurima furta Jovis, Cat.: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov.

fūrunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a petty thief, pilferer*: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. **II.** Transf.: *a sore on the human body, a boil*: Cels.

furvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fuscus and ὀφρύς] *dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sab antris, Ov.: Proserpina, Hor.

fuscina, ae, *f.* [kindr. with furca] *a three-pronged spear, a trident*: Cic.: as an attribute of Neptune: Suet.

fusco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fuscus] *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.): fuscantur corpora campo, Ov.

fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to furvus] *dark, swarthy, dusky*: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic.: Andromeda, Ov.: Hydaspes, Hor. **2.** Transf.: of the voice: *indistinct, husky, hoarse* (*opp.* candidus): vocis genera permulta: candidum (*al.* canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, Cic.

fūsē, *adv. spread out, extended*: (manus) fusius paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. **II.** *copiously, at length, diffusely*: quae fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. *Comp.*: haec uberius disputantur et fusius, id.

fūsilis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *molten, fluid, liquid* (rare): aurum, Ov.: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere cooperunt, *of softened clay*, Caes.

fūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pouring out* (rare): Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *foison.*)

fustis, is (*abl.* regularly fusti; fuste, Hor.) *m. a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: tanquam si clausus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl.: severae matris ad arbitrium recisos portare fustes, Hor. Esp. for *cudgelling*: si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl.: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. And for *beating to death*, as a milit. punishment: primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell.: Tac. (Hence It. dim. *fuscello*; Sp. *hostigar*, "to punish;" Fr. *fouteau.*)

fustītūdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fustis tundo] *cudgel-banging*, a comic word: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. orgastula, Pl.

fustuārĭum, ii, *n.* [fustis] *a cudgelling to death*, a military punishment: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 191).

fūsus, a, um, *Part.* [fundo]. **I.** Adj.: *spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: alii tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.: toga fusa (*opp.* restricta), *wide, full*, Suet.: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, Cic.: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint.: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id.

fūsus, i, *m. a spindle*: Ov.

fūtātim, *adv. abundantly, frequently*: Pl.

fūtĭlis, *adv. in vain, idly, uselessly*: provenisti, Pl.

fūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] *that easily pours out*: hence in gen. *that cannot contain* (rare): canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phaedr.: glacies, *brittle*, Virg. **2.** Fig.: *that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless, futile*: servus, Ter.: irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic.: lingua, Phaedr.

fūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [futilis] *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: Cic.

fūtūrus, a, um, *Part.* [sum].

fūtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [futuo] *copulation*: Cat.

fuvi, v sum, *ad init.*

G.

G, g, *indecl. n.* or litera *subaud.*) *f.* **I.** This letter represents the sound of the medial guttural, but was not originally included in the Latin alphabet, its place being supplied by C, which, as stated under that letter, had in early times the sound of the Greek γ (for examples *vide* C.). The pronunciation of C having subsequently undergone a change, a new symbol, slightly differing from it, was introduced about the beginning of the second Punic war. **II.** As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with *l* and *r* only; hence in roots which originally began with *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period; e. g. gnascor, gnatus, gnomen, became nascor, natus, nomen; but in the compounds the *g* reappears, e. g.: cognatus, cognomen. **III.** Interchanges of G with other letters. As a guttural, *g* is most closely connected with the other gutturals, *c*, *k*, *q*, *j*, and *h*. **1.** For the interchanges of *c* and *g*, vide C. **2.** With *s*, *g* combines to form *x*; e. g. the stem *reg-* has N. S. *rex*; so *grex-gregis*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, *tego, texi; rego, rexi.* But sometimes the *g* is elided: e. g. *mulgeo, mulsi.* **IV.** Changes of G in the Romance languages. **1.** into *j*: e. g. Lat. *galbinus*; Fr. *jaune*; Port. and Sp. *jalde.* **2.** into *v*: e. g. Lat. *gyrare*; Fr. *virer.* **3.** into *y* or *i*: e. g. Lat. *reg-*; Sp. *rey*; Fr. *roi.* **4.** GM into *m* or *mm*: e. g. Lat. *augmentare*; It. *aumentare.* **5.** G followed by D, into *l*, *n*, or *d*, or omitted: e. g. Lat. *smaragdus, amygdala, Magdalena*; It. *smeraldo, mandola, Maddalena*; Fr. *émeraude, amande, Madelaine.* **6.** Omission of G: (*i*) between two vowels: e. g. Lat. *regalis, legalis*; It. *reale, leale*: Lat. *ligare, Augustus*: Fr. *lier, août.* (*ii*) At the end of words: e. g. Lat. *rex-(rex)*; It. *re.* **V.** As an abbreviation G denotes Gallicarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, *etc.*: and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual C).

gaesum, i, *n.* [a Celtic word] *a long heavy javelin of the Gauls*, Gr. γαισὸς or γαῖσος: Caes.: Liv.

galba, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, perh. kindr. with the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)] *a small worm, the ash-borer*, or *the larva of the ash-spinner*: Suet. **II.** In the Gallic i. q. praepinguis, *fat paunch, big belly*: id.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum] *of galbanum*: odores, Virg.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη] *galbanum*, the origin of which is still disputed; *the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria*: Plin.: Suet.

galbānus (or galbinus), a, um, *adj.* [either from galbanum or from galbus] *greenish-yellow, yellowish*: vestimenta, to designate female garments, Juv. (Hence It. *giallo*; Sp. *jalde*; Fr. *jaune*; Eng. *yellow.*)

galbĕum, i, *n.* or **galbeus** (anciently written calbeus) i, *m.* [galbus] *a kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): Suet.

galbĭnus, a, um, v. galbanus.

gălĕa, ae, *f. a helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece, morion* (the casis, on the contrary, was made of metal). vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac.: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. Also, *a brazen helmet*: loricas galeasque aeneas, caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic.: aerea, Virg.

gălĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [galea] *to cover with a helmet*: barbati quidem Jovis galeatae Minervae, Cic. Subst. galeatus, i, *m. a helmed warrior*: Juv.

gălĕrĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum] *a small covering for the head, a cap*: Mart.: *a kind of peruke*: Suet.

gălĕrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that wears a hood*: Prop. **II.** Transf.: galerita avis, *the crested lark*, Plin.

gălĕrum, i, *n.* (also **gălĕrus**, i, *m.* Virg.) [galea] *a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather*; *a cap, bonnet, hat*: fulvoque lupi de pelle galeros tegmen habent capiti, Virg. **II.** Transf.: *a kind of peruke*: Suet.

gallĭca, ae, *f. a Gallic shoe*: Cic.

gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Gallus] *pertaining to the priests of Cybele*; hence transf. *pertaining to the priests of Isis, Gallic*: turma, *the troop of the priests of Isis*, Ov.

gallĭna, ae, *f.* [gallus] *a hen*: Cic.: Hor. As a term of endearment: Pl. Proverb.: gallinae albae filius, *fortune's favourite*, Juv.

gallĭnāceus, a, um, *adj.* [gallina, gallus] *pertaining to domestic fowls or*

poultry: gallus, *a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock*, Cic. Proverb.: ut vel lactis gallinaceā speraris haustum, i. e. *something unusual*, Plin.

gallĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to poultry*: scala, *a poultry-roost, hen-roost*, Cels. Subst.: gallinarius, ii, m. *one who has the care of poultry*: Cic.

gallus, i, m. *a cock, dunghill-cock*: Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, *cock on his own dunghill*, Sen.

gănea, ae, *f.*, and **gănĕum**, i, n. *an eating-house, cook-shop, a brothel*: and meton.: *a debauched, luxurious way of life*: paulisper stetimus in illo caneorum tractum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Form *ganeum* (more ancient): immersit aliquo esse, credo, in ganeum, Pl.

gănĕo, ōnis, m. [ganea] *a glutton, debauchee*: quis parricida, quis ganeo, Cic.

gănĕum, i, v. ganea.

gangaba, ae, m. [a Persian word] *a porter*: Curt.

gannĭo, 4. v. n. *to yelp, bark*: ganire proprie canum, Non. ‖ Transf. of persons: *to snarl, whine, grumble* (poet.): quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter.

gannītus, ūs, m. [gannio] *a yelping* or *barking of dogs*: Lucr. ‖ Transf. of persons: *a snarling, grumbling*: gannitibus incessere, Mart.: *a whining, moaning*: Neroëidis morientis, Plin.

garrĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to chatter, prate, chat, talk*: nugas, Pl.: quidlibet, Hor. *Absol.*: seculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. ‖ Transf. of frogs: meliusque rause garriunt Ravennates, Mart. [Cf. Gr. γηρύω; Eng. cry.]

garrūlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [garrulus] *a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity*: rauca garrulitas stadiumque immane loquendi, Ov.: (puer) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet.

garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garrio] *chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous*: percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor.: lingua, Ov.: hora, *time for chatting*, Prop. ‖ Transf. of animals or inanimate things: cornix, Ov.: hirundo, Virg.: rivus, *babbling, murmuring*, Ov.

gărum or **găron**, i, n. = γάρος, *a fish-sauce*: Hor.

gaudens, entis, *Part.* [gaudeo]. ‖ Adj.: *cheerful, joyful* (rare): Cic.: huic tu dic, gaudentem nimo te addicere, *with pleasure, gladly*, Hor.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, 2. v. n. and a. *to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in*. Constr. usu. with acc. and *infin.*, *infin.*, quod, the *abl.*, or *absol.*: less freq. with the *acc.*, etc. With acc. and *infin.*: quae perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque laetor, Cic. With *infin.*: motus doceri gaudet lunicos, Hor. With *quod*: sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. With *abl.*: equis, Hor. *Absol.*: tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Pl. With *acc.*: hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. With other constructions: gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, Hor.: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *as for myself*, Cic. 2. Esp. in the phrase, in sinu *or* in se gaudere, *to rejoice within oneself or in quiet, to feel a quiet joy*: ut in sinu gaudeant, id. 3. Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. ‖ Fig. of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to rejoice in, delight in*: nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg.: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. (Hence It. *godere, giovire*; Fr. *jouir*.)

gaudĭum, ii, n. [gaudeo] *joy, gladness*: veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall.: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic.: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *express their joy*, Tac. With *gen. object*: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv. *Plur.*: quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic. 2. Esp. *sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (rare; usually in *plur.*): dediti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. in *sing.*: S. Tarquinius pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. ‖ Meton.: *the object which produces joy*: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. (Hence It. *gioja*; Sp. *joya*; Fr. *joie*; also Sp. *goso*.)

gaulus, i, m. = γαῦλος, *a bucket*: Pl.

gausăpa, ae, *f.* or **gausăpes**, is, m., also **gausăpe**, is, and **gausăpum**, i, n. = γαυσάπη, *a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt*, used for clothing, etc.: *a garment* or *cover of frieze*: gausapae purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. *Plur.*: gausapa si sarapati, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. ‖ Transf. *a shaggy beard*: tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers.

gausape, **gausapes**, and **gausapum**, v. gausapa.

gāvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [gaudeo].

gāza, ae, *f.* [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] *the royal treasure*, in Persia: pecunia regis, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. 2. In gen.: *treasure, riches, wealth*: qui ab auro gazaque regia mentes cohibere possit, Cic.: Troia gaza, Virg. In *plur.*: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae proficiunt, Lucr.

gĕlĭdē, *adv. coldly, faintly, indolently*: Hor.

gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gelu] *icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (stronger than frigidus): (Fibrenus) statim praecipitat in Lirem eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic.: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. Subst. gelida, ae, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *water cold as ice*: foribusque repulsum perfundit gelida, Hor. ‖ *icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright (poet.) (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. Meton.: mare, Hor.: metus, Ov.

gĕlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] ‖ Act.: *to cause to freeze, to congeal*: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. *Pass.*: *to be frozen, to freeze*: annus gelati lacusque, Plin. 2. Esp. fig.: *to freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror: *pass. to be frozen, chilled*: timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. ‖ Neutr. *to freeze*: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet, gelatque, Plin.

gĕlu, ūs, n. (Neut. in the *nom.* gelum, Lucr.: *gen.* geli, id.) *icy coldness, frost, cold*: geluque flumina constiterint acuto, Hor.: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. ‖ Esp. *coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, *etc.* (poet.): sed mihi tarda gelu saeclisque effeta senectus, id. [Cf. Gr. κελεύω; Eng. cold.]

gĕmĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *groaning, sighing*: Ov.

gĕmellĭpăra, ae, *f.* [gemellus pario] *twin-bearing*: dea (i. e. Latona), Ov.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus] *born with another and of the same mother, twin* (mostly poet.): : fidus avus Phoebeque soror fraterque gemelli, Ov. 2. Subst. gemellus, i, m. *a twin*: ceteza paene gemelli fraternis animis, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *paired, double*: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin.: gemella legio, *formed out of two legions*, Caes. 2. *resembling* or *like*, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Her. (Hence Fr. *jumeau*.)

gĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gemino] *a doubling*: et geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, Sic.

gĕmĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [geminus]. ‖ Act.: *to double*: decem vitae frater geminavenat annos, i. e. *had completed his twentieth year*, Ov. In *part. perf.*: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, Cic.: victoria, Liv.: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. 2. Transf. *to pair, join*, or *unite*: non ut serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. In *part. perf.*: prope geminata cacumina montium, *nearly of the same height*, Liv. ‖ Neutr.: *to exist* or *be double*: Lucr.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. born with another of the same mother, twin*: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt, *twin brothers*, Cic.: sorores, Ov. 2. Subst.: gemini, orum, m. *plu. twins*: mater geminos internoscit consuetudine oculorum, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *paired, double, two-fold, both, two*: ex unia geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter.: quod geminae Somni portae, Virg.: gemini tulit Chironis in antrum, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. 2. *resembling, similar, like*, as twins: eque tibi geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, Cic.: illud vero geminum consilium Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulisti, *like, similar*, id.

gĕmĭtus, ūs (old *gen. sing.* gemiti, *Pl.*), *m.* [gemo] *a sighing, sigh, groan*: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. In *plur.*: extremosque ciet gemitūs, Virg. ‖ Poet. of inanimate subjects: *a groaning, roaring, roar*: insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, id. In *plur.*: plaga facit gemitus, Ov.

gemma, ae, *f. a bud, eye*, or *gem* on plant: ineunte vere exsistit tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. ‖ *a precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem*: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor.: non gemmis venale, id. ‖‖ Meton.: *things made of precious stones*. (1) *a goblet*: ut gemma bibat, Virg. (2) *a seal-ring, signet*: impressa signat sua crimina gemma, Ov. 2. *a pearl* (poet.): et legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 3. *the eyes* of the pescock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. ‖V. Fig.: like *gem* in English: *ornament, beauty*: multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. [From root GEN, "produce, cause to grow," whence *gen-ima*, shortened into *gemma*.]

gemmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma] *composed of precious stones, set* or *adorned with precious stones*: mittit trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *adorned with what resembles jewels*: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phaedr. 2. *glittering, sparkling*: Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin.

gemmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma fero] *bearing* or *containing gems*: mare (*i. e.* Erythraeum), Prop.

gemmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [gemma]. ‖ Neutr.: *to put forth buds, to bud* or *gem*: gemmare vites, luxuriem esse in herbis, laetas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. ‖ Neutr.: *to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems* (only in the *imperf. part.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. 2. Transf.: *to be adorned with what resembles jewels*: miraris, quoties gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. (ii) *to glitter, sparkle*: invitant herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 3. Act.: *to set* or *adorn with jewels*: only in the *part. perf.*: gemmati anuli, Liv.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to sigh, groan*: hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Of animals: (leones) gementes, Lucr.: turtur ab ulmo, Virg. 2. Poet. of inanimate subjects: *to groan, creak*: visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor.: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. ‖ Act.: *to sigh over, bemoan, bewail*. With *acc.*: haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic.: flebiliter ityn, Hor. In *pass.*: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. With *inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor.

gĕmŏnĭae scalae, or (more freq.), absol. **gemŏnĭae**, arum, *f. plu. steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber*: nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet.: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max.

gĕna, ae, *f. a cheek*: and more freq.

gĕnae, arum, *f. plu. the cheeks*: gena inferior, superior, Plin. *Plur.*: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae leniterque eminentes, Cic.: pulcrae, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *the eyes* (poet.): exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, Prop. [Sans. *hanu*, "the jaw;" Germ. *kinn*; Eng. *chin*. Consequently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. *ganascia*; Fr. *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

gĕnĕălŏgus, i, *m.* = γενεαλόγος, *a genealogist*: Cic.

gĕnĕr, ĕri, *m.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *a daughter's husband, son-in-law*: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Also, *a daughter's bridegroom*: Hor.: Virg. Transf.: *the husband of a granddaughter* or *great-grand-daughter*, for progener: Tac. (ii) *a sister's husband, brother-in-law*: Just.: Nep. Comically: *a daughter's paramour*: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. (Hence Sp. *yerno*; Fr. *gendre*.)

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus] *pertaining to a kind* or *species, generic* (rare): quum qualis sit res quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, *constituite generalis* vocatur, Cic. ‖ *relating to all, general, universal* (*opp.* singuli and specialis): generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, id.

gĕnĕrāliter, *adv. in general, generally*: Cic.

gĕnĕrāsco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [genero] *to be generated, produced*: Lucr.

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus] *by kinds, species, classes*, or *nations*: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic.: Germani suas copias generatim constituerunt, *by nations*, Caes. ‖ *generally, in general* (*opp.* to *specially, in particular*): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [genero] *an engenderer, generator, producer* (rare): nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cic.: Acragas magnanimûm generator equorum, Virg.

gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [genus] *to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create*; in *pass. to spring* or *descend from*: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic.: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep.: Troja generatrix Acestes, Virg.: generandi gloria mellis, id. ‖ Fig.: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, Quint. 2. Esp. of intellectual productions: *to bring forth, produce*: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipse ex se generare queunt, id.

gĕnĕrōse, *adv. nobly*: Hor.

gĕnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [genus] *of good* or *noble birth, noble, eminent*: generosa ac nobilis virgo, *opp.* mulier ignota, Cic.: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor.: ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sall. 2. Transf. of animals, plants, etc.: *of a good* or *noble species, superior, excellent*: pecus, Virg.: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort, generous*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *noble-minded, magnanimous, generous*: quum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic.: emerui generosos vestis honores, *i. e. the dress of honour* (as a mother of three children), Prop.

gĕnĕsis, is, *f.* = γένεσις, *generation, birth, creation*: Plin. ‖ Transf. *the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth*: Juv.: Suet.

genesta, ae, v. genista.

gĕnĕthlĭăcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to one's natal hour*: and Subst.: *a calculator of nativities*: Gell.

gĕnĕtrix (less freq. genitrix) īcis, *f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *she that has borne* any one, or *produced* any thing, *a mother*: Aeneadum genetrix, *i. e.* Venus, ancestress of the Romans, Lucr.: me magna deum genetrix his detinet, oris, *i. e. Cybele* (also called Magna Mater), Virg. ‖ Fig.: (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri genetrix, Lucr.: frugum, *i. e. Ceres*, Ov.

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [genius] *pertaining to generation* or *birth, nuptial*: lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, *the bridal bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic.: poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, Ov. ‖ *pertaining to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial*: festum, id.: hiems, Virg.: rus, Ov.

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv. jovially, merrily, genially*: festum genialiter egit, Ov.

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum] *with bended knee*. Transf. in gen. *bent, curved*: meatus Tiburtis, Amm. ‖ *having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated*: culmus, Cic.

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [genu] *a little knee, a knee*: Varr.

gĕnista (also genesta), ae, *f. the broom-plant, broom*: Virg. (Hence It. *ginestra*; Sp. *hinestra*.)

gĕnĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *pertaining to generation* or *birth, productive, generative*: Lucr.

gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to generation* or *birth, causing generation* or *birth, fruitful, generative*: genitalia material corpora, *generative principles, elements*, Lucr.: ros, *fertilising*, Plin.: dies, *birth-day* (usually dies natalis), Tac.

gĕnĭtālĭter, *adv. in a generative*, or *fertilising manner*: Lucr.

gĕnĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *pertaining to generation* or *birth*: forma prior rediit genitivaque rursus imago, *native, original*, Ov.:

nomina, *i. e. belonging to a family* or gens, id. ||. Esp. in gram.: genitivus casus, *the genitive case*: Suet.: also *absol.* genitivus, i, *m. the genitive*: Quint.

gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a begetter, parent, father, creator*: quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic.: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. ||. Fig.: asciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.

gĕnĭtrix, icis, v. genetrix.

gĕnĭtūra, ae, *f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *a begetting, bearing, birth, generation*: Plin. ||. Meton.: in astrology, *one's natal star* or *constellation, nativity*: reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat, Suet.

gĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [gigno].

gĕnius, i, *m.* [root GEN ? v. gigno] *the tutelar deity* or *genius of a person, place*, etc.: v. Smith's Class. Dict. 176. ||. *the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination*: isti qui cum genio suis belligerant, parcipromi, Pl. Used by parasites *for entertainer, patron*: ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedromum genium meum? id. |||. *wit, talent, genius* (rare): nemo mathematicus genium ludemnatus habebit, Juv.

gĕno, v. gigno.

gens, gentis, *f.* [root GEN: v. gigno] orig. *a number of persons or families descended* (*or supposed to be descended*) *from a common ancestor; a race* or *clan consisting of families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites*: L. Tarquitius patricius gentis, Liv.: gens Tarquiniorum, Cic.: Peruvius, sine gente, *of no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor. (Respecting the Roman gentes, v. Smith's Ant. 193.) ||. Transf. of the gods, *etc.*: majorum gentium dii qui habentur, *the superior deities* (the consentes), Cic.: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, id. 2. Poet. like genus and stirps: *a single descendant, offspring* of an entire race: vigilasse, deum gens, Aenea? Virg. 3. In a contemptuous sense, like our *tribe, breed*: gens ista Clodiana, Cic. 4. In a more extended sense: *a nation, people* (sometimes more restricted than natio and populus, and sometimes equivalent to them): nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac.: omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, Cic.: Nerviorum, Caes. Also for civitas, *the inhabitants of a city* or *town*: Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quae gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat, id. 5. Gentes, esp. to Romani: *foreign nations, foreigners* (rare): manesne, quaeso, durerique gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. 6. Of beasts: *a race, herd, brood, swarm*: quos (equos) in spem stirpes summittere gentis, *of the race, breed*, Virg. 7. Meton.: *a region, country* (rare): quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 8. Esp. as a partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum with an *adv.* for the sake of emphasis: *in the world, on earth*: ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic.: ubivis gentium agere aetatem, Ter.: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic.

gentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gens] *pertaining to a nation, national*: Tac.

gentĭlĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [gentilis] *pertaining to a particular clan* (gens): gentilicia sacra Liv.: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell.

gentĭlis, e, *adj.* [gens] *of* or *belonging to the same clan* (gens), *stock*, or *race*; and subst. *a person belonging to the same family* or gens, *a relative bearing the same name*. Subst.: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv.: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Adj.: nomen, Suet.: monumentum Domitiorum, id.: capillo erat pone occipitium summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, id. ||. Transf.: in a more extended sense: *pertaining to the same people* or *nation, national*: imperium, Tac.: religio, id.

gentĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis] *the relationship of those who belong to the same gens*: gentilitatum, agnationum jura, Cic. ||. Meton.: *relatives bearing the same name, kin*: omnes Tarquinios ejicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr.

gentĭlĭtius, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gĕnu, ūs, *n.* (in the neutr. nom. and *acc. sing.* genus, Cic.: *plur.* gēnua, as a dissyllable, Virg.) *the knee*: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv.: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov.: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. ||. Transf. of plants, *a knot, joint*, usually called *geniculum*: a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. [Sans. *jánu*; Gr. γόνυ; Eng. *knee*.]

gĕnŭālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [genu] *garters*: Ov.

gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *innate, native, natural* (rare): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic. ||. Transf. *genuine*: comoedia Plauti, Gell.

gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [genae, which originally meant *jaw*] *pertaining to the jaw*: dentes, *jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cic.: *absol.*: genuini, orum, *m. plu.*: Virg.: and *sing.* genuinus, i, *m.*: Juv. Proverb.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, *to criticise, backbite*, Pers.

gĕnus, ĕris, *n.* [root GEN: v. gigno] *birth, descent, origin*: ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic.: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. 2. Esp. *birth, for high* or *noble birth*: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor.: cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Virg. ||. Meton.: *race, stock*: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint.: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. 2. *a descendant, offspring, child*; and collect. *descendants, posterity, race, family* (poet.): credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Virg.: audax Iapeti genus, i. e. *his son Prometheus*, Hor.: sive neglectum genus et nepotes respicis auctor, i. e. *the Romans*, id. 3. Of an assemblage of objects having a common origin, *or* possessing some common quality *or* qualities: *a race, class, sort, species, kind*. Of men: quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, *of the human race*, Cic.: so of *nations, peoples, tribes*: implacidum genus (Genauni), Hor.: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, Cic. In *plur.*: eorum hominum genera sunt duo, Caes. (ii) Of other animals: piscium, Hor: silvestre, Lucr. In *plur.*: quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. (iii) Of things: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes.: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. In *plur.*: Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit, Caes. The *acc. sing.* is sometimes used in apposition with neut. pron. and adj. instead of the *gen.*: scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, Cic. 4. In a still more general sign. = res, aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, *in all respects, in everything*, id.: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, *in any respect whatever*, id. 5. Esp. in philos. (opp. to species *or* partes, and comprising them) *a general term, logical genus*: id. 6. In gramm.: *gender*: in nominibus tria genera, Quint.

gĕnus, ūs, *the knee*: v. genu.

gĕōgraphĭa, ae, *f.* = γεωγραφία, *geography*: Cic.

gĕōmĕtres, ae *m.* = γεωμέτρης, *a geometer, a mathematician*: quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internoseci a falsis non possunt? Cic.

gĕōmĕtrĭa, ae, *f.* = γεωμετρία, *geometry*: Cic.

gĕōmĕtricus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωμετρικός, *pertaining to geometry, geometrical*: geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic. ||. Subst. geometricus, i, *m. a geometer, geometrician*: reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 2. geometrica, orum, *n. plu. geometry*: geometrica discere, Cic.

gĕōrgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γεωργικός, *pertaining to husbandry, agricultural, georgic*: carmen, *the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. *Absol.* georgica, orum, *n. plu.*: Virgilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, Gell.

gĕrens, entis, *Part.* [gero]. ||. Adj.: *carrying on, managing* (with *gen.*): sui negotii bene gerens, Cic.

germānē, *adv. like a brother, sincerely*: Cic.

germānĭcĭānus, a, um [Germanicus] *adj. stationed* or *serving in Germany*: exercitus, Suet. Also *absol.* Germaniciani, orum, *m. plu.*: id.

germānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the Germans, Germanic, German*: saltus, Liv.: mare, Plin.: bellum, Caes.: Calendae, *i. e. the 1st of September* (named Germanicus on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day): Suet. ‖ Subst.: **germānĭcus**, i, m. (sc. nummus) *a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian*: Juv.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [germanus] *relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood*: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *the relationship of the various colonists of one mother-city*: ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi eum iis caritatem esse, Liv.

2. Of things: *union, resemblance, similarity*: Plin.

germānus, a, um, *adj.* [root GEN, prob. through germen, q. v.] *an appellation of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father*: spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, Pl.: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. **2.** Subst. **germānus**, i, m., and **germana**, ae, *f. full brother, full sister*: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter.: germanae justa dat ante suae, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *pertaining to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (rare): nane tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Pl. **2.** *genuine, real, actual, true*: illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic.: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Pl. *Sup.*: germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. (Hence Sp. *hermano.*)

germen, ĭnis, *n. sprig, offshoot*: huc alienae ex arbore germen includunt, Virg. **2.** Transf.: *an embryo or foetus*: impleratque uterum generoso germine, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *a germ*: Lucr. (*Ger-men* derived by Bopp and others from GEN root of *gigno*: from *germen* would come the adj. *germin-anus* shortened into *germanus.*)

germĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [germino] *a sprouting forth, budding, germination*: palmitis, Col. ‖ Meton. *a sprout, shoot*: Plin.

germĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [germen] *to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate*: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin.

gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to wear, carry about* (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem, Ov.: coronam Olympiace mapita, Suet.: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte feretulo gerens, Liv. (ii) of parts of the body: *to have*: (poet.) centum fronte oculos, centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov.: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg.: capella gerat distentius uber, Hor. (iii) Of inanimate subjects: quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. **2.** *to bear, carry, bring* to a place (rare): feminae pauperique saxa in munus munientibus gerunt, Liv. Proverb.: non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Pl. **3.** *to bear, bring forth, produce*: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov.: malos (platani), Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to bear, have, entertain, cherish*: fortem animum gerere, Sall.: personam, *to support a character, play a part*, Cic.: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes.: praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. **2.** Esp. with *pron. reflect.*, and with an *adv.* or *abl.*: *to bear, deport, behave*, or *conduct oneself, to act*: se valde honeste, Cic.: se turpiter in legatione, Plin.: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. (ii) So with *acc.* of person: *to conduct oneself as any one, to play the part of*: (cf. ago, no. VIII.): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. (iii) the two preceding constructions are sometimes combined: cognitis Metelli rebus, ut sequ et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. **3.** With *pras* and *pron. reflect.*, and *acc.* (for prae se *ferre*): *to show, exhibit, manifest*: affectionis ratio perspicuam solet prae se gerere conjecturam, Cic. **4.** Of public or private affairs, war, etc.: *to sustain a charge, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform*; and in the pass. *to take place, be done*: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id.: magistratum, id.: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id.: res gestas audire et legere, *public events* or *occurrences*, id.: pacem an bellum gerens, Sall.: bello gesto, Liv. *Absol.*: Armeniam ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. **5.** Gerere morem alicui, *to comply with, obey, gratify, humour*: mea mater de ea re gessit morem moriger se mihi, *complied with my wishes*, Pl. In *pass.*: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. **6.** Of time: *to pass, spend*: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet.

gĕro, ōnis, *m.* [gero] *a carrier, porter*: Pl.

gerrae, arum, *f. plu.* = γέρρα, *wicker-work*, hence, *trifles, stuff, nonsense*: Pl. As an interject.: gerrae! me tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, id.

gerro, ōnis, *m.* [gerrae] *a trifler, idle fellow*: Ter.

gērŭlĭfĭgŭlus, i, *m.* [gero fingo] *a helper, abettor*: flagiti, Pl.

gērŭlus, i, *m.* [gero] *a bearer, carrier*: nec ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat sibi, Pl.: Hor.

gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [gesto] *that which is carried* or *worn, a burden, load*: *ornaments, accoutrements*, etc.: clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. In *plur.*: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. ‖ *that with* or *in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan*: quotiens per urbes incederet, lectica gestamine fastuque erga patrias opulas, Tac.

gestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] ‖ Act. *a bearing, carrying*: Lact. ‖ Pass. *a being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *a riding, driving*, or *sailing for pleasure*: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet.

2. Meton.: *a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade*, etc.: gestatio in modum circi, Plin.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, carrier*: Plin. ‖ *one who rides out to take the air*: Mart.

gestātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for carrying*: sella, *a sedan-chair*, Suet.

gesticŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor] *pantomimic action, gesticulation*: Suet.

gesticŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gestus] *to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate*: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet.

gestio, ōnis, *f.* [gero] *a doing, performing* (rare): Cic.

gestio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [gestus] *to use passionate gestures, to throw oneself about* (esp. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful*. With *abl.*: quorum alter laetitia gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic.: Veliterni coloni gestientes otio, Liv. *Absol.*: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter.

2. Fig. of rhetoric: *to enlarge at will, to digress*: Quint. ‖ Meton.: *to desire eagerly* or *passionately, to long for*: constr. usually with the *inf.*, rarely with the *abl.* or *absol.* With *inf.*: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic.: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. With *abl.*: (cygnos) nunc currere in undas et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. *Absol.*: gestiunt pagni mihi, *my facts itch to be at you*, Pl.

gestĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [gesto] *to carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear*: mea haec (crepundia) herilis gestitavit filia, Pl.

gesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [gero]. ‖ Act.: *to bear, to carry, to have*: clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor.: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg.: caput abscidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic.: arma humeris, Liv. **2.** Esp. in pass.: *to be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *for pleasure*: nunc exercemur, nunc gestamur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. **3.** Fig.: blosine non gestandus in sinu est? *to be dearly loved*, Ter.

4. *to carry about, bear, tell*: homines qui gestant, quique auscultant crimina, Pl. ‖ Neutr.: *to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *to take the air* (rare): gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, inquit, Suet.

gestor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tale-bearer, tattler*: Pl.

gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero].

gestus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the carriage of the body, posture, motion, gesture*: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter.: hoc quidem Zene gestu conficiebat, Cic. In *plur.*: nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Ov.

2. Esp. *the artificial gesture of an*

actor or orator, gesticulation: nunquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, Cic. In plur.: histrionum nonnulli gestus inepiis non vacant, id.

gibba, æ, *f.* *a hump on the back, hunch*: Suet.

gibber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* *crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed*: Plin.: Suet.

gibbus, a, um, *adj.* [cognate with gibber] *hunched, humped, gibbous*: Cels.

‖. Subst. gibbus, i, *m.* = gibba, *a hunch, hump*: Juv. (Hence It. *gobbo*; Fr. *gobin.*)

gignentia, ium, *n. plu.* [gigno] *organic bodies, things that grow and produce*, as plants, trees, *etc.*: loca nuda gignentium, Sall.

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum (old form of the *pres.* gĕno, ĕre: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic.: genuntur, Lucr.), 3. v. a. *to beget, bear, bring forth, produce*; in *pass. to be born, to spring, arise, proceed*: sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic.: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, id.: deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. In *pass.*: pellice genitus, Liv.: de quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. Absol.: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. ‖. Fig.: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id.: ludus genuit trepidum certamen et iram, ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. [Root GAN: Sans. *jan*, "to be born;" Gr. γεν in γίγνομαι.]

gilvus (gilbus), a, um, *adj.* *pale yellow*: equi, Virg. [Sans. *gaur*; Germ. *gelb.*]

gingiva, æ, *f.* *a gum*: inter dentem et gingivam, Cels.: Juv.

glăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [same root as glubo, *q. v.*] *without hair, smooth, bald*: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. Comp.: Pl. ‖. Subst. glaber, bri, *m.* *a young (beardless) slave, favourite slave*: Phaedr.

glăcĭālis, e, *adj.* [glacies] *icy, frozen, full of ice*: hiems, Virg.: frigus, Ov.

glăcies, ēi, *f.* *ice*: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr.: Hor. In *plur.*: glacies, Virg. ‖. Transf. *hardness*: tum glacies aeris flamma deviota liquescit, Lucr.

glăcio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [glacies], *to make* or *turn into ice*: positas ut glaciet nives puro numine Jupiter, Hor.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [gladius] *a swords-man, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator*: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 194 *seqq.*) As a term of reproach: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius id. 2. Meton.: in *plur.*: *a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition*: gladiatores dare, Ter.: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic.

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial*: ludus, Cic.: familia, *a band of gladiators*, id.: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, id.: locus, *a place for gladiatorial combats*, id. ‖. Subst. gladiatorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* praemium, auctoramentum), *the hire* or *pay of gladiators*: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv.

glădĭātūra, æ, *f.* [gladius, gladiator] *a gladiatorial combat*; also *the profession of a gladiator* (rare): e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac.

glădĭŏlus, i, *m.* *dim.* [gladius] *a small sword*: Gell.

glădĭus, i, *m.* *a sword*: occurrat ocius gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes.: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, id. Proverb.: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *I despatch him with his own weapon*, Ter. (ii) quum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), *with very little trouble*, Cic. ‖. Meton. *murder, death*: quum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, id. 2. *a gladiatorial combat*: dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. (Hence Fr. *glaive.*)

glaeba and its deriv. v. gleba, *etc.*

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans fero] *acorn-bearing* (rare): Cic.

glandĭgĭnĭdus, æ, *f.* [glandium] *a savoury, glandulous morsel*: Pl.

glandium, ii, *n.* [glans] *a delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat, esp. in pork: Pl.

glans, glandis, *f.* [same as βάλανος] *the nut-like fruit of forest-trees*: *an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut*, etc.: Cic.: Virg. ‖. Transf.: *an acorn-shaped ball* of lead or *clay* which was hurled at the enemy: Caes.: Liv.

glārĕa, æ, *f.* *gravel*: Cic.: Liv.

glārĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glarea] *full of gravel, gravelly*: Liv.

glaucōma, ātis, *n.* (also æ, *f.*: Pl.) = γλαύκωμα, *an opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract*: Plin. Comically: alicui glaucomam ob oculos objicere, *to throw dust into his eyes*, Pl.

glaucus, a, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός, *bluish gray*: undae, Lucr.: amictus (Nymphae), Virg.

glēba (glaeba), æ, *f.* *a lump of earth, a clod*: glebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr.: Hor.: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *land, soil*: terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glebae, Virg. 2. Of other things: *a piece, lump, mass*: sevi ac picis glebae, Caes. [Same as Eng. *clod.*]

glēbŭla (glaeb.), æ, *f.* *dim.* [gleba] *a small clod* or *lump of earth*: Col. ‖. Meton.: *a little farm, small piece of land*: Juv. 2. Of other things: *a small piece, little lump*: ex metallo, Plin.

glēsum (also glaesum and glaesum), i, *n.* *amber*: Tac.

glis, gliris, *m.* *the fat dormouse, dormouse*: a delicacy with the Romans: Plin.: Mart. (Hence It. *ghiro*; Fr. *loir*; also Sp. and Pr. *liron.*)

glisco, 3. v. n. [prob. akin to cresco] *to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out*; ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling*, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: *to swell, grow, increase, spread*: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum glisicit, ut ignis oleo, Cic.: rabies, Pl.: seditio, Liv.

glŏbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [globus] *to make into a ball, to make round or spherical*: Plin. ‖. Transf.: *to form into a body* or *crowd, to crowd together*: id.

glŏbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *round as a ball, spherical*: saxum, Liv.

glŏbus, i, *m.* [akin to glomus] *a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe*: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, Cic.: terrae, id.: stellarum, id. ‖. Fig.: *a globular mass, ball; globe of* things collected together: flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, *globes* or *masses of flame*, Virg.: sanguinis, Ov. 2. Esp. *a troop, crowd, body*, or *mass* of people, soldiers, *etc.*: extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant fiscimentem dictatorem, Liv.: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, sarcastically, *from that noble clique*, Sall.

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [glomero] *a rounding*; *a round body, ball*: lunae, Lucr.

glŏmĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [glomus] *to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glomerate*: lanam in orbes, Ov.: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub armis insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, *to amble*, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together*: agmina cervi pulveralenta fuga glomerant, id.: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac.

‖. Fig.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, *revolving*, poet. Cic.

glŏmus, ĕris, *n.* [akin to globus] *a ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, *etc.* (rare) lanae: Hor.

glōrĭa, æ, *f.* *glory, fame, renown*. Absol.: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviores, Cic.: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. With *subj. gen.*: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. *ornament, pride*, Ov. In *plur.*: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, *glorious deeds*, Tac. With *gen. obj.*: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes.: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. ‖. Transf.: *thirst for glory, ambition; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting*. Absol.: moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id.: quem tulit ad scenam ventosa gloria curru, Hor. With *gen. obj.*: generandi mellis, Virg. [Etym. uncertain.]

glōrĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [glorior] *a glorying, boasting, vaunting*: Cic.

glōrĭŏla, æ, *f.* *dim.* [gloria] *a small glory, a little glory*: Cic.

glōrĭor, ātus, ī. v. d. and n. dep. [id.] *to glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself*: constr. with the acc., *acc.* and *infin.*, *a relat. clause*, the *abl.*, *de*, *in*, or *absol.* With *acc.* or *pass.* (*gerundive*): in eum hanc gloriantem impetum facit, Liv.: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic. With *acc.* and *infin.*: se alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. With *relat. clause*: gloriatus est expergefactae somno Caesoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret, Suet. With *abl.*: nominibus veterum gloriantur, Cic. With *de*: de misera vita gloriari, id. With *in*: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. *Absol.*: licet mihi Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriae pertinet, id.

glōrĭōsē, *adv. gloriously*: triumphare, Cic. *Comp.*: quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. *Sup.*: quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. ‖ *boastfully, vauntingly, pompously*: exorsus es non gloriose, id.

glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned*: de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic.: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. ‖ *vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious*: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? Cic.: esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet.

glossārĭum, ĭi, *n. a vocabulary* or *glossary of antiquated* or *foreign words*: Gell.

glossēma, ătis, *n.* = γλώσσημα, *an antiquated* or *foreign word needing explanation*: Quint.

glūbo, *v. a. to deprive of bark, to bark, peel*: salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato: ramos, Varr. [Same root as *glabrus*, and as *scalpo*, *scalpo*.]

glūten, ĭnis, *n.* [same root as glutio] *glue*: collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Virg.

glūtinātor, ōris, *m.* [glutino] *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder*: Cic.

glūtino, āvi, ātum, ī. v. a. [gluten] *to glue, glue together*: chartas, Plin. ‖ Transf. in medic. *to close up* an opening, esp. a wound: glutinantia medicamenta, Cels.

glūtio (also **gluttio**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to swallow* or *gulp down*: epulas, Juv. 2. Transf. of sound, *to utter interruptedly, as if swallowing*: quum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin. [Root GLU; cf. Sans. *grî*, "devorare;" whence Lat. *gula*; also by reduplic. Lat. *gur-gul-io*.] (Hence It. *inghiottire*; Fr. *engloutir*.)

glūto (also **gluttо**), ōnis, *m.* [glutio] *a glutton, gormandiser*: Pers. (Hence It. *ghiottone*; Sp. *glotон*; Fr. *glouton*; Eng. *glutton*).

gnārus, a, um (also **gnaruris**, e, Pl. Another form is narus, like navus, notus, acc. to Cic.), *adj.* [root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] *knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skilful, practised, expert*: constr. with the *gen.*, *a relat. clause*, *acc.* and *infin.*, or *acc.* With *gen.*: rei publicae, Cic. With *relat. clause*: nemine gnaro ant opinante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. With *acc.* and *infin.*: Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. With *acc.*: simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Pl. ‖ Pass.: *known* (rare, perh. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac.

gnātus, a, um, v. natus.

gnāve, **gnavitas**, **gnaviter**, **gnavus**, v. under nav.

gnōbĭlis, e, v. nobilis.

gnōmon, ōnis, *m.* = γνώμων, *the pin* or *gnomon of a sun-dial*: Plin. (Hence Sp. *nemon*.)

gnōmŏnĭca, ae, and **gnōmŏnĭcē**, ēs, *f.* = γνωμονική, *the art of making* or *judging of sun-dials, the art of dialling, gnomonics*: Gell.: Vitr.: Plin.

gnosco, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gnōsis (Gnos.), idis, *f. adj. pertaining to the Gnosian*, i. e. Ariadne: corona, *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown*, Ov.

gnōtus, a, um, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gōbius (also cob.), ĭi, and **gōbio**, ōnis, *m.* = κωβιός, *a fish of small value*, prob. *the gudgeon*, Ov.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *goujon*; Eng. *gudgeon*.)

grābātus, i, *m.* = κράβατος, *a low couch, a mean bed, a pallet, camp-bed*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *grabat*.)

grācilis, e (*nom. fem. plur.* gracilae virgines, Ter.), *adj. thin, slender; meagre, lean*: in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov.: gracilis puer, Hor.: capella, Ov.: arbores graciles, Plin. *Comp.*: glans brevior et gracilior, id. *Sup.*: fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. 2. Transf.: *meagre, scanty, poor*: ager, Plin. ‖ Fig. of style: *simple, plain, unadorned*: materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. (Hence Fr. *grêle*.)

grācĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gracilis] *slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness*: erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. ‖ Fig. of style: *simplicity, plainness, absence of ornament*: quid Pericles? similemne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint.

grācilo, v. gracilis.

grācŭlus (gracc.), i, *m.* [from its note gra gra, Quint.: akin to κόραξ]: in Pliny, *a jay*, and prob. also *a jackdaw*: Phaedr. (Hence It. *graccchia*; Sp. *grajo*; old Fr. *graille*.)

grādātim, *adv. step by step, by degrees, gradually*: nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, Cic.

grādātio, ōnis, *f.* [gradus] *a structure consisting of a succession of parts at different heights*, like the *steps* composing a staircase: Vitr. ‖ Fig. in rhetor. *a gradation* or *climax*, Cic.

grădĭor, gressus, *3. v. n. dep. to take steps, to step, walk*: jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad partum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic.: longe gradientem et dira fremere tam ut videre, Virg. ‖ Poet. of things: radit vox fauces saepe facitque asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor, Lucr.

grădus, ūs, *m.* [gradior] *a step, pace*: ad forum suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter.: citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv.: revocare, Virg.: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, *at a quick march*, Liv. 2. Fig.: quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step towards my return*, Cic.: notitiam primosque gradus vicinis fecit, Ov. ‖ Meton.: *station, position, ground* taken by a combatant: obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. Fig.: *a firm position* or *stand*: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, *to let oneself be disconcerted*, Cic. 2. *that on which one steps, a step* or *round of a ladder, a stair* (usually *plur.*): haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, Virg.: gradus templorum, Cic. 3. Of things resembling steps: (i) *a braid of hair*: coma in gradus formata, Suet. (ii) *a degree* of a circle: Manil. ‖ Fig. of abstract things: *a step, degree*: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov.: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. In *sing.*: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. (Hence It. *grado*; Fr. *dégré*.)

graecānĭcus, a, um, *adj. of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek*: toga, t. e. pallium, Suet.

graecē, *adv. in the Greek language, in Greek*: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic.

graecisso, ī. v. n. = γραικίζω, *to imitate the Greeks*: Pl.

graecor, ātus, ī. v. n. *dep.* [graecus] *to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: Hor.

graecŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, *through Greek*, Cic. Subst. Graeculus, i, *m. a paltry Greek*: Juv.

graecus, a, um, *adj.* = γραικός, *pertaining to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*: literae, Cic.: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, *in Greek characters*, Caes.: ludi, *founded on Greek subjects*, Cic.: fide mercari, *t. e. without credit, with ready money*, Pl.: via, perh. *to Magna Graecia*, Cic. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas, *t. e. never* (the Greeks having no Calends), August. in Suet.

grājŭgĕna, æ, *m.* [Graius and GEN, root of gigno] *a Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet.): Grajugenumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Virg.

grāmen, ĭnis, *n. grass*: cervus graminis immemor, Hor.: graminis herba, *a blade of grass*, Virg. *Plur.*: tondere gramina, Lucr. ‖ Transf. *a plant, herb*: non illa feris incognita capris gramina (*i. e.* dictamnus), Virg.: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. [*Gra-men* prob. derived either from *cre-sco*, or from GEN (root of *gigno*), "cause to grow," the *n* being changed into *r*, as in *ger-men*.]

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen] *of grass, covered with grass, grassy*: campus, Virg.: corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer*, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 118). ‖ Esp.: *of Indian reed, bamboo*: hasta (Minervae), Cic.

grammătĭca, æ, and **grammătĭcē**, es, *f.* = γραμματική, *grammar* in the wider sense of the term, *philology*: Cic.: Quint.

grammătĭca, orum, *n. plu.* [γραμματικός] *grammar, philology*: Cic.

grammătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμματικός, *pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: ars, Auct. Her.: Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes of the grammarians*, Hor. ‖ Subst.: grammaticus, i, *m. a grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist*: grammatici poëtarum explanatores sunt. Cic.

grammătĭsta, æ, *m.* = γραμματιστής, *a teacher of grammar* or *language*: Suet.

grānārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [granum] *a place where corn is kept, a granary*: Cic.: Hor. (Hence Fr. *grénier*.)

grandaevus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis aevum] *of great age, old, aged*: Nereus, Virg.: pater, Ov.: senes, Tac.

grandesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [grandis] *to become great, to grow*: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, poet. Cic.

grandĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather large*: glori, Pl.

grandĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [grandis loquor] *speaking grandly* or *loftily*: Cic. In a bad sense, *grandiloquent*: isti grandiloqui (*i. e.* Stoici), *boasters*, id.

grandĭnat, 1. *v. impers.* [grando] *it hails*: Sen.

grandĭo, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis]. ‖ Act.: *to make great, increase, enlarge*: Pl. ‖ Neut.: *to become great, to grow*: Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges grandire sinas, Cato.

grandis, e, *adj. full-grown, large, great, full, abundant*: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic.: frumenta, Virg.: ilex, Sall.: epistola sane grandis, Cic.: saxa, Caes. 2. Of persons: *grown up, tall*; also, *advanced in years, aged, old*; often with natu or sevo. *Absol.*: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, Cic.: quandoquidem grandi cibus aevo denique defit, Lucr. With *natu* or *aevo*: non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectus, Cic.: grandis aevo parens, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *great, strong, powerful*: subsellia grandiorem et plenioremvocem desiderant, Cic.: Maecenas, mearum grande decus columenque rerum, Hor.: ingenium, Ov. 2. Esp. of style: *great, grand, lofty, sublime*: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. Of the speaker: causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. [Same as Germ. *gross*; Eng. *great*: *cre-sco* and *grow* prob. belong to the same root.]

grandĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandis] *greatness*: Sisenn. ‖ Fig. of style: *grandeur, sublimity*: idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic.

grandĭter, *adv. greatly, strongly, very*: Ov.

grandiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis] *pretty well grown up*: Ter.

grando, ĭnis, *f. hail, a hail-storm*: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.: Hor. In *plur.*: terrere animos nimbis nivibus, grandinibus, Cic.

grānĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum fero] *grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov.

grānum, i, *n. a grain, seed, small kernel*: tritici, Pl.: uvae, Ov.: fici, Cic. [Same as Eng. *corn*.] (Hence It. *grano*, Fr. *grain*.)

graphiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [graphium] *pertaining to writing-styles*: theca, *a style-case*, Suet.

graphicē, *adv. finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly*: tum hanc hospitam autem crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl.

graphĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραφικός, I. I. *pertaining to painting* or *drawing, graphic*: but found only in fig. sign.: *picturesque*; of persons, *exquisite, skilful* (rare): graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl.: nugator, id.

graphĭum, ii, *n.* = γραφίον, *a writing style*: Ov.: Suet. (Hence Fr. *greffe*.)

grassātor, ōris, *m.* [grassor] *a vagabond, idler*: Cato. ‖ *a waylayer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin*: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicetur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic.

grassātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a waylaying*: Suet.

grassor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. freq.* [gradior] *to be in the habit of walking about, to go about*: hoc grassari gradu, Pl. Of things: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 2. *to go loitering about*: hence of parasites, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon*: Liv. 3. *to go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait*: ailurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to advance, proceed; to act*: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall.: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against*: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur, id.: in externos grassari, Suet.: placuit veneno grassari, Tac.

grātē, *adv. with pleasure, willingly*: praeterita grate meminit, Cic. ‖ *thankfully, gratefully*: quid ple, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id.

grātēs (usually only in *nom.* and *acc.*: in *abl.* gratibus, Tac.), *f. plu.* [gratus] *thanks, thanksgiving* (esp. to the gods), usu. with ago: ut Ephesiae Dianae laeta laudes gratesque agam, *may give thanks*, Pl.: dii laudes grates que agunt, Liv.: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui coelites, Cic.: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg.

grātĭa, æ, *f.* [id.]. ‖ *favour experienced by oneself, esteem, regard liking, love, friendship*: Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic.: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes.: quantam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv.: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter.: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, *credit, influence*, Cic.: Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, *popularity*, Caes. In *plur.*: L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias attulit, *tokens of favour*, Cic. 2. Meton.: (objectively) *agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace*: gratia formae, Ov.: corporis, Suet. ‖ *favour towards another, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation, pardon*: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, Cic.: juris jurandi vole gratiam facias, *excuse, release*, Pl.: alicui delicti gratiam facere, *to grant a pardon*, Sall.: alii ipsi professi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, *for the sake of*, Liv. 2. Esp. *thanks, thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (with agere, *to give* or *return thanks*, only in *plur.*: otherwise mostly in *sing.*): Lentulo nostro egi per literas tuo nomine gratias diligenter, Cic.: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv.: curo et est dis gratia, quum ita, ut volo, est, *I thank*, Ter. ‖ In the *abl. sing.*: *in favour of, for the sake of, on account of*. With *gen.* (and usu. placed after it): simulabat sese negotii gratia properare, Sall.: dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic.: pauca exempli gratia ponam, Quint. With *pronouns*: mea gratia, Pl.: abire istac gratia, id. 2. In the *abl. plur.*: gratiis, and contr. gratis, *out of kindness, without recompense* or *reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis*: hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, id.: gratis rei publicae servire, Cic.: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, id.

grātificātio, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] *showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance* (rare): Cic.

grātificor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus facio] *to do a favour, to oblige, gratify*; also *to do something as a favour, to make a present of, surrender*: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic.: quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id.: potentiae pauciorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall.

grātĭis, *adv.* v. gratia, III. 2.

grātĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia]. I. Pass.: *enjoying favour, in favour, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable*: ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic.: liberta aulica gratiosa, Suet. Of things: vidi et cognovi causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, Cic.: gratiosa missio, *through favour*, Liv. II. Act.: *that shows favour, obliging, complaisant* (rare): gratiosae scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

grātis, *adv.* v. gratia, III. 2.

grātor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [gratus] *to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate*: invenl, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Virg.: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv.: nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem, Ov.

grātŭīto, *adv. without pay* or *profit, gratuitously*: multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentis, Cic.

grātŭītus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia] *done for favour* or *friendship, without pay* or *profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous*: quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic.: comitia gratuita, *i. e. without purchased votes*, id.: gratuitus furor, *innate, spontaneous*, Liv.: gratuita praeterita parricidia, *unrewarded, unprofitable*, id.

grātŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *congratulating*: quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv.

grātŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy*: nuntiatur mihi isti gratulationem esse factam, Cic.: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. II. *a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving*: gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, Cic.

grātŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a congratulator*: Cic.

grātŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus] *to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice*: constr.: with *dat.* of the pers., with or without *abl.* of the thing with *de* (more rarely with *in, pro*, or simple *abl.*): also with *acc.* of the thing, with *quod, acc.* and *infin.*, or *absol.*: unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, Cic.: ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id.: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor quod te summa laus prosecuta est, id.: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id.: neque regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. II. *to give thanks, render thanks, to thank*: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter.

grātus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to χαίρω, carus: hence, lit. *joyful*, i. e. either object. *causing joy*, or subject. *feeling joy*]. I. Object. *causing joy*; hence, *kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable* (in this sign. in Cic. and Caes., only of things): non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus, Cic.: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov.: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor.: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favour*, Cic. 2. Of persons: with *dat.*: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor.: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. *Absol.*: gratus conviva, Hor. Subst.: gratus, i, *m. a favourite, darling*: quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. II. Subject. *feeling joy*; hence, *thankful, grateful*; also, *deserving* or *procuring thanks*: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor.: laudo vos, Quirites, quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic.: quod tamen nunc faciam, tum, quum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, *might have procured me thanks*, Ter. (Hence It. *grado, mal grado*; Fr. *gré, malgré*, etc.)

grāvanter, *adv. reluctantly*: Liv.

grāvastellus, i, *m. dim. a gray-headed fellow*: Pl. [From an obsolete word *gravaster*, which comes from *ravus*, the *g* being dropped: the *g* is preserved in Germ. *grau*: Eng. *gray*.]

grāvātē, *adv. with difficulty* or *reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly*: non gravate respondere, Cic.

grāvātim, *adv. with difficulty, unwillingly* (rare for gravate): Liv.

grāvēdĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo] *subject to colds* or *catarrhs*: Cic.

grāvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] *heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh*: Cic.

grāvēŏlens (also separately, grave olens), entis, *adj.* [gravis oleo] *strong-smelling*: graveolentia centaurea, Virg. II. *ill-smelling, noisome, rank*: fauces graveolentis Averni, id.

grāvesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [gravis] *to become burdened* or *heavy*: fetu nemus omne gravescit, *becomes loaded, filled*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse*: aerumna gravescit, Lucr.: valetudo Augusti, Tac.

grāvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravidus] *pregnancy* (very rare): Cic.

grāvĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to burden, load*: Caecil. II. Esp. *to impregnate*: Aurel. Vict. Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic.

grāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis] lit. *loaded*: hence esp. *pregnant, with child, with young*: quum esset gravida uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic.: gravidum pecus, Virg. 2. Subst.: gravida, ae, *f. a pregnant woman*: Pl. II. Transf.: *laden, filled, full* (mostly poet.). *Absol.*: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full*, Virg.: olivae, Ov. With *abl.*: ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic.: pharetra sagittis, Hor.

grăvis, e, *adj. heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome*; or pass.: *loaded, laden, burdened* (*opp.* levis, *light*; in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς): corpora, Lucr.: tellus, Ov.: aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic.: navigia, Caes.: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden*, Liv. 2. Esp. with respect to value or number, *heavy, great*: aes grave, *heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound, id.: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate*, Suet. 3. For gravidus, *with young, pregnant*: regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Virg. II. Transf. of sound: *deep, grave, low, bass* (opp. to acutus, *treble*): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. 2. Of smell or flavour: *strong, unpleasant, offensive*: an gravis hircatis cubet hircus in alis, *rank*, Hor. 3. Of things affecting the body: *gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe*: and of the person affected, *sick*: Cleanthes negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic.: gravis auctumnus in Apulia omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes.: gravius vulnus, id. Of persons: gravis vulnere, Liv.: aetate et viribus gravior, *less active*, id. III. Fig.: in a bad sense: *heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant*: miserior graviorque fortuna, Caes.: velim si tibi grave non erit me certiorem facias, Cic.: verbum gravius, id.: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes.: gravior hostis, Liv.: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint tis odioei et graves, Cic. 2. In a good sense: *weighty, important, grave*: with respect to character, *of weight* or *authority, influential, eminent, venerable, great*: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, id.: gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Pl.: non tulit ullos haec civitas auctoritate graviores, Cic.: gravis testis, id.: pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem conspexere, Virg.: gravem atque opulentam civitatem cepit, *an important city*, Liv. (Hence It. *greve*; Fr. *grave, grief*.)

grāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis] *weight, heaviness*: tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic.: gravitatem armorum, Caes. 2. Esp. *dearness*: annonae, Tac. 3. *pregnancy*, and poet. *of the*

foetus: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, my burden, Ov. ‖ Transf. of smell: rankness, offensiveness, fetidness: quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 2. Of the body and things affecting it: severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dullness, faintness, sickness: coeli aquarumque, Liv.: morbi, Cic.: gravitas membrorum, id. ‖‖ Fig.: in a bad sense: heaviness, slowness, severity: fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 2. In a good sense: weight, dignity, importance, influence, seriousness, gravity: hos Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, importance, power, Caes.: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, importance, weight, Cic.: personae gravitatem intuentes, id.

grăvĭter, adv. weightily, heavily, ponderously (rare): aëra per parum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 2. Transf. of sounds: deeply: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. 3. In gen.: vehemently, strongly, violently: graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter.: ferre aliquem, Virg. ‖ Fig.: vehemently, violently, deeply, severely, seriously; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably: graviter aegrotare, Cic.: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter.: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic.: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter illius, with chagrin, vexation, id.: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. 2. in an impressive or dignified manner, impressively, with propriety or dignity, gravely: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, with dignity, Cic.: gravissime judicare de aliquo, in a manner the most honourable towards, Caes.

grăvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [gravis] to load, burden, weigh down, oppress: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac.: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. ‖ Fig.: to burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate: nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor.: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. 2. In pass.: to be incommoded, vexed, wearied, annoyed; to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, etc.: constr. absol. or with infin. Absol.: gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, id. With infin.: rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod institutisti, Cic. 3. As a depon. with acc.: Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, disdaining to bear, Hor.

grĕgālis, e, adj. [grex] of or belonging to a herd or flock: equi, Varr. ‖ In gen.: belonging to or forming part of the same body. Subst.: gregales, ium, m. pls. comrades, companions: nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. 2. of the common sort, common: gregali sagulo amictus, a common soldier's, Liv.: poma, Sen.

grĕgārĭus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to a flock or herd: Col. ‖ In gen.: of the common sort, common: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, common soldiers, privates, Cic.: and in sing.: miles, Tac.

grĕgātim, adv. [id.] in flocks, herds, or swarms: haec faciendi, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. ‖ Transf. of men: in troops or crowds: videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, Cic.

grĕmĭum, ii, n. the lap, bosom: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. ‖ Transf.: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. in the heart, centre, id.: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. (Hence It. grembio; Sp. grembo.)

gressus, a, um, Part. [gradior].

gressus, ūs, m. [id.] a stepping, going, step, course, way (poet.): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Poet. transf. of the course of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, id.

grex, grĕgis, m. (fem. Lucr.) a flock, herd, drove, swarm: pecudes dispulsae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic.: lanigeri, Virg.: avium, Hor. Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov. ‖ Transf.: of persons: a company, society, troop, band, crowd: amicorum, Cic.: scribe tui gregis hunc, i. e. receive him into the number of your friends, Hor.: philosophorum, Cic.: inlotilis, Hor. 2. Esp. of players or charioteers: a company, troop, band: Ter. 3. Of things (very rare): virgarum, a bundle of rods, Pl. (Hence It. greppo.)

gruis, is, v. grus.

grunnio (also **grundio**) ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. to grunt, of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr.: Juv. (Hence It. grugnire; Sp. gruñir; Fr. grogner.)

grunnītus, ūs, m. [grunnio] a grunting of swine: nec grunnitum (audiunt), quum jugulatur, suis, Cic.

grus, grūis (nom. sing. gruis, Phaedr.), f. and m. a crane: Cic.: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy: Hor. (Hence It. gru; Sp. grulla, through a form gruicula.)

grȳllus (grillus), i, m. a cricket, or grasshopper: Plin. ‖ Transf. in painting: a comic figure, caricature: id. [Onomatop.: cf. Sans. jhilli "cricket;" Gr. γρύλλος; Germ. grille.] (Hence Fr. grillon; and also, on account of the noise, Sp. grillo; Fr. grillet, grésillon.)

grȳps, grȳphis, m. = γρύψ, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a griffin: Plin.: Virg.

grȳpus, i, m. = γρυπός, hook-nosed: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just.

gubernācŭlum (poet. contr. gubernaclum, Lucr.: Virg.), i, n. [guberno] a helm, rudder: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, Cic.: ipse gubernaclo rector subit, Virg. ‖ Fig.: guidance, direction (esp. of the state) government (usually plur.): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. In sing.: Vell. (Hence It. governale, governaglio.)

gubernātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a steering, piloting of a ship: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. ‖ Fig.: direction, management, government: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, id.: civitatis, id.

gubernātor, ōris, m. [id.] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: a director, ruler, governor: rector et gubernator civitatis, id.

gubernātrix, īcis, f. [id.] a conductress, directress: an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter.: Cic.

gŭberno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. = κυβερνῶ, to steer or pilot a ship: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Proverb.: gubernare e terra, i. e. to pretend to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. ‖ Fig.: to direct, manage, conduct, govern: melius gubernari et regi civitates, Cic.: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id.

gŭbernum, i, n. [guberno] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum): Lucr.

gŭla, ae, f. [v. glutio] the gullet, throat: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic.: laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. ‖ Meton.: the palate, i. e. gluttony, gormandising: o gulam insulsam, Cic.: nil servile, gulae parens, habet? a belly-god, Hor.: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet.

gŭlōsus, a, um, adj. [gula] gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: oculis quoque guloi sunt, Sen.: gulosum flotile, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv.

gŭmĭa, ae, com. a glutton, gourmand: Lucil. in Cic.

gummi, indecl. n., or **gummis**, is, f. = κόμμι, gum: Plin.: Col.

gurdus, i, m. [a Spanish word] a doit, jolterhead, numskull: gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem andivi, Quint. (Hence Sp. gordo; Fr. gourd, engourdir.)

gurges, itis, m. a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf: non Rheni foessam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic.: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov. ‖ Meton. in gen.: waters, stream, sea (poet.): Ecboïcas, id.: Carpathius, Virg. ‖‖ Fig.: an abyss of prodigality: and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: qui immensae aliqua vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic.

gurgŭlio, ōnis, m. [v. glutio] the gullet, weasand, windpipe: Cic.

gurgŭlio, onis, v. curculio.

gurgustĭum, ii, n. [akin to gurgulio

perhaps with reference to its straitness] a *small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut*: nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic.

gustātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [gusto] *a first course, collation, whet*, also, *the trays* or *vessels in which it is served*: Plin.

gustātus, ūs, *m.* [id.: IIt. a tasting of food; hence] *the sense of taste*: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. ||. *the taste* or *flavour* of anything: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, id. Fig.: verae laudis gustatum non habent, id.

gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gustus] *to taste, to take a little of any thing*: quum biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic.: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. Proverb.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, *to study superficially*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to take a slight meal, luncheon*, or *whet*; *to eat a little*: Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cubans, id. ||. Fig.: *to taste, partake of, enjoy*: gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id.: praecepta, id.: lucellum, Hor.

gustus, ūs, *m. a tasting, a partaking slightly* or *eating a little of*: minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. 2. Esp. *a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish*: Mart. ||. Meton.: *taste, flavour*: Cels.: Plin. |||. Fig.: *a foretaste, specimen*: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. 2. *taste*: Quint. [*Gustus* prob. from an obsolete verb *gus-o*, same root as Sans. *ghas* "to eat," and Gr. γεύω, γαστ-ήρ.] (Hence It. *gusto*; Fr. *goût*.)

gutta, ae, *f.* a. *drop*: numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, Cic.: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, *tears*, Ov. ||. Meton.: guttae, *natural spots, specks on animals, stones*, etc.: (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. |||. Fig.: *a little bit, a little* (rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. (Hence It. *gotta*; Sp. *gota*; Fr. *goutte*.)

guttātim, *adv. drop by drop*: Pl.

guttŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gutta] *a little drop*: Pl.

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (also *m.* in *acc. sing.* gutturem, Pl.) *the gullet, throat*: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv.: parentis olim si quis impia manu senile guttur fregerit, Hor. In *plur.*: fodere guttura cultro, Ov. ||. Fig.: *gluttony*: vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic.

guttus, i, *m.* [gutta] *a narrow-necked vessel*: Plin.: Juv. (Hence It. *gotto*; Fr. *godet*.)

gymnăsiarchus, i, *m.* = γυμνασίαρχος, *the master of a gymnasium*: Cic.

gymnăsium, ii, *n.* = γυμνάσιον, *a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium*: Cic. Comically, gymnasium flagri, *a whipping-post*, a term of reproach for one who is often flogged, Pl. ||. Transf.: *a public school, among the Greeks a high school, college*: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic.

gymnasticus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμναστικός, *pertaining to bodily exercise, gymnastic*: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Pl.

gymnicus, a, um, *adj.* = γυμνικός, *of* or *for bodily exercise, gymnastic*: ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic.

gynaecēum or **gynaecīum**, i, *n.* = γυναικεῖον, among the Greeks, *the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments*: Pl.: Ter.

gynaecōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = γυναικωνῖτις, *i. q.* gynaeceum, *the women's apartments* in a Grecian house: Nep.

gypsātus, a, um, *Part.* [gypso]. ||. Adj.: *covered* or *coated with gypsum*: Cic. Poet.: gypsatus pes, *the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale*, Tib.: Ov.

gypsum, i, *n.* = γύψος, *plaster of Paris, gypsum*: Plin. ||. Meton.: *a plaster image*: Juv. (Hence It. *gesso*.)

gyrus, i, *m.* = γῦρος, *a circle*, esp. that described by a horse: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum decentur, Tac. 2. Meton.: *a place where horses are trained, a course* (poet.): gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. ||. Fig.: *a circle, circuit, career, course*: seu bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.: simili gyro venient allorum vices, *circuit, course*, Phaedr.: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compelliere, Cic. (Hence It. Sp. *giro*.)

H.

H, h, is the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the guttural aspirate. It was doubted among the ancients whether H was properly a letter or not. H enters into combination with all the vowels, and generally *precedes* them; but it was frequently not pronounced: hence *harena* for *arena*, *harundo* for *arundo*, and even *hac* for *ac*; and on the other hand, *aruspex* for *haruspex*, *erus* for *herus*, *ercisco* and *arcium* for *hercisco* and *herctum*, *aheneus* and *aëneus*, *Annibal* and *Hannibal*, *Adria* and *Hadria*, etc. ||. Interchanges of H with other letters. 1. With C in the perf. part. formed by the suffix *tus*, e. g. *traho, tractus*; *veho, vectus*. 2. With the Greek χ: *e. g. hamus*, χαμός; *hirundo*, χελιδών; *hiems*, χειμών. 3. With F. *see* F. 4. With Gr. φ: *e. g. herba*, φορβή. 5. In combination with *s* it forms *x*: *e. g. traho, traxi* = *trah-si*; *veho, vexi* = *veh-si*. |||. The Romance languages display the same uncertainty in the use of H as is manifest in the parent tongue, sometimes retaining it, but far more frequently omitting it: *e. g.* Lat. *halitare, hara, harpago*; Fr. *haleter, haras, harpon*; Lat. *habere*; It. *avere*, Fr. *avoir*; Lat. *hordeum*; Fr. *orge*; Lat. *homo*; Fr. *on*. |V. As an abbreviation, H denotes the cases of hic; habet, heres, honor, *etc.* HH. heredes. 2. In the abbreviation HS. for sestertium H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral IL. crossed; v. sestertius, *ad init.*

ha! *interj.* an exclamation of warning, checking, *hold!*: ha, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixis! Pl. ||. ha ha he! an exclamation of laughter *or derision*! *Ha! ha! ha!*: *Chr.* Ha, ha, he! *Mo.* Quid risisti? Ter.

hăbēna, ae, *f.* [habeo; IIt. that by which a thing is held; hence] *a thong, a rein*: exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque excutit habenas, Ov.: in scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae, *of the whip*, Hor. ||. Fig.: *a rein*; also *direction, management, government*: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to*, Ov.: classi immittit habenas, Virg.: commodissimum est quam] laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, quas vel adducas quum velis vel remittas, Cic.: rerum reliquit habenas, Virg.

hăbentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *possessions, property, substance*: Pl.

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (*pres. subj.* habessit, Cic.), 2. *v. a.* and *n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish*, etc.: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, Hor.: fundum habere, Cic.: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes.: foenum habet in cornu, Hor.: hostis habet muros, Virg. 2. Esp.: *to have* or *possess property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum est, habuisse et nihil habere, Pl.: habet idem in nomine, habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic.: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Virg.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. 3. With abstract objects: quem usum belli haberent, Caes.: invidiam, Cic.: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds*, Sall. So with *infin.* as well as *acc.*: de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, *I have nothing to write to you about politics*, Cic. With a *relat. clause*: nil habeo quod agam, *I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure*, Hor. 4. With the *gerund*: *to have* or *be obliged* (*to do what is expressed by the ger.*): si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. 5. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religionis, Cic.: animalia somnus habebat, Virg. ||. With *infin.* or *relat. clause*: *to have means, ability*, or *knowledge*, i. e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how*: with *infin.*: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv. With a *relat. clause* (usually with a negative): de pueris quid agam, non habeo, Cic. |||. *to have in use, make use of*, *use* (rare): magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac. |V. *to have, hold*, or *keep in any condition, to treat, use*, etc.: aliquem in obsidione, Caes.: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall.: quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem.

Cic.. reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. : exercitum luxuriose nimiuque liberaliter habere, Sall. 2. Esp. with *a part. perf.* as a circumlocution for and with the sign. of an *act. perf.* tense, but gen. conveying an idea of duration (only in the *act.*): me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof*, Ter. : inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. : equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes. : compertum ego habeo, mulites, verba virtutem non addere, Sall.

V. With *pron. reflect.* and sometimes *reflect.* or *neutr.* : *to be in a certain condition of circumstances, health, etc.*; *to be situated, find oneself, be* (almost equivalent to sum). (i) With *pron. reflect.* : videbatur se non graviter habere, *not to be very ill*, Cic. : ut meae res sese habent, Ter. (ii) Reflect. : virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *maintains itself*, Sall. (iii) Neutr. : voiui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Pl. : bene habet : jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. VI. *to hold* or *regard in any light, to account, esteem, consider*; *to think* or *believe so and so* : Considius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes. : parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, Cic. : id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. : aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. : nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to be scrupled*, Cic. : ludibrio, Ter. Hence, sic habeto or sic habeas, with *acc.*, or *acc.* and *infin.* : *be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know* : illud velim sic habeas, Cic. Also without sic: id primum ergo habeto, id. VII. *to have possession of, to inhabit*; and *neut. to dwell, live* (for habito) : quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic. : ubi nunc adolescens habet? Pl. VIII. *to have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with* (gen. in second person) : aliquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. : habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, id. IX. *to have as a habit, peculiarity*, or *characteristic* : nabebat hoc omnino Caesar, id. X. *to hold, make, do, perform, prepare, deliver, produce, cause, etc.* : alium quaererem, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. : concilia, Caes. : contionem, Cic. : multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, id. : latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, Caes. XI. habere in animo : with *infin.* : *to intend, to be disposed, inclined* : istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. XII. With *acc.* and *pron. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *cum* : *to keep to oneself* : clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, id. So in the formula of divorce: res tuas tibi habe: illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, id. XIII. Of a sweetheart, *to have, to possess, enjoy* : postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. XIV. gladiatorial *t. t.* of a wounded combatant, hoc habet *or* habet, *he has it, he is hit* : desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur : hoc habet, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 195).

2. Fig. : hoc habet : reperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. (Hence It. *avere*; Fr. *avoir*.)

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo]. Of things : *that may be easily handled* or *managed, handy, manageable, suitable, fit, proper* : (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. : brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. : currus, Ov. : habilis membris venit vigor, *making supple*, Virg. : pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, id. II. Of persons or abstract things : *apt, expert, skilful*, etc. : rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. : sunt quidam in iisdem rebus habiles, Cic. : vicina sent non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

hăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [habilis] *aptitude, ability* : Cic.

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito] *habitable* : regiones, Cic.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dwelling, habitation* : impia habitatio, Pl. : in plur. : mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Caes. II. Meton. : *house-rent* : Suet.

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dweller, inhabitant* : Cic.

hăbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [habeo] *to have frequently, to be wont to have* : Varr. II. Esp. *to have possession of, to inhabit*; and *neut. to dwell, abide, reside, live*. Act. : centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. In *pass.* : colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. : (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. Neutr. : cujus hic in aedificiis habitat decem, ut opinor, millibus, Cic. : in via, *on the high-road*, id. *Abol.* : rus habitatum abii, Ter. : habitandi causa, Caes. *Pass. impers.* : vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv. III. Fig. : *to dwell, have one's abode* : qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. : animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 2. *to stay, remain*, or *keep* in any place : *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing : cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? Cic. : in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id.

hăbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [habitus] *condition, plight, habit, figure* of the body (for habitus) : qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! Ter.

hăbĭtūrĭo, 4. *v. a. desid.* [habeo] *to desire to have, to long for* : Pl.

hăbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [habeo]. II. Adj. : *held* or *kept in a certain condition* or *state*. Fig. : ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (litea) dabit, Ter. 2. Esp. of the body : *well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent* : corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl.

hăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the condition* or *state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance* : qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, Cic. : habitus oris et vultus, id. : habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. : signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance*, Cic. 2. Of things, esp. of places : (praedicere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. : armorum, Liv. 3. Esp. *dress, attire* : Romanus, Hor. : pastorum, Liv. II. Fig. : *quality, nature, character* : justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic. : ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 2. Esp. *a state of feeling, disposition* : quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, Vell. : quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac.

3. In philos. *an acquired perfect state* or *condition* : habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem, Cic. (Hence It. *abito*; Fr. *habit*.)

hāc [hic], *adv. by, on*, or *along this way* or *side* : plenus rimarum sum : hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. : hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic. : videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graii, hac Phryges, Virg.

hāc-tĕnus, *adv.* lit. *as far as this* (place or time). I. Of space : *to this place, thus far* : hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. 2. Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, *etc.* : *thus far* : hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Frequently ellipt. : sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus : reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for to-day*, id. : hactenus haec, Hor. II. Of time : *up to this time, till now, hitherto* : hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere, Liv. III. In gen. : *to this extent, so much, only so much*. *Abol.* (rare) : Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse : ego me bene habeo, Tac. 2. With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod : hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, Cic. 3. With *si, ut*, or *ne* : Sen. : Cic. : Hor.

haedillus (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [haedus] *a little kid, kidling*, as a term of endearment : Pl.

haedĭnus (hoed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a kid, kid's* : pelliculae, Cic.

haedŭla (hoed.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little kid* : Hor.

haedŭlus (hoed.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little kid* : pinguissimus, Juv.

haedus, (hoedus, and anciently aedus or oedus; in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like ficus for hircus : see letter F, *no* II. 1.), i, *m. a young goat, a kid* : Cic. : Hor. II. Transf. Haedi, *a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner* (Auriga) : pluviales Haedi, Virg.

haemŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Haemonia]

Thessalian: hasmonius arcus, *the constellation Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov.

haereditas, *atis.* v. hereditas, *eta.*

haerĕo, haesi, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, aesit, Lucr.) 2. v. n. *to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firmly:* constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, the *abl.*, or *absol.*; less freq. with *dat. ad, sub, ex*, etc.: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quloquid haesit, extraho, Pl.: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor.: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic.: haerere in equo, *to sit fast, keep one's seat*, id.: haerentem capiti cum multa lande coronam, Hor.: follis sub omnibus haerent (somnia), Virg. Proverb.: (i) haerere in luto, *etc., to stick in the mud, to be in trouble, difficulty:* tali in luto haerere, Pl. (ii) aqua haeret, *the water* (in the water-clock) *stops:* v. aqua, II. 6. ‖. Fig.: *to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere:* improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haeresat, Cic.: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg.: in te omnis haeret culpa, *adheres, cleaves*, Ter.: haesit in poenis, *fell into, incurred*, Cic.: ne quid medios intercinat actus, quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte, *fits, suits*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to keep near or close to* a person, *to join or attach oneself to* him, *to follow* him: Herculis Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, haeserat Evandro, Virg.: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Hence, in tergis, tergis, or in terga, *to hang upon one's rear, to pursue closely:* haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt.: se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac.: haerens in terga Romanus, Liv. 3. *to remain fixed, to abide or continue* anywhere, *to keep at, stick to:* metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter.: volitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunlibus, *to go loitering or dangling about*, Cic.: equidem in libris haereo, id. 4. *to stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended or retarded:* haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, id.: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor.: haeret haec res, Pl.

haeres, edis, v. heres.

haeresco, *3. v. n. inoep.* [haereo] *to stick, adhere:* Lucr.

haerĕsis, is and ŏos, *f.* = *αἵρεσις, a philosophical sect:* Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic.

haesitantĭa, ae, *f.* [haesito] *a stammering:* haesitantia linguae, Cic.

haesitātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hesitating* (rare). Of speech: *a stammering:* quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. ‖. *Indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation:* si facile invenerit quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, id.

haesitātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who hesitates, is undecided:* Plin.

haesĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *freq.* [haereo] *to stick fast, remain fixed in a place:* ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. Proverb.: haesitare in eodem luto, *to be exposed to the same danger*, Ter. ‖. Fig. of speech: *to hesitate, stammer:* lingua haesitantes, Cic. 2. Of the mind: *to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate:* dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, id. *Impers. pass.:* de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet.

halec and **halex**, v. alec.

hallaëtos, i, *m.* = ἁλιαίετος, *the sea-eagle*, or *sea-osprey:* Ov.

halica, ae, v. alica.

hălĭtus, ūs, *m.* [halo] *breath, exhalation, steam, vapour:* Nemaeaus leo frendens effavit graviter extremum halitum, *his last breath*, polt. Cic.

hallex, icis, v. alec.

hallūcĭnor, and its derivat., v. aluc.

hălo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. (poet.).

I. Neutr. *to breathe, to emit vapour, fragrance*, etc.: invitent crocei halantes floribus horti, Virg. ‖. Act. *to breathe out, exhale:* Lucr.

hălŏphanta, ae, *m.* = ἁλοφάντης (a word formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), *a salt-informer*, i. q. *a rascal, scoundrel:* Pl.

hălūcĭnātĭo, **hălūcĭnor**, v. aluc.

hăma (also ama), ae, *f.* = ἅμη, *a water-bucket:* Pl.: esp. for extinguishing fires: Juv.

hāmātĭlis, e, *adj.* [hamatus] *performed by* or *furnished with hooks:* piscatus, Pl.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus] *furnished with a hook, hooked:* ungues, Ov.

2. Meton.: *shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked:* hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, Cic.

hămaxăgōga, ae, *m.* = ἁμαξαγωγός, *one who carries off anything in a waggon:* bonorum, Pl.

hămaxo, 1. v. a. [ἅμαξα, a waggon] *to yoke to a waggon:* Pl.

hāmĭōta, ae, *m.* [hamus] *an angler:* conchitas atque hamiotae, Pl.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus] *a small hook:* piscarius, Pl.

hāmus, i, *m.* [akin to χαμάι] *a hook:* talene pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes.: loricam consertam hamis, *little hooks*, Virg. 2. Esp. *a fish-hook:* occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Fig.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, Pl. ‖. Meton. of hooked or crooked things: *the talons of a hawk:* Ov.: *thorns:* id.

hăra, ae, *f. a pen* or *coop* for animals: anserum, *a goose-pen*, Varr.: confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producta, non ex schola confer, Cic. (Hence Fr. *haras.*)

hārēna, ae, v. arena.

hărĭŏla, ae, v. hariolus.

hărĭŏlātĭo (ar.), onis, *f.* [hariolor] *a soothsaying, prophesying:* Att. in Cic.

hărĭŏlor (ar.), 1. v. n. *dep.* [hariolus] *to foretell, prophesy, divine:* quaestus causa hariolari, Cic. ‖. Transf. in a bad sense (like vaticinor): *to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense:* Pl.

hărĭŏlus (ar.), i, *m.* *a soothsayer, prophet:* ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. 2. *Fem.:* Pl. [Prob. contains the same root as haruspex; the two words are often found together.]

harmŏnĭa, ae, *f.* = ἁρμονία, *an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony:* pure Lat. *concentus:* velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. ‖. Transf. *concord, harmony*, in gen.: neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr.

harpăgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ἁρπάζω] *to rob, plunder:* Pl.

harpăgo, ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη] *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag:* Caes. ‖. Fig.: *a rapacious person:* Pl.

harpē, ēs, *f.* = ἅρπη: *a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar:* Ov.: Lucan. ‖. *the bearded vulture* or *Lammergeyer*, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuvier: Plin.

harundo, v. arundo.

hāruspex (ar.), icis, *m.* *a soothsayer, diviner* (among the Etruscans) *who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims* (v. Smith's Ant. 199): Etrusci haruspices, Cic.: C. Marlo per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, Sall. ‖. Poet. *a prophet* in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, Prop. [The latter half of the word contains the root arno "behold;" the former half is prob. the same as the Lat. *hira* and Sans. *hirā* "the intestines;" the Gr. χολάς and χόλος.]

hāruspĭca (ar.), ae, *f.* [haruspex] *a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex:* Pl.

hāruspĭcīnus (ar.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *relating to the inspection of victims:* Cic. ‖. Subst. haruspicina, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the art of divining by the inspecting of victims:* id.

hāruspĭcium (ar.), ii, *n.* [id.] *inspection of victims, divination:* Cat.

hasta, ae, *f. a spear, lance, pike, javelin:* nec eminus hastis aut commissis gladiis uteretur, Cic.: contenderes, *to hurl*, Virg. Fig.: jacet, difidit, abjecit hastas, *i. e. has lost his courage*, Cic. 2. *a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subjicere praeconis, id.: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 3. *a little spear* with which a bride's hair was parted into locks: Ov. 4. *a spear*, as a gymnastic weapon: Pl. [Possibly *hasta* from the root which appears in Sans. *han* "occidere, ferire;" Gr. φα-, φόνος; Lat. *fendo:* v. defendo.]

hastātus, a, um, *adj.* [hasta] *armed with a spear:* prima ulcumque acies

hastata: ceteris praeusta aut brevia tela, Tac. ‖ Subst.: hastati, orum, m. *plu. the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle* (v. Smith's Ant. 165 *sqq.*): Liv.: Ov. 2. with ordinal numerals in agreement with *ordo;* or more freq. without *ordo,* to designate the *companies* of hastati: mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *made me captain of the tenth company,* Liv.: quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. 3. *Absol.* hastatus, i, m. *the captain of the first company:* Flor.

hastile, is, n. [id.] *the shaft of a spear* or *javelin:* hastili nixus, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a spear, javelin* (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. 2. *a piece of wood in the form of a shaft:* a *branch:* Virg.: *a pole, prop:* id.

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or *grief, oh! ah!:* hau mihi, Pl.: Ter.

haud (haut) *adv.* An emphatic negative particle: *not at all, by no means:* most freq. connected with adverbs: haud sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago,* Pl.: haud sane intelligo, Cic.: haud temere est visum, Virg.: haud stulte sapis, Ter. 2. With adjectives: haud mediocris vir, Cic.: bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall.: haud ignotae belli artes, Liv. 3. With pronouns: haud quisquam quaeret, qui siem, *not a single person,* Pl.: hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, Ter. 4. With verbs: tum ille haud dubitavit, Cic. For the phrase haud scio an, see an, n. 2: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit, Caes. Pleonastic with another negative: neque ego haud conamittam ut, si peccatum siet, Pl. 5. Haud dum, or, haudum, an emphatic *nondum, not at all as yet, not yet:* quum fratris Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset, in multa temperarunt tribuni, Liv. 6. Haud quaquam, or, haudquaquam, *by no means whatever, not at all:* haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic.: haudquaquam certamine ambigno, Liv.

hauddum and **haudquaquam,** v. haud, *nos.* 5 and 6.

hauriō, hausi, haustum (old *past imperf.* hauribant, Lucr.: *part. fut.* hausurus, Virg.) 4. *v. a. to draw, to draw up* or *out* (prop. of liquids): quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic.: la limo turbatam haurit aquam, Hor.: cruorem, *to spill, shed,* Ov. *Absol.:* num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic. Proverb.: de fasce haurire, *to draw from the dregs,* i. e. *to choose the worst:* tu quidem de fasce hauris, *speak of the worst orators,* id. 2. Of other fluids, abstract things, *etc.:* animam recipere auramque communem haurire, *to inhale, breathe,* Quint.: coelum, Virg.: suspiratus, *drawing a deep sigh,* Ov. 3. Meton.: *to drain, empty, drink up:* quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, *emptied, drunk off,* Ov.: spumantem pateram, Virg. ‖ Of non-liquids: *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust:* (ventus) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr.: Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco, *tore open,* Ov.: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv.: sumptum haurit ex aerario, *draws, takes,* Cic.: sua haurire, Tac.: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. ‖‖ Fig.: *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive:* reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, Cic.: quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (*i. e.* Athenis), id.: voluptates undique haurire, id.: supplicia, *to suffer,* Virg.: dicta auribus, Ov.

haustrum, i, n. [hauriō] *a machine for drawing water:* Lucr.

haustus, a, um, *Part.* [hauriō].

haustus, ūs, m. [id.] *a drawing:* aquae ductus, haustus, *the right of drawing,* Cic. ‖ Meton.: *a drinking, swallowing; a drink, draught* (mostly *plur.*): saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde bibi, *in small draughts,* Ov.: haustu sparsus aquarum ora fove, Virg.: peregrinae haustus arenae, *a handful,* Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *to drink from, to imitate,* Hor. (Hence prob. Fr. *ôter.*)

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo,** v. aveo.

heautontimōrūmenos, i, m. = ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *a self-tormentor:* the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens.*

hebdŏmas, ădis, *f.* = ἑβδομάς, *the number seven, seven days:* libri, qui inscribuntur *Hebdomades,* Gell. Of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphonium Lysonis vellem vitaseas, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, Cic.

hebĕnus, i, v. ebenus.

hĕbĕo, 2. *v. n.* [hebes] *to be blunt* or *dull:* terrum nunc hebet? Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively:* gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg.: ipsi hebent mira diversitate naturae, *lounge about,* Tac.

hĕbes, ĕtis, *adj. blunt, dull:* ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov.: machaera, Pl.: ictus, *which does not pierce,* Ov. ‖ Transf. of sight, hearing, smell, taste: *dull, dim, faint:* postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic.: os hebes est, positaque movent fastidia mensae, Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid:* sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, Cic.: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id.: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *undisciplined,* Sall.: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, *sluggish,* Tac.: hebetiora hominum ingenia, Cic.

hĕbesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [hebeo] *to grow blunt, dull, dim,* or *faint:* hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin.: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. ‖ Fig.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, Cic.: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt, Tac.

hĕbĕto, av1, atum, 1. *v. a.* [hebes] *to make blunt* or *dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken:* hastas, Liv.: visus alicui, Virg.: dies hebetarat sidera, *had dimmed,* Ov.: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, *quenched the fiery breath,* id. ‖ Fig.: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet.

hĕcȳra, ae, *f.* = ἑκυρά, *a mother-in-law,* the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hĕdĕra (also edera), ae, *f. ivy:* sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned. Several authors speak of white ivy, as Virg. They may have meant the variety with white spotted leaves: Ov.: Hor. In *plur.:* Virg. (Hence It. *ellera;* Sp. *hiedra;* Fr. *lierre.*)

hĕdĕrĭcŏlus (ed.), or **-lus,** a, um, *adj.* [hedera] *of ivy, ivy-:* Cato.

hĕdĕrĭger (ed.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.] *ivy-bearing:* Maenades, Cat.

hĕdĕrōsus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ivy:* antrum, Prop.

hēdўchrum, i, n. = ἡδύχρουν, *a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin:* Cic.

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear, *ah! woe!* freq. joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!:* hei, perii miser! Pl.: hei mihi, quantum praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule! Virg.

heia, *interj.* v. eja.

hĕlĭcē, ēs, *f.* = ἑλίκη (a winding): *a kind of slender, flexible willow:* Plin. ‖ *the constellation of the Great Bear:* Cic.: Ov.

hellĕbŏrōsus (ell.), a, um, *adj.* [helleborus] *that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses:* Pl.

hellĕbŏrus (ell.), i, m. and **hellĕbŏrum** (ell.), i, n. *hellebore,* a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases: Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

helluo, helluor, and **helluatio,** v. heluo, *etc.*

hĕlŏps (also ĕlops and ellops), ŏpis, m. = ἔλλοψ, *a very savoury fish,* the name of which seems to have been used generically by some writers, and specifically by others. In the latter case they probably referred to the *sterlet;* the others included the *sturgeon:* Ov.: Plin.

hĕlŭātĭo (hell.) ōnis, *f.* [heluor] *a gormandising, gluttony:* Cic.

hĕlŭo (hell.), ōnis, m. *a gormandiser, glutton, squanderer:* franus, heluo, ganeo! Ter.. ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic.

hĕlŭor (hell.), atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [heluo]. ‖ Neutr.: *to be a glutton:* cum Graecis jam in exostra heluabatur, Cic. Fig.: heluari libris, id. ‖ Act.: *to squander, lavish:* ille gurges heluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem, id.

helus, v. olus.

helvella, ae, *f. dim.* [helus, i. q. olus] prob. *some edible fungus*: Cic.

hem, *interj.* An expression of surprise, admiration, joy, grief, indignation, *etc.*: *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack!*: *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Hem! quid ego audio? Pl.: miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore! hem, Postume, Cic.

hēmērŏdrŏmus, i, *m.* = ἡμεροδρόμος (who runs all day), *a courier*: speculator (*hemerodromoi* vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, Liv.

hēmĭcillus, i, *m.* = ἡμίλλιος, *half an ass* (as a term of reproach): Cic.

hēmĭcyclium, ii, *n.* = ἡμικύκλιον, *a half-circle, semicircle*: Vitr. **II.** *a semicircular settee*: Cic. **2.** *a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions*: Suet. **3.** *a semicircular kind of sundial*: Vitr.

hēmīna, ae, *f.* = ἡμίνα, *a measure, the half of a sextarius*: for liquids: Sen.: *as a measure*, in gen.: Pers. (Hence Fr. *mine* (six bushels), not from medimnus.)

hēmĭnārĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [hemina] *presents of the measure of a hemina*: Quint.

hendĕcăsyllăbi, orum, *m. plu.* = ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι, *verses of eleven syllables*: Cat.: Plin.

hēpătārĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the liver*: morbus, *the liver-complaint* (comically for love), Pl.

heptēris, is, *f.* = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), *a galley with seven banks of oars*: Liv.

hĕra, ae, *f.* [herus] *the mistress of a house, lady*: servus dat (puellam) heræ suæ, Pl. So, hera major and hera minor, *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, id. **II.** Transf. in gen.: *a mistress, female ruler or governor*: Fortuna, hera, id. Of sweethearts: Cat.: Ov.

herba, ae, *f. grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage, an herb* or *plant*: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic.: fallax herba veneni, *a poisonous plant*, Virg.: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, *young crop*, id.: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, *in the young blades*, Ov.

herbesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [herba] *to grow into green stalks* or *blades*: elicere herbescentem viriditatem, Cic.

herbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *grass-colored, grass-green*: oculi, Pl.

herbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grass* or *herbs, grassy*: Liv.: Epiros, Ov.

herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba fero] *producing grass* or *herbs*: colles, Ov.

herbĭgrădus, a, um, *adj.* [herba gradior] *that walks* or *moves in the grass*: Poet. Cic.

herbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *full of grass* or *herbs*: campus, Hor.: flumen, Virg.

herbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little herb*: Cic.

herōus, i, *m.* = ἡρῷος (pertaining to the court-yard), *an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure* (pure Lat. penetralis): ara Herculi Jovis, Ov.

hercīsco (ercisco), *3. v. a.* [herctum] in law: *to divide an inheritance*: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, Cic.

hercŭlĕ, *voc.* of Hercules, an oath or exclamation: *by Hercules!*: minime, hercle, Cic

herctum (erctum), i, *n.* in law: *an inheritance, estate, patrimony*: only used in connection with ciere: *to divide an inheritance*: qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic.

hercŭlĕ, *voc.* of Hercules, an exclamation or oath: *by Hercules!*: et hercule ita fecit, Cic.

hercŭles, an oath or asseveration: *by Hercules!*: et hercules hae quidem exstant, Cic. All the three forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with *me* prefixed; the first, however, very rarely: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr.: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, Cic.: pulcre, mehercle, dictum et sapienter, Ter.

hērē, *adv.* v. heri.

hērēdĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas] *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary*: auctio, Cic.: imperium, Curt.

hērēdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [heres] *heirship, the act of inheriting, inheritance*: quoniam habes istum equum, ant emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, Cic. **II.** Meton.: *the thing inherited, an inheritance*: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id.: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, id. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. a great advantage without trouble or expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl. **III.** Fig.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad pancos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic.

hērēs, ēdis, *m.* and *f. an heir, heiress*: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, Cic.: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id.: ex asse herea, *sole heir*, Quint.: heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir*, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic.: possessio heredum secundorum, *a reversionary estate*, id. **II.** Transf.: *owner, possessor, master*: Pl. **2.** *after-growth* (of plants): Ov. **III.** Fig.: illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic.

hĕrī or **hērē**, *adv. yesterday*: (i) heri: hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, in aerarium transire constituit, Cic. (ii) here: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, Juv. [Root HES: cf. Sans. *hyas*; Germ *gestern*; Eng. *yesterday*; hence Lat. *hes-ternus*.] (Hence It. *ieri*; Sp. *ayer*; Fr. *hier*.)

hĕrĭfŭga (er), ae, *m.* [herus fugio] *who runs away from his master*: Cat.

hĕrĭlis (er), e, *adj.* [herus] *of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet.): herum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci herilem filium, Ter.: nomen herile tenet, Ov.: turpi clausus in arca, quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) herilis, Hor.

hermăphrŏdītus, i, *m.* = ἑρμαφρόδιτος, *an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes* (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person): Ov.

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρωϊκός, *of* or *relating to heroes, heroic*: vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ductu temporibus, Cic.: sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem*, Quint.

hērōĭna, ae, *f.* = ἡρωίνη, *a demi-goddess, heroine*: Prop.

hērōis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡρωίς, *a demi-goddess, heroine*: heroidum ac dearum personis effictis, Suet.

hĕros, ōis, *m.* = ἥρως, *a demi-god, hero*: heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic.: Laertius heros, *i. e. Ulysses*, Ov. **II.** Transf. of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, Cic.

hērōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡρῷος, *of* or *relating to a hero, heroic*: versus, *heroic* or *epic verse*, Cic.: *absol.*: apte jungitur heros cum breviore modo, Ov.

hērus (erus), i, *m. the master of a house* or *family, the master* in respect to the servants: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic.: o here, Hor.: *La.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st, minor hic est intus, *our old master is at the forum, our young one at home*, Pl. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): propriae telluris herus, Hor. Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Cat.: quae tuo veniunt hero, quanta gaudia! *wedded lord, husband*, id.

hespĕrĭus, Idis, *f.* [Hesperus] *of evening* or *the west, western, Hesperian*: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), *i. e. Italian*, Virg.

hespĕrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *situated towards the west, western, Hesperian*: hesperium fretum, *the western ocean*, Ov.: imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab hesperio cubili, Hor.: terram Hesperium venies, *to the land of the west, i. e. Italy*, Virg.

hespĕrus or **-os**, i, *m.* = Ἕσπερος (the evening; pure Lat. with the digamma, vesper), *the evening star, Hesperus*: Cic.: Virg.

hesternus, a, um, *adj.* [HESI: v. heri] *of yesterday, yesterday's*: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic.: reliquiae, *of yesterday*, Pl.: coma, *i. e. not yet arranged*, Ov.

heu (*interj.* An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!*: heu heu! quam ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi Pl.: heu me, pat

urbem fabula quanta fui! Hor. ‖ In Plautus two or three times as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *Oh!*

heurētes, æ, *m.* = εὑρετής, *an inventor, inventive person:* Pl.

heus! *interj.* used to call attention: *ho! ho there! hark! holloa!*: heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl.: heus tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic.

hexămĕter, tri, *m.* = ἑξάμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter:* hexametrorum instar versuum, Cic.

hexăris, is, *f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *a vessel with six banks of oars:* Liv.

hiātus, ūs, *m.* [hio: I it, a gaping; hence] *an opening, aperture, cleft:* animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic.: repentini terrarum hiatus, id.: quantum coeli patet altus hiatus, Lucr. Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? Hor. *of such a widely opened mouth, i. e. of such pompous language*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *an eager desire, longing:* libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum, Tac.

2. Esp. in gram. *an hiatus:* habet ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, Cic.

hiberna, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* castra) *winter-quarters:* tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis eduxit, Caes.: pabulum convexit in Claudiana castra, ibique hiberna aedificavit, Liv.

hibernāculum, i, *n.* [hiberno] *a winter-residence, winter-apartment:* Vitr. ‖ Esp. *plu.* milit. *t. t. tents or huts for winter-quarters:* hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv.

hiberno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [hibernus] *to pass the winter, to winter:* furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. ‖ Esp. milit. *t. t. to keep in winter-quarters:* jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literae perferuntur, Cic.

2. Poet. transf. *to rest, repose:* Pers.

hibernus, a, um, *adj.* [hiems] *pertaining to winter, wintry:* hiberno tempore, Lucr.: annus, *winter-time*, Hor.: navigatio, Cic.: Alpes, *wintry, cold*, Hor.: pulvis, *a dry winter*, Virg.: legiones, *lying in winter-quarters*, Suet. (Hence It. *inverno, verno*; Sp. *invierno*; Fr. *hiver.*)

hibiscum (ibiscum), i, *n.* = ἰβίσκος, supposed by some to be *the wild parsnep*; by others *the common mallow:* haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg.

hibrida (also written hybrida and ibrida), æ, *comm.* of animals produced from two different species, *a mongrel, hybrid:* Plin. ‖ Transf. of persons, *one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother*, or *of a freeman and a slave*: hibrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor.

his, haec, hoc, *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root *I* (whence also comes *is*), with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] the demon. pron. of the *first* person, and hence it refers to what is either actually, or is conceived of as being near to, or closely connected with the speaker: *this:* (I) with substantives: hic homo sanus non est, Pl.: quid praeclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit? Cic. (II) *Absol.:* hi domum me ad se auferent, Pl.: docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere, Cic. 2. Strengthened with *ce*; hicce, haecce, hocce (written in the *gen. sing.* hujusque; and apocopated in the *nom. plur. fem.* haec for haece, and in the *gen. plur.* horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce: and, with the interrogative particle, hiccine, haeccine, hoccine): hocce haud dubium est, Ter.: hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic.: apud haasce sedes, Pl. With the interrog. particle: concrepuit foris: hiccine percussit? id.: hunccine hominem! hanccine impudentiam! judices, hanc audaciam! Cic.

3. With other pronouns: hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, Caes.: hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic. 4. Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. to alter, alius, *etc.* to indicate the nearer object (that is, to the speaker's mind, and not always the nearer noun in the sentence; so that though it generally means *this* or *the latter*, it must sometimes be rendered by *that*, or *the former*): in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id.: alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, id. Sometimes hic is used in both the contrasted clauses: Caesar facile diceret: Hic versus Planti non est, hic est, id. (II) referring to the remoter noun: cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (*i. e.* Socratem): hujus enim facta, illius dicta laudantur, *the deeds of the former, the sayings of the latter*, id.: melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, *the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods*, Liv. 5. In the *neutr. sing. absol.* with *gen.*: quid hoc sit hominis? Pl.: hoc commodi est, Cic. 6. Hoc with *verbs impers.* pleonast. as a subject: luciscit hoc jam, Ter. 7. Emphatic, most freq. of the speaker himself: hic homo, *i. e.* ego, Pl.: hunc hominem, *i. e.* me, Hor.: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, *by my right hand*, Virg. 8. Of time, *now present, actual, this:* coena hac amnona est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Pl.: M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater Cic. ‖ Referring to something that follows in a relative sentence, or in a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect (the clause containing *hic*, however, is often placed *second*). (I) With relative sentences: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? Pl.: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exercest, Cic. (II) With *acc.* and *infin.* (in *oratio obliqua*), or *indic.* (in *oratio recta*): erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, id.: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo advenimus, continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, Pl. (III) With a clause beginning with *quod* or *quia*: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes.: hoc sese excruciat animi, quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Pl. (IV) With a clause beginning with *ut* or *ne*: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra in adolescentia tua conquiescat, Cic.: in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 9. Hoc est, serves to annex an explanation: *that is, that is to say, namely*: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, Cic. 8. Hoc est *or* erat, quod, conveying an indignant or reproachful meaning: *is* or *was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg.

hīc (with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the interrog. *ne*, hiccine), *adv.* [hic] *in this place, here.* ‖ Of space: hic tui omnes valent, Cic.: non modo hic, sed ubicumque, id.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. With *gen.*: modo vidi virginem hic viduinae miseram, Ter. ‖ *in this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here:* hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes.: hic tu tabellas desideras Heraclienses publicas, Cic. To introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit), id. Referring to the remoter noun: alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnis species, illic valentia, Vell. ‖ Of time: *hereupon, here* (rare): hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit implevitque mero pateram, Virg.

hicce, haecce, hocce, hiccine, haeccine, hoccine, v. hic.

hiccine, *adv.* v. hic.

hiēmālis, e, *adj.* [hiems] *pertaining to winter, wintry:* arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Cic.: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, *by the rains of winter*, Sall.

hiēmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] ‖ Neutr. of persons, *to pass the winter, to winter*; of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters:* ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic.: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis eduxit, Caes. 2. Of things: *to be wintry, frosty, cold,*

equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. In *plur.*: qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor. **2.** *honour, repute, esteem*: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes.: amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic.: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg.: exsilii honor, *i. e. honourable exile*, Tac. Of things: *honour, esteem, value*: physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, Cic.: quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor. **3.** Particular phrases: honoris causa, *out of respect*: C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. (ii) praefari *or* dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase = *by your leave, or saving your presence*: si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, id. ‖ Meton.: *any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy*, etc.: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg.: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov.: aras sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulantur, Liv. **2.** *an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Virg.: December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. In *plur.*: laetos oculis affarat honores, Virg. (Hence It. *onore*; Fr. *honneur*.)

hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [honoro] *that procures honour or esteem, honourable* (rare): Cic.

hŏnōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [honos] *pertaining to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary*: frumentum, Cic.: tumulus, *a cenotaph*, Suet.: arbiter, *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic.: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, id.

hŏnōrātē, *adv. with honour, honourably*: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac.

hŏnōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [honoro]. ‖ Adj. *honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished*: qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic.: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides. id.: amici, *i. e. courtiers*, Liv.: rus, *granted as a mark of honour*, Ov. *Comp.*: spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. *Sup.*: genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. **2.** Esp. *honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable*: honoratus praetor, Ov.: consul honoratus vir, id.

hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. in an honourable or respectful manner*: aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. *Comp.*: nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id. *Sup.*: literae tuae quum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id.

hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [honor facio] *that does or confers honour, honourable*: nunquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic.: docebat quae senatus consulta, quamque honorifica in eos facta essent, Caes. *Comp.*: Nep.

hŏnōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [honor] *to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate*: mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic.: virtutem, id.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor; cf. decorus from decor] *worthy of honour, honourable*: Stat. ‖ *that confers honour, honourable*: quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac.

honos, oris, v. honor.

honus and **honustus**, v. onus.

hoplŏmăchus, i, *m.* = ὁπλομάχος, *a heavy-armed combatant*, a sort of gladiator: Suet.

hōra, ae (old *gen. sing.* horāī, Lucr.), *f.* = ὥρα (1) *a definite space of time*, fixed by natural laws, as in Greek), *an hour* (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora hiberna, Pl.: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic.: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes.: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.: hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic.: hora partus, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour*, Suet.: clavum mutatur in horas, *every hour, hourly*, Hor. **2.** Proverb.: in horam vivere, *to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth*: Cic. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, *etc.*), *ready, active, well disposed at all times*: Suet. **3.** Meton. in *plur.*: *a dial, clock*: videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, *sending to see the time*, Cic. ‖ Poet. in gen.: *time, time of year, season*: quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor.: hae latebrae incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. (Hence It. *ora*; Fr. *heure*; Eng. *hour*.)

hōraeum, i, *n.* = ὡραῖον (*sc.* τάριχος), *a pickle made of young fishes*: Pl.

hordĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum] *pertaining to or made of barley*: Plin.

hordĕārius (ordearius and hordiarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or relating to barley*: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin.: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet.

hordĕĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or relating to barley*; lolligiunculae, Pl.

hordĕum (ordeum), i, *n.* [perh. connected with horridus, on acc. of the stiff beards attached to its ears] *barley*: Plin.: Liv. In *plur.*: Virg. (Hence It. *orzo*; Sp. *ornulo*; Fr. *orge*.)

hŏrĭa (also oria) ae, *f. a small vessel, a fishing-smack*: Pl.

hŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [horia] *a skiff, fishing-boat*: Pl.

horno, *adv. during this year*: Pl.

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus] *of this year, this year's*: frumentum, Cic.

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for horinus = ὥρινος from ὥρα] *of this year, this year's*: fruge, Hor.

hŏrŏlŏgĭum, ii, *n.* = ὡρολόγιον, *a clock*, either a *sun-dial*, or a *water-clock*: Cic. (Hence It. *orivolo*; Sp. *relox*.)

hŏrōscŏpus, a, um, *adj.* = ὡροσκόπος, *that shows the hour*: vasa, Plin. ‖ Subst. horoscopus, i, *m. a nativity, horoscope*: Pers.

horrendus, a, um, *Part.* [horreo]. ‖ Adj. *dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible*: horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Virg.: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv.: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. ‖ In a good sense: *wonderful, awful, venerable* (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Virg.

horrens, entis, *Part.* [horreo]. ‖ Adj. *terrible, fearful, horrid* (poet. and rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr.: horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Virg.

horreo, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle*: setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov.: horrentes rubi, Virg.: horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus aut currens aper, Hor. ‖ Meton.: *to shake, tremble* (rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to shake or shiver with cold* (poet. and rare): horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. **3.** *to tremble, shudder, quake* with *fright*: and more freq. *act.*: *to shudder or be frightened at. Absol.*: totus, Parmeno, tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc, Ter. With *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic.: Arioviti crudelitatem, Caes.: pauperiem, Hor. With *infin.* or *relative clause*: ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc locum progredi, Cic.: quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. With *subj.*: eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. **4.** *to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. **5.** *to look rough* or *frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare): possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere terra, id. Fig.: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Ov.

horresco, horrŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [horreo] *to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough*: retrahit ille gradus horruerumque comae, Ov.: ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare coepit horrescere, *to become rough*, Cic. ‖ Meton. *to begin to shake or tremble*: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov. **2.** Esp. *to begin to shake, shudder*, or

tremble for fear, *to become frightened, terrified.* *Absol.*: horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partitionis, Pl.: horresco referens, Virg. With *acc.*: dum procellas cautus horrescis, Hor. **3.** *to grow fearful, terrible, dreadful* (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescant (fulmina), Luc.

horrĕum, i, *n. a storehouse*; esp. for preserving grain, *a barn, granary, magazine*: illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic.: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. Poet. of a *beehive*: id.: *of ant-burrows*: Ov.

horribĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo] *terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible*: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic.: species, Caes.: tempestas, Cic. ‖ In colloquial lang. sometimes in a good sense: *astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: sed hoc τέρας (*i. e.* Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, id.

horrĭdē, *adv. roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic.: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac.

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus] *standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, ragged, rude*: papillae, Pl.: scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, *shabby, poor*, Pers. ‖ Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic.

horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo] *standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: illa barbula horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic.: caesaries, Ov.: sus, Virg.: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. ‖ Transf. *rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid*: pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic.: pastor, Ov.: silva fuit, late dumis atque illice nigra horrida, Virg.: tempestas, Hor. Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, *shuddering*, Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: *rough* in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic.: gens, Virg.: numerus Saturnius, Hor.: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. **2.** *causing horror, terrible, frightful, horrid*: (for horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, Caes.: acies, Virg.: virga (mortis), Hor.

horrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (old *gen. plur.* horriferum, Pac. in Cic.), *adj.* [horror fero] *that brings shuddering, trembling or terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): Boreas, Ov.: aestus (Tartari), Lucr.

horrĭfĭcē, *adv. in a manner to cause dread, with affright*: Lucr.

horrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [horrificus] *to make rough* or *terrible*; *to cause terror*: flatu placidum mare matutino horrificans Zephyrus, *ruffling*, Cat. *Absol.*: multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Virg.

horrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horror facio] *that causes shuddering* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific*: bustum, Lucr.: letum, Virg.

horrisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo sonus] *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fragor, Lucr.: fremitus, Virg.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo] *a standing on end, standing erect, bristling* (in this sense post. and rare): comarum, Lucan. **2.** Fig. of speech: *roughness, rudeness*: Quint. ‖ Transf. *a shaking, trembling*: tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. **2.** Esp. *a shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit*: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg.: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. **3.** *a shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright; *dread, terror, horror*: ea res me horrore afficit, Pl.: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! Cic. **4.** *dread, veneration, religious awe*: his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr.: animos horrore imbuere, Liv.

5. *that which causes dread, a terror* (poet.): serrae stridentis horror, Lucr.: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *hitherwards, hither, this way*: horsum pergunt, Ter.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor] *an incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: non est hortamine longo nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. In *plur.*: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac.

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, encouragement*: ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. In *plur.*: magna hortamenta animi, Liv.

hortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an encouragement, exhortation*: jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic.: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall.: Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus*, Suet.

hortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for encouragement* or *exhortation, hortative*: genus (dicendi), Quint.

hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, encourager, exhorter*: quum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic.: scelerum, Virg.: animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov.

hortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: haec vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, Cic.: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes.

hortor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [root HOR or OR, also seen in orior] *to urge strongly, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort*: constr. with *acc.* either alone or followed by *acc.* denoting the purpose with or without *ad* or *in*: with simple *acc.* of the object: with *acc.* of the pers. and *abl.* of the object with *de*: with *subj.*: with *inf.* or *absol.* With *acc.* only: haec eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Cic.: vitulos, Virg. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: ad laudem milites hortari, Cic.: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. With *de*: aliquem de conciliandis pace, Caes. With *subj.*: magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic.: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes.: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. With *acc.* of the object: equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. With *inf.*: (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov. *Absol.*: Sigambri, hortantibus iis quos apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. **2.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl.: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. **3.** Proverb.: hortari currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, Cic. **4.** Esp. *to exhort* soldiers before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat, Caes.

hortŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hortus] *a little garden*: Juv. In *plur.*: hortuli, *garden-grounds*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, id.

hortus, i, *m. an inclosed place* for plants, hence, *a garden, a pleasure garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard*: Cic.: horti Epicuri, in *which Epicurus taught*, id. ‖ Transf.: *a villa, country-seat*: Plin. **2.** For olera, *garden-stuff, vegetables, greens*: Hor. [From the same root come *cohors*, Gr. χόρος; Eng. *garden, yard.*] (Hence It. *giardino*; Sp. and Fr. *jardin.*)

hospes, ĭtis, *m.* (*fem.* hospita: cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacerdota from sacerdos, *etc.*) [akin to hostis, *q. v.*] *a visitor, guest, friend*: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, Cic.: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. *Fem.*: meamne hic in via hospitam, quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, Pl. ‖ Transf.: *he who treats another as his guest, a host*: alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. Hence used at once of *host* and *guest*: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, id. *Fem.*: hospita Helene, Hor. **2.** Opp. to a native, *a stranger, foreigner*: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, Cic. So in addressing a foreigner, *stranger*: id. **3.** Of things adjectively, *hospitable; strange, foreign*: (i) hospes: quo tutior hospita lustres aequora, Virg. (ii) hospita: hospita navis, Ov. (Hence It. *oste*; Sp. *huesped*; Fr. *hôte.*)

hospita, v. hospes.

hospitālis, e, *adj.* [hospes] *of* or *relating to a guest* or *host, hospitable*: illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic.: deversorium, Liv.: cubiculum, *guest-chamber, a spare room*, id.: tessera, *which guests gave to the host*, Pl.: Juppiter, *the patron of hospitality*, Cic.: caedes, *the murder of a*

guest, Liv. ‖ Transf. of things: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniae): hinc illi nobiles portus Cajeta, Misenus, Flor. (Hence It. *ospitale*; Fr. *hôtel*.)

hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis] *hospitality*: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, Cic.

hospĭtālĭter, *adv. hospitably, as a guest*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv.

hospĭtium, ĭi, *n.* [hospes] *hospitality*: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic.: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes.: jungimus hospitio dextras, Virg. ‖ *a hospitable reception*; or, meton. *a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging, chambers for guests, an inn*: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic.: publicum, Liv.: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet.: hospitio prohibemur arenae, *from landing*, Virg. Transf. of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis hospitiis, id. (Hence It. *ospizio*; Fr. *hospice*.)

hospĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn*: Plin.

hostia, ae, *f.* [hostio, *to strike*, acc. to Fest.] *an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice*: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic.: ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv.: mactata hostia, Hor.

hostiātus, a, um, *adj.* [hostia] *provided with victims*: Pl.

hosticus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile*: ager, Liv.: moenia, Hor. Subst.: hosticum, i, *n. the enemy's territory*: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv.

hostĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile*: amator simili'st oppidi hostilis, Pl.: terra, Cic.: naves, Hor.: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall. ‖ *like an enemy, hostile*: hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic.: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall.

hostĭlĭter, *adv. like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely*: Cic.: Liv.

hostimentum, i, *n.* [hostio] *a recompense, requital*: Pl.

hostio, 4. *v. a. to return like for like, to recompense, requite*: quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Pl.

hostis, is. *comm.* orig. *a stranger, foreigner*; afterwards transf. *an enemy*: hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. ‖ *a foreign enemy* in arms or of one's country (opp. to inimicus, a private enemy, or one inimically disposed, though sometimes used of any adversary): omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id.: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes.: vetus hostis, Hor.: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov.: di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum! Virg. In *fem.*: hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl.: quum certa videbitur hostis, Ov. 2. Transf. of animals or things: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem in ovilia demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor.: of a *piece in some game*: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. [*Hostis* and *hospes* contain the same root, which also appears in the Germ. *gast*, Eng. *guest*.]

hūc (hŏc, Virg.: Pl.), *adv.* [hic] *to this place, hither*: huc illinc venire, Ter.: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic.: locus erat castrorum editus; huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. 2. With *gen.*: mulier ex Andro commigravit huc vicinae, Ter. 3. Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, *etc.*: also, huc et huc, *hither and thither*: ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic.: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id.: ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium liberrima indignatio, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far*: accedebat huc quod Dumnorix dixerat sibi regnum deferri, Caes.: huc natas adjice septem, Ov.: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. 2. With *gen.*: huc arrogantiae venerat, Tac. 3. Huc et illuc: huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. 4. With the demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, huccine: *hitherto? to this? so far?*: huccine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? id. With *gen.*: huccine rerum venimus? Pers.

huccine, *adv.* v. huc.

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *Hah! ho! oh!*: hui, babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Pl.: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit! Cic.

hŭjusĕmŏdi and **hujusmŏdi**, *gen.* of hic and modus.

hūmānē, *adv. agreeably to human nature, humanely*: vix humane patitur, Ter.: intervalla vides humane commoda, ironically, *a good step for a man*, Hor. ‖ *humanely, kindly, courteously, politely*: humanissime locutus esses, Cic.

hūmānĭtās, ātis, *f.* [humanus] *human nature, humanity; the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind as a race*: magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic.: communis humanitatis jus, id.: humanitatis prima species, id. ‖ Esp. *humane conduct, humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness*: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id.: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id.: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. ‖‖ *mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners or language, refinement*: summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, Caes.: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic.: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id.: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id.

hūmānĭter, *adv. agreeably to human nature, humanly*: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. ‖ *humanely, courteously, politely, like a gentleman*: docebo profecto quid sit humaniter vivere, id.

hūmānŭlus, *adv.* [humanus: cf. divinitus from divinus] *humanly, after the manner of man*: si quid nihil humanitus accidisset, *i. e. if I should die*, Cic. ‖ Esp. for humane and humaniter, *humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter.

hūmānus, a, um, *adj.* [homo] *pertaining to man, human*: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic.: caput, Hor.: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. *Absol.*: humani, *i. e. men, mortals*, Lucr.: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. ‖ Esp. *humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: homo facillimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humani ingeni mansuetique animi officia, Ter. ‖‖ *well educated, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, Cic.: humanissimus sermo, id.

hūmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humo] *a burying* (very rare): Cic.

hūmecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [humectus] *to moisten, wet*: qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, Virg. Poet.: (mulier) tenet assuetis humectans oscula labris, Lucr.

hūmectus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, damp, wet* (for humidus): Cato.

hūmĕo, 2. *v. n. to be moist, damp, wet*: locus humet aqua, Ov. Most freq. in *imperf. part.*: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, id.: humentem Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. [Connected with ὗω, "to wet," and *uvus, uvidus*.]

hūmĕrus (also umerus), i, *m. the upper bone of the arm*: Cels. ‖ Meton. *the upper part of the arm* (poet. for lacertus): inmixus dextro plena trahens humero, Prop. 2. *the shoulder* (of a man; *opp.* armus, of a quadruped): sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: humerum aperiunt gladio appetit, Caes. But humerus is also used of animals (as armi is of men; v. armus): of oxen: Cic. Fig.: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id.: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor.

hūmesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [humeo] *to grow moist* or *wet*: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg.

hūmi, *adv. on the ground* or *to the ground*: jacere humi, Cic.: humi requiescere, Sall.: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic.

hūmĭdē, *adv. moistly, wetly*: haec tigna humide putrent, Pl.

hūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [humidus] *rather damp, dampish, wettish*: (poet. and rare): Ov.

hūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [humec]

moist, humid, damp, dank, wet: tellus, Lucr.: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic.: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, Caes.: nox, Virg. *Neut. absol.*: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac.

hūmifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [humor fero] *containing moisture, moist*: succŭs, poët. Cic.

hūmilis, e, *adj.* [humus; lit. *on the ground*] *low, lowly, small, slight*: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic.: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes.: humiles habitare casas, Virg.: arvum pingue tenent humilis Forenti, *low, situated in the plain*, Hor.: humiles Cleonae, *little, petty*, Ov.: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, *slight, shallow*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: with regard to condition in life, *etc.*: *low, base, mean, humble, poor, needy, insignificant, weak*: ut si parentibus nati sint humillibus, Cic.: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes.: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. Of *low, mean language or style*: sermo, Hor.: neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. 2. With regard to mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject*: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id.: humillimus assentator, Vell.: pavor, Virg.

hūmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humilis] *lowness* as opp. to height: naves omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes.: arborum, Sall. ‖ Fig.: of condition in life: *lowness, meanness, insignificance*: malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, Cic.: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. 2. *littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness*: habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, id.: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv.

hūmĭlĭter, *adv. low, deeply*: Plin. ‖ Fig.: *basely, meanly, abjectly*: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic.

hūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [humus] *to cover with earth, to inter, bury*: in terram cadentibus corporibus fisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est humari, Cic.: corpus humandum, Virg. 2. in gen. *to perform the funeral rites*: militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep.

hūmor (old form humos, Lucr.), ōris, m. [same root as humeo] *a liquid, fluid, moisture*: aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus duresci humor, Cic.: humor aquae, Lucr.: pluvius, *rain*, id.: roscidus, *dew*, Cat.: circumfluus, *the ocean*, Ov.: Massicus Bacchi, *wine*, Virg.

hūmus, i, *f. the earth, the ground, the soil*: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. humus subacta atque pura, Cic.: pede candido in morem Salium ter quatient humum, Hor. Poet. *anything low, mean, common*: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. ‖ Meton. *land, country, region*: Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov.

hўăcinthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθινος, *pertaining to the hyacinth, hyacinthine*: flos, i. e. *the hyacinth*, Cat.

hўăcinthus or **-os**, i, *m. the hyacinth*: not, however, our hyacinth, but prob. the *Red Lily*: Plin.: Virg. ‖ *a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth*, which it is difficult to identify: perh. a *sapphire* or a kind of *amethyst*, or the mod. *hyacinth* or *jacinth*: Plin.

hўădes, um, *f.* = Ὑάδες (the rainers), *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. suculae: Cic.: Ov.

hўaena, ae, *f.* = ὕαινα, *the striped hyaena*: Plin.: Ov.

hўălus, i, *m.* = ὕαλος, *glass*: Milesia vellera carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, *with glass-green colour*, Virg.

hybrida, ae, v. hibrida.

hydra, ae, *f.* = Ὕδρα, *the constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis: Cic.

hydraula, ae, or **hydraules**, ae, *m.* = ὑδραύλης, *one who plays on the water-organ*: Suet.

hydraulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδραυλικός, *pertaining to the water-organ, hydraulic*: Suet.

hydraulus, i, *m.* = ὕδραυλος, *a water-organ*: Cic.

hydria, ae, *f.* = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *a jug, ewer, urn*: argentea, Cic.

hydrŏchŏus, i, *m.* = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), *the constellation* Aquarius: Cat.

hydrōpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδρωπικός, *dropsical*: Hor.

hydrops, ōpis, *m.* = ὕδρωψ, *the dropsy*: Hor.

hydrus or **-os**, i, *m.* = ὕδρος, *a water-serpent* (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper): Plin.: Virg.

hyemalis and **hyems**, v. hiemalis, etc.

hymen, ĕnis, and **hymēnaeus** or **-os**, i, *m.* [Ὑμήν, Ὑμέναιος, *the god of marriage, Hymen*] *nuptials, a wedding*: connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. 2. Of animals: *copulation*: id. ‖ *a nuptial song*: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov.

hўpĕrbăton, i, *n.* = ὑπέρβατον, a rhetorical fig.: *transposition of words*: pure Lat., transgressio: Quint.

hўpĕrbŏlē, ēs, *f.* = ὑπερβολή, a rhetorical fig.: *exaggeration, hyperbole*: pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint.: Sen.

hўpercătălectus or **hўpercătălecticus**, versus = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody, *a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic*: Serv.: Prisc.

hўpŏcaustum or **-on**, i, *n.* = ὑπόκαυστον, *a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber*: pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitr.: Plin.

hўpocrīta or **-es**, ae, *m.* = ὑποκριτής, *a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures*: Suet.

hўpodidascălus, i, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *an under-teacher*: Cic.

hўpomnēma, ătis, *n.* = ὑπόμνημα, *a written remark, memorandum, note*: Cic. fil. in Cic.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the *third* vowel; but in the natural series it stands *first*, representing the least emphatic of the pure vocables. Hence there is a great tendency to substitute it for a & e other vowels; and it is very much employed in the inflection and derivation of words, both as a mere connecting vowel and as an euphonic representative of the other vowels. ‖ Interchanges of *I* with the other vowels. 1. For those with *a* and *e* vide those letters. 2. With *o*: this occurs chiefly in derived words: *e. g. multo-, multi-tudo; alto-, alti-sonus*: there are a few instances in compounds: *e. g.* from *notus* come *agnitus, cognitus*; from *loco, ilico*: so the orig. forms *ollus, ollic*, became *ille, illic*. 3. With *u*: in derived words: *e. g. arcu-, arci-tenens; aestu-, aesti-fer; famul, familia*. Many words which orig. were spelt with *u* subsequently had *i*: *e. g.* all superlatives, as *maximus* for *maximus*; so *finitumus, finitimus; lacruma, lacrima*. In inflection the *dat.* and *abl. plu.* of the 4th decl. orig. had *u*, as fructubus; but afterwards gen. *i*, fructibus. 4. On the connection of *i* with *j* and *y*, vide those letters. ‖‖. Changes of *I* in the Romance languages: 1. *i long* generally remains unchanged, but it is sometimes changed into *e* and *oi*: *e. g.* Lat. *frigidus*; It. *freddo*: Fr. *froid*. 2. *i short* is generally changed into *e*, except in French: *e. g.* Lat. *bibere*; It. *bevere*. In French the usual change is into *oi*: *e. g.* Lat. *bibere, dignus, fides, minus, niger*; Fr. *boire, doigt, foi, moins, noir*. 3. *i long by position* is subject to nearly the same changes as *i short*, being usually changed into *e*: *e. g.* Lat. *virga*; It. Sp. and Port. *verga*; Fr. *verge*. But *i* followed by *ng* generally becomes *ei*, and sometimes *ai* and *a* in French: *e. g.* Lat. *pingere, dignari, lingua*; Fr. *peindre, daigner, langue*. Both *i short* and *i long by position* frequently remain unchanged. ‖V. As an abbreviation the vowel *I* denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, *etc.* IDQ lidemque, IMP. imperium, imperator, *etc.* As a numeral, I = 1 (unus and primus).

Iacchus, i, m. = Ἴακχος, *a poetic appellation of Bacchus*: Ov. Transf.: like Bacchus, *wine*: (Silenum) inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iacchо, Virg.

Iambēus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰάμβειος, *iambic*: trimetri, Hor.

Iambus, i, m. = ἴαμβος, *an iambic foot, an iambus*, ⏑ —: Hor.: Cic. II. Meton.: *an iambic poem, iambic poetry*: Her. In *plur.*: id.

Iāpyx, ygis, m. [Ἴαπυξ, *a son of Daedalus*] *a wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks*: Hor.: Virg.

Iaspis, idis, *f.* = ἴασπις, *a green-coloured precious stone, jasper*: Plin.: fulva, Virg. (Hence It. *diaspro*; Sp. *diaspero*.)

Ibi, *adv.* [prob. orig. the dat. sing. of the pron. i (*is*), bi having been the old suffix of that case: cf. *ti-bi, si-bi*; and *plu. no-bis, vo-bis*: this suffix is the same as the Gr. φι] *in that place, there*. Of space: in Italiam contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, Caes.: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corinthо, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Sometimes of persons: se dictatorem L. Quinctum dicturum: ibi animum parem tantae potestati esse, Liv. With corresp. relative adverbs, ubi, unde, *etc.*: in eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi Caesar constituisset, Caes.: multa intelliges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde huc translata essent, Cic. II. Of time: *then, thereupon*: ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Virg.: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: ibi demum aegre tuli, *then for the first time*, Ter. III. Of other relations: *there, in that matter, on that occasion*: ibi ira est suppressa, Liv.: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic.: subesse illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter.

Ibidem, *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, *etc.*] *in the same place, in that very place, just there*. Of space: coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.: avem volucres ex proximo nemore persecutae, ibidem discerpserunt, *on the spot, immediately*, Suet. With *gen.*: si redierit illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, Pl. With a verb of motion: uxore ibidem ducta, Suet. II. Of other relations: *added to that, moreover*: laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, Cic.

Ibis, is, and Idis, *f.* = ἶβις, *a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis*: Cic.: Plin.

ibiscum, i. v. hibiscum.

ibus, v. is, *ad init.*

Icārius, a, um, *adj.* [Icārus] *pertaining to Icarus, Icarian*: Icarii stella canis, *the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov.

iccirco or **idcirco**, *adv.* [id circa] *on that account, for that reason, therefore*. I. Referring to a clause which states the *cause* or *reason*, connected by the *conj.* quod, quia, *or* si, and having the *indic.* in direct sentences, the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua* or hypotheses: iccirco accessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter.: quia natura mutari non potest, iccirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic.: non, si Opimium defendisti, iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. 2. The conjunctions are sometimes (*si* very rarely) omitted: ille Cliniae servus tardiusculus est: iccirco huic nostro tradita'st provincia, Ter. II. Referring to a clause which states the *purpose*, and having the verb always in the *subj.*: iccirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, Cic.: sese iccirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, Caes.

Ichneumon, ōnis, m. = ἰχνεύμων, *an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat* or *ichneumon*: Plin.: Cic.

Ico, ĭci, ictum, 3. v. a. *to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting*: quum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic.: lapide ictus, Caes. Poet.: saltat Milonius, ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, *affected with wine, tipsy*, Hor. 2. Esp. Icere foedus, *to make a covenant* or *league*: cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, Cic. II. Fig.: desiderиis icta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, *smitten, tormented*, Hor.

Icon, ŏnis, *f.* = εἰκών, *an image, figure*: fictae cera icones, Plin.

Iconĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = εἰκονικός, *pertaining to an image, copied from life*: duces, *of the size of life*, Plin.

Ictĕrĭcus, i, m. = ἰκτερικός, *jaundiced*: Juv.

ictis, idis, *f.* = ἰκτις, *the common weasel*: Plin.

ictus, a, um, *Part.* [ico].

ictus, ūs, m. [id.] *a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting*: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic.: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Caes.: non caecis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabantur, Liv.: Lesbium servate pedem meique pollicis ictum, *a striking, playing on the lyre*, Hor. Poet. of the *piercing rays* of the sun, *etc.*: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus, id. solis, Ov. 2. Esp. in prosody or music, *a beating time, a beat*: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. II. Fig.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspicione, Cic.: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *by separate attacks*, Tac.

Icunc̆ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [icon] *a small image* or *figure*: puellaris, Suet.

idcirco, *adv.* v. icirco.

Īdea, ae, *f.* = ἰδέα, *a* (*Platonic*) *idea, archetype*: Sen.

Idem, ĕădem, Idem, *pron.* [from the pronoun. root *i* (*is*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem.*: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may usu. be rendered] *the same*: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, Cic.: cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi conatus sum, *with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician*, id.: amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a second self*, id. II. With other pronouns: de me eodem, id.: huic eidem Sopatro fidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id.: musici qui erant quondam iidem poëtae, *who were libretto*. id. III. In comparisons, with various conjunctions and pronouns, which may all be translated by *as*, or poet. with the *dat.*: si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, *the same as*, id.: iidem abeunt, qui venerant, id.: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. Neut. with *gen.*: si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri Cic. IV. Adverbially ĕădem: *by the same way* or *road*: ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit, id.

Identĭdem, *adv.* [idem repeated, which gives the notion of universality; hence lit. *ever the same*; cf. quisquis, quotquot, *etc.*] *repeatedly, several times, often, over and anon*: ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Pl.: haec ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic.: quum se illi identidem in allvas ad suos reciperent, Caes.

Idĕo, *adv.* [id eo, lit. *this for this*] *for that reason, on that account, therefore*. I. Referring to a clause which states the *cause* or *reason*, connected by the *conj. quod, quia, quoniam*, and having the *indic.* in direct sentences, the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*: ne me follis ideo brevioribus ornes, quod timui, Hor.: ut mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic.: immo ideo magis propera, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. 2. With a *negative*, and referring to a clause stating an *assumed* cause or reason, and connected by the *conj. si*: vestrae sapientiae est, judices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Coelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, Cic. 3. The conjunctions are sometimes omitted: te velle uxorem alebat tuo nato dare. ideo aedificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Pl.: nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. II. Referring to a clause which states the *purpose*, and having the verb always in the *subj.*: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? Cic.: nec ideo Rhenum insecimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Arioviste regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac.

Idiōta, ae, m. = ἰδιώτης, *an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person*: posteaquam rem paternam ab

idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, Cic.

idiōtismus, i, m. = ἰδιωτισμός, *the common* or *vulgar manner of speaking*: Sen.

idōlum or **-on**, i, n. = εἴδωλον, *an image, form*, esp. *a spectre, apparition, ghost*: Plin.

idōnĕē, *adv. fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic.

idōnĕus, a, um, *adj. fit* [=ideoneus, perh. from ideo], *proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things): constr. with *ad, a relative*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*; sometimes with *in* and an *acc.*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.* With *ad*: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. With a *relative*: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia disseareret, id. With *dat.*: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. *Absol.*: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *a sufficient voucher*, Cic. Subst.: cum idoneis colloquutus, Liv.: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. With *in* and *acc.*: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. With *inf.* (poet.): fons etiam vivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor.

Idus, uum, *f. plu.* [from the Etrusc. iduo, to divide: hence lit. the divided or half month], *the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the other months, the ides*: res ante idus acta sic est: nam haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius jam jam futurus rusticus omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, quaerit calendis ponere, Hor. Also school-fees: (pueri) ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, id.

igĭtur, *adv.* [etym. uncertain] *then, thereupon, thereafter*: mox magis, quum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Pl. ‖ Esp. in drawing a logical conclusion: *therefore, accordingly, consequently*: atqui res coelestes omnesque eae, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. 2. In consecutive interrogations: *then*: in quo igitur loco est? eredo equidem in capite, id. In ironical or sarcastic questions: igitur hoccine est amare? arare mavelim quam sic amare, *forsooth*, Pl. 3. Resumptive: *I say then, as I was saying, then, in short*: ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque coeli; tum vicissitudines dierum atque noctium; tum globum terrae eminentem e mari; atque hominis utilitati agros omnes et maria parentia: haec igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, Cic.: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatus est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladium erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, Tac. Esp. after parentheses: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere) scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, Cic.

ignārus, a, um, *adj.* [in gnarus, from root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] *ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware*: constr. usu. with *gen.*; rarely with a *relative clause, acc.* and *infin.*, or *absol.* With *gen.*: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic.: magna pars Pisonis ignari, *not acquainted with his person*, Tac.: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris ignara belli, id. With a *relative clause*: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. With *acc.* and *infin.*: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. *Absol.*: si quis laudat Arelli ignarus opes, Hor. ‖ In a passive sense: *not known, unknown*: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. With *dat.*: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov.

ignāvē, *adv. sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit*: ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic.: dicere multa, *flatly, tamely*, Hor. *Comp.*: carpere ignavius herbas, Virg.

ignāvĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice*: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic.: socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall.: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Virg.

ignāvĭter, *adv. lazily, sluggishly, tardily*: Hirt. in Cic.

ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* [in gnavus, root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] *inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly*: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum, Pl.: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic.: feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv.: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor.: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Virg. With *gen.*: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, populationibus laetantes, Tac. Subst.: in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, Cic. ‖ Of things: nemora ignava, *unfruitful*, Virg.: gravitas, Ov.: anni, *spent in idleness*, id.: septima lux, *the Jewish Sabbath*, Juv. 2. Meton.: of what produces inactivity or indolence: frigus, Ov.

ignesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [ignis] *to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle*: ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus igneseeret, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *to burn with passion, to glow* (poet.): Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae, Virg.

ignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot*: sidera tota esse ignea, Cic.: sol, Virg.: ignea vis, coeli, *aether*, Ov.: ignea vis, *fire*, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. 2. Transf. of colour: *fiery, flaming, resplendent*: gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *fiery, glowing, burning fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov.: vigor, Virg.

igniclŏlor or **-ōrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ignis color] *flame-coloured*: Juv.

ignĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [ignis] a *small fire, a little flame, a spark*: Juv. 2. Transf. of colour, *a glittering, sparkling*: onyx Indica ignieulos habet, Plin. ‖ Fig.: quo tolerabilius feramus ignieulum desiderii tui, *vehemence*, Cic.: nonnullos interdum jacit ignieulos viriles, id.

ignĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis fero] *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.): aether, Lucr.: axis, Ov.

ignĭgĕna, ae, m. [ignis and GNA root of gigno] *fire-born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus: Ov.

ignĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov.

ignĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis potens] *ruler of fire, ignipotent*, a poet. epithet of Vulcan: deus, Virg. Also, *absol.* Ignipotens, id.

ignis, is, m. *fire*, both as an element, and as a collection of matter in combustion: in the former sense usu. *sing.*: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic.: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes.: ignem accendere, Virg.: ignem comprehendere, *to catch fire*, Caes. Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *lightnings*, Virg. 2. Esp.: (1) Sacer ignis, a disease, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*: Virg. (ii) Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessaries of life: v. aqua. I *no.* 5. (iii) *the heavenly bodies*: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. ‖ Transf. *brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness*: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), id.: ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *the fire* or *glow of passion*, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of *love*: exarsere ignes animo, Virg.: in *plur.*: Hor.: socii ignes, *nuptials*, Ov. 2. Meton.: *a beloved object, a flame* (poet.): mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. 3. Of that which brings destruction, *fire, flame*: ne parvus hic ignis (i. e. Hannibal) incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv.

ignōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in and gnobilis, the orig. form of nobilis, from root GNO] *unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure*: quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic.: ignobilis aevum exigere, Virg.: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, Caes. ‖ *of low birth, base-born, ignoble*; ex aliqua familia non ignobili, Cic.: virgo, Ter.

ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis] *want of fame, obscurity*: virorum, Ov. ‖

low birth, mean origin: multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obfuerat, Cic.

ignōbĭlĭtĕr, *adv. meanly*: Eutr.

ignōmĭnĭa, æ, *f.* [in and gnomen, the orig. form of nomen, from root GNO: hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen] *disgrace, dishonour, ignominy.* ‖. As the result of civil or military punishment: nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes.: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic.: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. ‖. In gen.: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. In *plur.*: judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. With *gen.*: hac tamen una plaga concideris, ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, id.

ignōmĭnĭōsē, *adv. ignominiously, disgracefully*: pugnare, Eutr.

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] *disgraceful, shameful, ignominious.* Of persons: exsul eras ignominiosus, *branded with public ignominy*, Quint. Subst.: nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. ‖. Of things: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic.

ignōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] *unknown* (rare): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile fuerit, Cic.

ignōrans, antis, *Part.* [ignoro]. ‖. Adj. *not knowing, unaware, ignorant of* (rare): Caes.

ignōrantĭa, æ, *f.* [ignorans] *want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance.* With *gen. obj.*: ignorantia loci, Caes.: recti, Tac. *Absol.*: sancta ignorantia, id.

ignōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro] *want of knowledge* or *acquaintance, ignorance.* With *gen.* *obj.*: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic.: virtutis, id. With *de*: ignoratio de aliquo, id.

ignōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ignarus] *not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of.* With *acc.*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me*, Ter. In *pass.*: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*, Sall. With *acc.* and *infin.*: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium facisse foedus, eadem in causa esse Mancinum? Cic. With *a relative clause*: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. With *de*: ignorat etiam de filio, id. With *quin*: id. *Absol.*: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? id.

ignoscens, entis, *Part.* [ignosco]. ‖. Adj.: *forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: Ter.

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, *3. v. a.* [in and gnosco, orig. form of nosco, 1 lit. not *to learn* or *ascertain*, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime] *to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook.* Constr. the person forgiven in *dat.*; the offence in *acc.* or *dep. clause*; sometimes in *dat.*: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl.: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic.: vitiis, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic. With *acc.* only, denoting the offence (rare): equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. In *pass.* with word denoting the offence *nom.*: ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam quae sit ignoscenda, id. *Absol.* (rare): ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter.

ignōtus, a, um, *Part.* [ignosco].

ĭgnōtus, a, um, *adj.* [in and gnotus, orig. form of notus]. ‖. Pass.: *unknown*: homo ignotus et novus, Cic.: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv. 2. For ignobilis, *of low birth* or *condition, low-born, base, vulgar* (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor.: Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks*, Ov. ‖. Act. *unacquainted with, ignorant of* (rare for ignarus): simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic.

ĭlex, ĭcis, *f. a kind of oak, the holm-oak* or *evergreen-oak.* Pliny speaks of two kinds; prob. the *kermes oak* and the *holm oak*: Virg.: Hor. (Hence It. *elce*; Fr. *yeuse.*)

ĭlĭa, ĭum, *n. plu. the flank*: Ov.: Virg.: ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor.: rumpere ilia, *to burst*, Virg. ‖. Transf.: *the entrails of animals*: Hor.

ĭlĭcet, *adv.* [i, imperat. of ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; 1 lit. *go, it is permitted*; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assembly: *you may go, it is over*: Don. Ter. ‖. Transf.: *let us go, let us be gone*: ilicet: quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. 2. *all is over* or *lost*: actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, Pl. ‖. *i. q.* illico, *immediately, instantly, forthwith*: fugit ilicet ocior Euro speluncamque petit, Virg.

ĭlĭgnus, a, um, *adj.* [ilex] *of holm-oak, oaken*: pedibus, Ter. (*al.* ligneis): canalibus, Virg.

illā, *adv. by that way, in that direction* (rare): ne pervium illa Germanicis exercitibus foret, obsepserat, Tac.

il-lābĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired* (poet.): vincula, Ov.

il-lābor, (inl.), psus, *3. v. n. dep. to slip, slide, glide, fall*, or *flow into*; *to fall down, sink down*: quo (*i. e.* in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic.: si fractus illabatur orbis, *should fall in, go to ruin*, Hor. ‖. Fig.: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, Virg.

il-lăbōrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not laboured, uncultivated, spontaneous*: terra, Sen.: fructus, Quint.

il-lăbōro (inl.), 1. *v. n. to work upon, labour at*: Tac.

illāc, *adv.* = illa, with suffix c = ce: *by that way, in that direction, on that side*: angiporto illac per hortum ejus cuniculam, Pl.: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac facere, *stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic.

il-lăcessītus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unprovoked, unattacked*: Tac.

il-lăcrĭmābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. unwept, unlamented*: omnes illacrimabiles urgeatur, Hor. ‖. *that is not* or *cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable*: Pluto, id.

il-lăcrĭmo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and **illācrĭmor** (inl.), atus, 1. *v. dep. to weep at* or *over, to bewail, lament.* With *dat.*: quid dicam de Socrate? cujus morti illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic.: qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. *Absol.*: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, Cic. ‖. Poet. of things: *to weep*, i. e. *to drip, distil*: et moestum illacrimat templo ebur saraque sudant, Virg.

il-laesus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired*: illaeso corpore, Ov.: valetudo, Suet.

il-laetābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj. cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.): illaetabilis ora, Virg.

illapsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illabor].

il-lăquĕo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ensnare, entrap, entangle*: volucres, Prud. ‖. Fig.: munera navium saevos illaqueant duces, Hor.

illātus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [infero].

il-laudātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* *unpraised, without fame, obscure*: Plin. ‖. Poet. for illaudabilis, *unworthy of praise, blameable, detestable*: Bustris, Virg.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille, a, ud (anciently olle, and ollus, a, um, Virg.: *gen. sing. fem.* illae or ollae, Lucr.), *pron. dem. of the 3rd pers.* designating what is *not* close to (either in space or time) or nearly connected with the speaker or the person addressed: the distinction between *hic, iste*, and *ille* is of great importance in epistolary composition, many passages of Cicero's letters, for instance, being unintelligible unless it is attended to: in them *ille*, when emphatic, almost invariably refers to some person spoken about or alluded to, and not to the writer or to his correspondent: *that yonder, he, she, it*: as *adj.* it may often be translated *yonder.* With substantives: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn.: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, Cic. *Absol.*: tum ille, non sum, inquit, nescius, id.: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall.

2. With other pronouns: itaque quum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam, Cic.: eandem illam (sphaeram), id.: illum reliquit alterum apud matrem dum, Pl.

3. Opp. to his, to indicate the remoter object: v. hic, no. I. 4. ||. Emphatic, that, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous*: si Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meminisli, Cic.: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea ilia quondam profugisse dicitur, id. |||. Particular phrases: (i) hic ... ille, *this ... that, the one ... the other*, of single objects, as opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse, id. (ii) ille aut (*or* et) ille, *that or that, such and such*: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. (iii) ille quidem ... sed (antem, etc.), *to be sure, indeed*, etc.: philosophi quidem, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. (iv) ex illo, *from that time, since then* (post. and rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri spes Danaum, Virg.

illĕcĕbra (inl.), æ, *f* [illicio] lit. *a drawing gently on*; hence *an enticement, inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure*. With *gen.*: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, Cic. In *plur.*: voluptatis, id. With *dat.*: munditiis illecebra animo est amantum, Pl. *Absol.*: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv. In *plur.*: jocum tentavit, eo quod illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus spectator, Hor. ||. Meton.: of an alluring, seductive person, *an enticer, a decoy-bird*: Pl.

illĕcĕbrōsē, *adv. alluringly, enticingly*: Pl. *Comp.*: agi, Amm.

illĕcĕbrōsus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illecebra] *full of allurement, enticing, attractive, seductive*: istoc illecebrosius fieri nihil potest, Pl.

illectus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illicio].

illectus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *an allurement, enticement*: Pl.

il-lectus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [lĕgo] *not collected, not gathered together*: Gai. ||. *not read, unread* (rare): si non sociplet scriptum illectumque remittet, Ov.

il-lĕpidē, *adv. impolitely, rudely, inelegantly*: Pl.: Hor.

il-lĕpidus (inl.), a, um, *adj. impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable*: parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic.: deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, Cat.

il-lex (inl.), ĕgis, *adj. without law, contrary to law, lawless*: Pl.

illex (inl.), icis, *adj.* [illicio] *alluring, enticing, seductive*: oculi. App. ||. Subst. *a decoy, lure*: Pl. 2. *a seducer, a seductress*: malae rei tantae fuimus illices, id.

illĭbātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [libo] *undiminished, uninpaired, uninjured, unharmed*: veteres illibatasque divitiae, Cic.: vires, Liv.

il-lĭbĕrālis (inl.), e, *adj. unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging*: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum opera, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic.: facinus, Ter.: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, Cic.

illĭbĕrālĭtas (inl.), ātis, *f.* [illiberalis] *conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness* (rare): Cic.

illĭbĕrālĭter (inl.), *adv. ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: factum a vobis, Ter.: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, *meanly, stingily*, Cic.

illic, illaec, illuc, or **illoc**, *pron.* [ille and ce] *he, she*, or *it yonder, that*: sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, a portu illic nunc cum laterna advenit, Pl.: illuc est sapere? Ter. ||. With suffixed *ce* and the interrogative part. *ne*: *Si.* Illicine est? *Ps.* Illic est, Pl.

illic, *adv. in that place, there, yonder* (most freq. ante-class.): haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl.: cives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Caes. ||. Transf. *with that person* or *thing* (rare): non isto vivitur illic, quo tu rere, modo, *i. e. with Maecenas*, Hor.

illicĕine, v. *pron.* illic, *no.* II.

illicet, v. ilicet.

il-licio (inl.), lexi, lectum (*inf. perf. sync.* illexe, Post. ap. Cic.), 3. *v. a.* [lacio] lit. *to draw gently in* or *on*; *to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (usu. in a bad sense, whereas allicere is gen. employed in a good sense): is me ad illam illexit, Pl.: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall.: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac.: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *misled, led astray*, Cic.

illicĭtātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [licito] *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder*: Cic.

il-licĭtus (inl.), a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit*: amor, Tac.: per licita et illicita foedatus, id.

il-licō, *adv.* [in loco] *in that very place, on the spot, there*: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. ||. Transf. *on the spot*, i. q. *instantly, immediately, directly*: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescunt, Cic.

il-lĭdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [laedo] *to strike* or *dash against, beat against* or *upon* (post.): libravit cestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Virg.: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor.

il-ligo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie on, to fasten*: emblemata scite in aureis poculis illigabat, Cic.: literae in jaculo illigatae, Caes. 2. *to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede*: inutilis inque ligatus cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Virg.: illigatus praeda, Tac. ||. Fig.: *to attach, connect, combine*: (paeon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic.: non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 2. Esp.: *to bind, to oblige, to hold bound*: *to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede*: magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic.: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv.

illim, *adv.* for illinc, *from that place, thence*: illim equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic.

illĭmis (inl.), e, *adj.* [limus] *without mud* or *slime*: fons, *pure*, Ov.

illinc, *adv.* [ille] *from that* or *yonder place, thence*: illinc equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic.: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. ||. Transf.: *from that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from that side*: si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic.

il-lĭno (inl.), lēvi, lītum, 3. *v. a. to smear over, spread* or *lay on*: collyria oculis, Hor.: aurum vestibus illitum, id. *Poet.*: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, id.: quodcumque semel chartis illeveris, *has written*, id. ||. Transf.: with *acc.* and *abl.*: *to besmear, bedaub, anoint*: texta Nesseo veneno, Ov.: faces taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv. 2. Fig.: venustatis, non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint*, Cic

il-lĭquĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *Part. melted, liquified, liquid*. Fig.: tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic.

illĭsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illido].

il-lĭtĕrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj. unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned*; quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. Of things: nervi, Hor.

illītus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illino].

illix, icis, v. illex.

illō, *adv. to that place, thither*: neque temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes.: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. ||. Transf.: *to that point*: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, *to that same point*, Caes.

illoc, *Neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illōc, *adv. thither*: post illoc venit quam advenit, Pl.

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus), a, um, *adj. unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty*: filotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl.: toralia, Hor. (ii) illautus: Pl.

illuc, *neutr. pron.* v. *pron.* illic.

illūc, *adv.* [ille] *to that place yonder, thither*: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, Ter.: huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall. ||. Transf.: *to that person* or *thing, thereto* (rare): quo res haec pertinet? illuc: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor.

il-lūcĕo (inl.), 2. *v. n. to shine in* or *on, to light up, illuminate* (very rare): atra pix tuo capiti illuceat, Pl.

il-lūcesco or **illucisco** (inl.), luxi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* A. Neutr. of the day or of the sun, *to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn*: illucescet ille aliquando dies, Cic.: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day*, Suet. 2. *Impers.* illuxit, *it was light, day had dawned* (very rare)

ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. ‖ Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. B. Act. *to shine upon, give light to*: ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Pl.

il-lūdo (inl.), si, sum, *3. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to play upon, at* or *with*: *to sport with, amuse oneself with*: illudo chartis, *amuse myself with writing*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to make sport* or *game of, to jest, mock*, or *jeer at, to ridicule*. With *dat.*: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. With *in* and *acc.* or *abl.*: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. *Absol.*: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. 3. *to sport* or *fool away, to destroy* or *waste in sport*; of sexual intercourse, *to violate, abuse*. With *dat.*: cui (frondi) silvestres uni assidue capreaeque sequaces illudant, Virg.: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. ‖ Act.: *to play at* or *with* (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, *i. e. lightly interwoven*, as if with a sportive needle, Virg. 2. Esp. *to scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule*: pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic.: voces Neronis, quotles caneret, Tac. 3. *to destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (rare): vitam filiae, Ter.: corpus alicujus, Tac.

illūmĭnātē, *adv. clearly, luminously*: dicere, Cic.

il-lūmĭno (inl.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate*: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. 2. Transf.: *to make splendid, embellish*: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous*: translatum, quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic.: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell.

illūsĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illudo] *a mocking, jeering*: also *irony*, as a figure of speech: Cic.

illustris (inl.), e, *adj.* [prob. contr. of illucestris, from luc (lux)] *lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous*: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic.: illustris et pellucida stella, id. *Comp.*: solis candor illustrior est quam nullius ignis, id. ‖ Fig.: *clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest*: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, id.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. 2. *distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious*: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id.: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes.: feminae, *noble*, Suet.: major atque illustrior res, *more remarkable*, Caes.

illustrius, *comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (rare): Cic.

il-lustro (inl.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate*: sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic.: qua sol habitabilies illustrat oras, maxime principum, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain*: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic.: philosophiam veterem Latinis literis illustrare, id. 2. *to render famous, renowned, illustrious*: familiam illustrare, Suet.: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, *Part.* [illudo].

illūtĭbilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [luo] *that cannot be washed out*: odor, Pl.

illūtus (inl.), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭvies (inl.), ēi, *f.* [luo; 1 it. that which is washed on, esp. by the overflowing of water: hence] *dirt, filth*: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac.: illuvie deformis, id. ‖ *an overflowing, inundation*: aquarum, Just.: placida, *i. e. the water that has overflowed*, Tac.

im, i. q. eum, v. is.

imāginārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] *of* or *pertaining to images*: Edict. Diocl. ‖ *that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary*: fasces, Liv.: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet.

imāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor] *a mental image, fancy, imagination*: Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac.

imāgĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [imago] *to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine*: pavorem, Tac. Of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet.

Imāgo, inis, *f.* [root IM *or* AM, whence im-itor and sim-ilis; same as Gr. ὁμ-ός] *an imitation, copy*: *an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, *etc.*): Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse: unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic.: cereae, Hor.: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, *the signet*, Pl.: quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? *phantoms*, Virg. 2. Esp.: imagines, *the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz.* of such as had been sediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 270): obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, Cic.: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall.: senatoriae imagines, *images of ancestors who had been senators*, Suet. 3. Transf.: *a reverberation of sound, an echo* (mostly poet.): concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg.: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *an image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea*: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic.: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. 2. In rhetor.: *a figurative representation, similitude, comparison*: imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, id. 3. *a mere image, semblance, appearance, shadow*: nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id.: imago judiciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id.

imāgunŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [imago] *a little image*: aerea puerilia, Suet.

imbēcillē, *adv. weakly, feebly, faintly* (rare; perh. only in the *Comp.*): ils, quae videntur, imbecillius essentuntur, Cic.

imbēcillĭtas (inb.), ātis, *f.* [imbecillus] *weakness, feebleness* of the body, *etc.*: Tullius meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic.: imbecillitas materiae, Caes. ‖ *powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility*: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic.: animi, Caes.: consilii, Cic.

imbēcillus (inb.), a, um, *adj. weak, feeble*. Of the body: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. 2. Of other things: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas imbecilla volet, Hor.: imbecilla natura (generis humani), Sall.: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic.: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. 3. In relation to abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque animis putent, Cic.: suspiciones, Tac. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic.

imbellis (inb.), e, *adj.* [bellum] *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace*: ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic.: ignavi et imbelles, Liv.: juventa, Hor.: cervi, Virg.: columba, Hor.: dei, *i. e. Venus and Amor*, Ov. ‖ Of things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic.: sic fatus senior telumque imbelle sine ictu conjecit, *powerless*, Virg.: Asia, Liv.

imber, bris, *m. rain, a shower of rain, a pelting* or *pouring rain*: erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic.: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor.: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Cic. 2. Proverb.: (1) imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to attempt an impossibility*, Pl. (2) tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *i. e. exceedingly easy*, id. ‖ Meton.: caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, *a rain-cloud*, Virg. 2. *rain-water*: piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. 3. *water* or *liquid* in gen. (poet.): (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, *admit the sea-water* Virg.: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *tears*, Ov. 4. Like the Eng. word *shower*, of things that fall fast like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.

imberbis (inb.), e, *adj.* [barba] *without a beard, beardless:* juvenis, Hor.

im-bĭbo (inb.), bi, *3. v. a. to drink in, imbibe:* Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to imbibe mentally, to conceive:* de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic.: certamen animis, Liv. 2. Esp. *to determine, resolve* (usually with *infin.*): quod si facere nolit atque habiberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas conditiones perducere, Cic.

im-bĭto (inb.), *3. v. a. to go into, enter:* meam domum ne imbitas, Pl.

imbrex, ĭcis, *f.* [imber] *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile:* meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Pl.: Virg. ‖ Meton.: *a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero:* Suet.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rainy:* Auster, *rain-bringing*, Pl.

imbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber fero] *rain-bringing, rainy:* Austri, Ov.

im-bŭo (inb.), ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [root BU of which bi-bo is a redupl.: v. bibo] *to wet, soak, steep, saturate:* imbuit sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet or rather dripping with blood*, Cic.: sanguis novus imbuit arma, Virg.: oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue:* gladium scelere, Cic. Esp. in the *part. perf.:* imbutus admiratione, Liv.: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. 2. *to inspire or impress with; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue:* animum tenerum opinionibus, id.: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbutos, Liv. Poet.: terras vomere, *to plough first*, Ov.: bellum sanguine, *give a beginning to, shed the first blood*, Virg. In the *part. perf.:* nos ita a majoribus institati atque imbuti sumus, Cic.: imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeiis, Liv.

imbūtus, a, um, *Part.* [imbuo].

imĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [imitor] *that may be imitated:* orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse, Cic.: non imitabile fulmen, Virg.

imĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *imitation*, and Meton. *a resemblance, likeness, image:* Ov.

imĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *imitation, simulation, pretence:* peractis tristitiae imitamentis, Tac.

imĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *imitation:* imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic. 2. *simulation, pretence:* nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id.

imĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an imitator.* With *gen.:* permulti imitatores principum exsistunt, Cic. *Absol.:* nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor.

imĭtātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that imitates:* boni (voluptas), Cic.

imĭto, 1. *v. a.* (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.:* imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic.: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov.

imĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [root IM: v. imago] *to imitate, represent, express, hit off, copy, pourtray:* faber ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. populi speciem et nomen, Cic.: heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. Poet.: putre solum imitamur arando, *to make loose* or *friable*, Virg. 2. *to simulate, feign, pretend:* moestitiam, Tac. ‖ *to imitate in conduct*, etc., *to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit:* imitabor nepam, Pl.: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic.

im-mădesco, dŭi (only in the *perf.*), *3. v. n. incep. to become wet* or *moist:* lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov.

immānē, *adv. frightfully, fiercely:* leo hians immane, Virg.

immānis (inm.), e, *adj. huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous:* immanis corporum magnitudo, Caes.: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic.: geminos immani pondere cestus, Virg.: avaritia, Sall.: vitium, Hor. *Neut. absol.:* Civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild:* hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic.: janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor.: coeptis immanibus effera Dido, Virg. *Comp.:* scelere ante alios immanior omnes, id. *Sup.:* voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. [Etym. doubtful.]

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess:* vitiorum, Cic. ‖ Of character, *etc.: enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty:* feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id.: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit belluas, id.: parricidii, Quint.

im-mansŭētus (inm.), a, um, *adj. untamed, wild, savage:* ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov.: tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id.

immātūrĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immaturus] *unripeness, immaturity:* sponsarum, Suet. ‖ *untimely haste, over-eagerness:* quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic.

im-mātūrus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unripe, immature, untimely, before the season:* of plants and fruits: pira, Cels.: frons, Quint. ‖ Transf. of other things: vomica, Pl.: infans immaturus est editus, Suet.: mors, *untimely, premature*, Cic.: consilium, Liv.

im-mĕdĭcābilis (inm.), e, *adj. incurable* (poet.): vulnus, Ov.: telum, *the wound inflicted with which is incurable*, Virg.

im-mĕmor (inm.), ōris, *adj. unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless:* constr. usually with the *gen.:* less freq. *absol.* or with *a clause.* With *gen.:* adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic.: venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. *Absol.:* magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. With *clause:* suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl.

im-mĕmōrābilis (inm.), e, *adj.* | 2. Fasa.: *unworthy of mention:* Pl. ‖ *that cannot be described, inexpressible:* spatium, Lucr. ‖ Act.: *that will not tell, speechless, silent:* Pl.

im-mĕmōrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmentioned, not related:* juvat immemorata ferentem ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *things not yet related, new*, Hor.

immensĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immensus] *immeasurableness, immensity:* latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic.

im-mensus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* I, *not measured:* hence, *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense:* si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic.: in mari immenso vehi, id.: jacuitque per antrum immensus, *of immense size*, Virg.: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless*, Hor. ‖ Subst.: immensum, i, *n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity:* loci, Liv.: per immensum ventis discordibus actus fertur, Ov.: proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac. 2. *adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely:* creverat immensum, Ov.: immensum attolli, Tac.

im-mĕrens (inm.), entis, *adj. undeserving, not meriting, innocent:* triste lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor.

im-mergo (inm.), si, sum (*perf. sync.* immersti, Pl.), *3. v. a. to dip, plunge, sink* or *stick into, to immerse:* immersus in flumen, Cic.: nautas pelago, Ov. 2. Transf. with *pron. reflect.: to throw* or *plunge oneself into, to betake oneself:* immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. ‖ Fig.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic.

im-mĕrĭto, *adv. undeservedly, unjustly, without cause:* si praeter opinionem, si immerito, Cic.: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice*, Quint.

im-mĕrĭtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* I. Act.: *undeserving, guiltless, innocent:* delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor.: gens, Virg. With *inf.* virtus recludens immeritis mori coelum, Hor. Subst.: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Pl. ‖ Pass.: *undeserved, unmerited:* laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv.

immersābilis (inm.), e, *adj.* [mergo] *that cannot be sunk:* Fig.: *unconquerable:* (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor.

immersus, a, um, *Part.* [immergo].

immētātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [meto] *unmeasured:* jugera, Hor.

im-migro (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go* or *remove into:* et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. ‖ Fig.: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv.

im-mĭnĕo (imn.), 2. *v. n. to project over* or *towards, to bend* or *lean towards, to overhang.* With *dat.* or *absol.*: collis plurimus urbi imminet, Virg.: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv.: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *shining overhead*, Hor. **2.** Fig.: *to be intent upon, to strive eagerly after, to long* or *be eager for*: hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, Cic.: exitio conjugis, Ov.: Verres avaritia semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, Cic. ‖. Transf.: *to be near to, to touch on, border upon*: imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti non tenet, Ov.: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv. **2.** Fig.: *to be near at hand, to impend*: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminent, non videant, Cic. ‖‖. (like impendere and instare) *to threaten by proximity*: nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeeo, id.: Parthi Latio, Hor.: instabat signum Caesaris atque universum imminebat, Caes. **2.** Fig.: *to threaten by proximity, to be imminent*: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet.: imminentes undique insidiae, id.

im-mĭnŭo (imn.), ŭi, ūtum, *v. a. to lessen, diminish*: si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic. **2.** *to weaken, impair*: corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. ‖. Fig.: *to lessen, diminish, abate*: aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall.: verbum imminutum, *contracted*, Cic. **2.** Esp.: *to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, id.: libertatem, id.: pacem Bocchi, Sall.: Agrippa disidio domum imminuerat, Tac.

imminūtĭo (imn.), ōnis, *f.* [imminuo] *a lessening, diminution*: *a weakening, impairing, injuring*: pravitas imminutioque corporis, *mutilation*, Cic. ‖. Fig.: dignitatis, id.

im-miscĕo (imn.), scŭi, xtum, *or* stum, 2. *v. a. to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend*: manus manibus, Virg.: summis ima, Ov.: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv. ‖. Fig.: non fugienda petendis immiscere, Hor.: ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immiscearmur cavent, Liv.

im-misĕrābĭlis (imn), e, *adj. unpitied*: captiva pubes, Hor.

immisĕrĭcorditer, *adv. unmercifully*: Ter.

im-misĕrĭcors (imn.), ordis, *adj. pitiless, merciless* (rare): Cic.

immissĭo (imn.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting in, admission* (rare): Ulp.: sarmentorum, *a letting grow*, Cic.

immissus (imn.), a, um, *Part.* [immitto].

im-mītis (imn.), e, *adj. not soft* or *mellow, harsh, rough, sour*. Of fruits: uva, Hor. ‖. Fig.: *rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable*: natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv.: immitis Achilles, Virg.: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. *Comp.*: calcato immitior hydro, Ov. *Sup.*: serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin.

im-mitto (imn.), mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let* or *send into, to introduce, admit, to send* or *despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast* or *throw into*: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic.: scilicet tu Praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immittes? *you will put into possession of my property?* id.: corpus in undas, Ov.: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, *let drive against*, Caes.: coronam immisit coelo, *he placed it in the sky* (as the constellation called Ariadne's crown), Ov.: immissis pars caeca et concita frenis arietat in portas, *with slackened reins*, Virg.: Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself*, Cic. **2.** Esp.: *to send against* (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn*: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall.: immissis qui monerent, Tac. **3.** *to let grow unrestrained* or *wild*: pro densitate arborum immissorumque altorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven*, Liv.: barba immissa, for promissa, *unshorn*, Virg. ‖. Fig.: aliquid in aures, *to listen to*, Pl.: jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic.: immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled*, Virg.

immixtus (imn.), a, um, *Part.* [immisceo].

immo (imo), *adv.* (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers: **1.** to introduce a contradiction of the question or preceding statement: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, *no indeed, by no means*; after sentences containing or implying a negative, by, *yes indeed, by all means*; or in gen. by, *on the contrary* (often strengthened by edepol, hercle, vero, potius, *etc.*, and frequently elliptical): *Tr.* Etiam fatetur de hospite? *Th.* Immo pernegat, Pl.: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, *yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand*, etc., Cic.: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora, *yes, I have faults, but they are of a different kind, and perhaps of less consequence*, Hor.: *Ol.* scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare ut celet senem vostrum. *Sy.* Immo, ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, *nay, just the contrary*, Ter. **2.** to retort a question: *Me.* Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? *nay, rather*, Pl. **3.** After questions implying doubt or uncertainty to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of the doubt: *not only . . . but even: Ch.* Equidnam meminit Mnestlochi? *Pis.* Rogas? immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *she not only remembers him, but*, etc., id. So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, *lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but*, etc., Cic. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more class. vel potius: *nay rather, nay, I should rather say*: simulacra deum deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv. ‖. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered by *yes, yes truly, so be it*: though in the opinion of the best critics it will always be found, on a close examination, to have more or less of an adversative meaning: immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto res, ait, *may it be so (for it is not so now)*, Ov. [Long supposes *immo* to be a contraction of *in modo*: it is generally regarded as an adverb of *time*.]

im-mōbĭlis (imn.), e, *adj. immoveable*: terra immobilis manens, Cic. ‖. *immoveable, unshaken, unalterable*: audet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg.: donec princeps immobilem se precibus et invidiae juxta ostendit, Tac.

immōbĭlĭtas (imn.), ātis, *f.* [immobilis] *immoveableness*: Just.

immōdĕrātē, *adv. without measure* or *rule*: moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic. **2.** Fig.: *immoderately, extravagantly*: jactari, id. *Comp.*: immoderatius ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, id.

im-mōdĕrātĭo (imn.), ōnis, *f. want of moderation, excess*: Cic.

im-mōdĕrātus (imn.), a, um, *adj. without measure, measureless, immeasurable*: (lit. only poet.): poet. Cic.: Lucr. ‖. Fig. *unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate*: ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, credelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic.: immoderatissimae luxuriae esse, Suet.: tempestates, Cic.

immōdestē, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, impudently*: amare, Pl.: gloriari, Liv.

immōdestĭa (imn.), ae, *f. intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (rare): heri immodestia coegit, Pl.: publicanorum, *avarice, extortion*, Tac.

im-mōdestus (imn.), a, um, *adj. unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare): in vino immodestus, Ter.: genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, Cic.

immŏdĭcē, *adv. beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin.

im-mŏdĭcus (imn.), a, um, *adj. unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate*: prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide

rostrum, Ov.: continuae et immodicae tempestates, Suet. ‖ Fig.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *prone in excess to exaggerating numbers*, Liv.: tam verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet.: fastus, Ov. With *gen.*: immodicus gloriae, Vell.: laetitiae et maeroris, Tac.

im-mŏdŭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* *unrhythmical, inharmonious*: Hor.

immŏlātĭo (imm.), ōnis, *f.* [immolo] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. In *plur.*: immolationes nefandae, Tac.

immŏlātor (imm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare): Cic.

immŏlītus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* [molior] *built up, erected* (rare): Liv.

immŏlo (imm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mola] Orig. *to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa): Serv. Virg. ‖ Transf.: *to offer, sacrifice, immolate*: Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic.: bovem Dianae, Liv. *Absol.*: quum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: quum pluribus diis immolatur, id. And with *abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, id. Poet. in a more general sense, *to sacrifice, slay*: Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas immolat, Virg.

im-mordĕo (imm.), di, sum, 2. *v. a.* *to bite into* (poet. and rare): labitur, immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat.: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hiatis flagitat immorsus reflci, *stimulated*, Hor.

im-mŏrĭor (imm.), mortuus, 3. *v. n. dep.* *to die in* or *upon*: illa sorori immoritur, Ov. ‖ Fig.: immoritur studiis, *he works himself to death*, Hor.

im-mŏror (imm.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* *to stay in, upon* or *at, to linger near*: puer meridiano immorans, Plin. ‖ Fig.: ne terrenis immorer, Quint.

immorsus, a, um, *Part.* [immordeo].

im-mortālis (imm.), e, *adj.* *not subject to death, immortal*: si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *imperishable, eternal, endless*: memoriam alicujus reddere, id.: immortalia opera edere, Liv.: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor.

immortālĭtas (imm.), ātis, *f.* [immortalis] *exemption from death, immortality*: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *imperishableness, undying renown, immortality*: non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, id.: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. 2. *blessedness, the height of happiness*: mihi immortalitas parta est, Ter.

immortālĭter (imm.), *adv.* *infinitely*: Cic.

immortŭus (imm.), *Part.* [immorior].

im-mōtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* *unmoved, immoveable, motionless*: (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg.: aquae, *frozen*, Ov.: serenus et immotus dies, *calm*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *unmoved, unshaken, stedfast, undisturbed*: mens immota manet, Virg.: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, Ov. In the *neut.*: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, *immoveable, unchangeable*, Virg.

im-mūgio (imm.), ivi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* *to bellow, roar, resound in* or *at* (poet.): curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis, Virg.

im-mulgĕo (inm.), 2. *v. a.* *to milk into*: teneris immulgens ubera labris, Virg.

immunditĭa (imm.), ae, *f.* [immundus] *uncleanness, impurity, filth*: Pl.

im-mundus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* *unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul*: humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, Cic.: homo, Pl.: canis, Hor. ‖ Fig.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, id.

im-mūnio (imm.), ivi, 4. *v. a.* *to fortify*: praesidium, Tac.

immūnis (imm.), e, *adj.* [munus] 1) *without office* or *duty; free* or *exempt from a public service, untaxed*: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic.: immunis militia, Liv.: qui agros immunes liberosque arant, *free from taxes*, Cic. With *gen.*: immunes portoriorum, Liv. 2) Transf. in gen.: *free* or *exempt from, that does* or *gives nothing*: non est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque superba, *inactive*, Cic.: quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, *without making presents to her*, Hor. With *gen.*: immunes operum dominae, *released from labour*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, destitute of*: constr. with the *gen.*, *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.* With *gen.*: aspicit urbem immunem tanti belli, Virg.: immunis aequoris Arctos, *not setting in*, Ov. With *abl.*: animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen. With *ab*: immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell. *Absol.*: immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless, pure*, Hor.

immūnĭtas (imm.), ātis, *f.* [immunis] *freedom* or *exemption from public services* or *taxes, immunity*: (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, Caes. In *plur.*: Cic. ‖ Fig. in gen.: *freedom, exemption, immunity*: qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, id.

im-mūnītus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* *unfortified, undefended* (rare): oppida castellaque, Liv.: Sparta, Ov.: via, *not paved, impassable*, Cic.

im-murmŭro (imm.), 1. *v. n.* *to murmur in, at*, or *against*: lingua ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat astrae, Ov.: silvis (Auster), Virg.: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov.

im-mūtābilis (imm.), e, *adj.* *unchangeable, unalterable*: esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic.: necessitas, Quint. *Comp.*: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic.

▸ **immūtābĭlis** (inm.), e, *adj.* [immuto] *changed, altered*: Pl.

im-mūtābĭlĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* *unchangeableness, immutability*: Cic.

immūtātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immuto]. In rhetor. and gramm.: *a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another*: verborum, Cic.: immutationes nusquam crebriores, *metonymies*, id.

im-mūtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* *unchanged, unaltered* (rare): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter.

immūtātus, *Part.* [immuto].

im-mūto (inm.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to change, alter*: ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? Pl.: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. ‖ Esp. in rhetor.: *to put, by metonymy, one word for another*: immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet: Ennius, horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu, quum dicit, pro Africa immutat Africam, id.

Imo, *adv.* v. immo.

im-pācātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* *not peaceable, unquiet*: aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, *warlike*, Virg.: vita, Sen.

impactĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] *a striking against, concussion, impact*: nubium, Sen.

impactus, *Part.* [impingo].

im-pallesco (inp.), lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* *to grow* or *turn pale at*: Pers.

im-par (inp.), āris, *adj.* *uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality: stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic.: congressus impari numero, *with a larger number*, Caes.: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov.: ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor.: acer coloribus impar, *party-coloured*, Ov. With *dat.*: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, *so inconsistent*, Hor. ‖ Esp. *unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker*. With *dat.*: Phthius Achilles, ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id.: derepente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. With *abl.*: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. *Absol.* with or without a limiting *abl.*: viribus impar, id.: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 2. Poet. transf.: *beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to*: judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov.: pugna, Virg.

im-părātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* *not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished*: ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter.: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed erat paratus, Cic. *Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes

impăriter, *adv. unequally*: versibus impariter junctis, i. e. *in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor.

impartio, v. impertio.

im-pastus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Virg.

im-pătibilis (inp. and impetib.), e, *adj. insufferable, insupportable, intolerable*: dolorem vos, quum improbis poenam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, Cic.

im-pătiens (inp.), entis, *adj. that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient*: constr. usu. with *gen.*; rarely with *inf.* or *absol.* With *gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov.: miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac.: irae, *incapable of restraining his wrath*, Ov. *Sup.*: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. **2.** Of things: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. **II.** *that does not feel or suffer, insensible, apathetic* (rare): Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen.

impătienter (inp.), *adv. impatiently, unwillingly*: Tac. *Comp.*: Just. *Sup.*: Plin.

im-pătientia (inp.), ae, *f. unwillingness* or *inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience*. With *gen.*: impatientia nauseae, Suet. *Absol.*: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac.

impăvidē (inp.), *adv. fearlessly, intrepidly*: exhausto poculo, Liv.

im-păvidus (inp.), a, um, *adj. fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor.: leo, Virg.: pectora, Liv.

impĕdimentum (inp.), i, *n.* [impedio] *that which entangles* or *impedes, a hinderance, impediment*: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic.: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. **II.** Meton. *plur.* impedimenta, *luggage*, and esp. milit. *t. t. the baggage of an army* (including the beasts of burthen and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic.: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes.

impĕdio (inp.), fvi *or* ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedio: lit. to entangle the feet] *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov.: sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes.: equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. **2.** Transf. in gen.: *to clasp, encircle, embrace*: narrare parantem impedit amplexu, id.: viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto, Hor. **II.** Fig.: *to entangle, embarrass*: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic.: qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis, Ter. **III.** Meton.: *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede*: constr. with *acc., abl.* with or without *ab* or *in*, *subj., inf.*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic.: navigationem (Corus), Caes. With *ab, in*, or simple *abl.*: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall.: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Caes. With *subj.*: id in hac disputatione *de fato* casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, Cic. With *inf.*: quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi? id. *Absol.*: omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, id.

impĕdītio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedio] *a hinderance, obstruction* (rare): Cic.

impĕdītus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impedio]. **II.** Adj.: *hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, impeded*. Of persons: impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes.: agmen, Liv. **2.** Of things: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, *attended with difficulty*, Caes.: impedito animo, *engaged, busy*, Cic. *Sup.*: itinera, Caes. Esp. of places: *blocked up, difficult to pass, full of obstacles*: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of passage*, id. *Comp.*: saltus artior et impeditior, Liv.

im-pello (inp.), pŭli, pulsum, 3. *v. a. to push, drive*, or *strike against*: cavum conversa cuspide montem impulit in latus, Virg.: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, Hor. Poet.: auras mugitibus, Ov. **2.** Esp.: *to drive on, set in motion, urge on, impel*: biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes.: sequor velis, Tac.: sagittam nervo, *to discharge*, Ov.: praecipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic.: impulit aciem, *broke*, Liv. **II.** Fig.: *to impel, incite, urge*; esp. *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: constr. usually with *acc.* of the pers., and *acc.* of the thing with *ad* or *in*, or with *subj.*: less freq. with an *adverb*, the *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, or *absol.* With *in*: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic. With *ad*: ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsi atque incensi, id. With *subj.*: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. With an *adverb*: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. With *inf.*: quae mens tam dira impulit his cingi telis? Virg. With simple *acc.*: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, Hor. In *pass.*: Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. *Absol.*: cui semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic.

im-pendĕo (inp.), 2. *v. n.* and *a. to hang over, to overhang*. **A.** Neutr.: ut gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic.: mons altissimus (itineri) impendebat, Caes. **II.** Fig.: *to hang* or *hover over, to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten*: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic.: vento impendente, Virg.: magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic. **B.** Act.: mare quae impendent vesco sale saxa pereas, Lucr. Fig.: tanta te impendent mala, Ter.

impendĭo, *adv. by a great deal, greatly, very much*: with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter.: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic.

impendĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impendium] *that spends too much, extravagant*: Pl.

impendĭum (inp.), ii, *n.* [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. Esp. in *abl.*: *at* or *with an expense, with a loss*: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturos, Curt.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria steit, id. **II.** Esp.: *interest paid on a loan*: fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. **2.** Transf.: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, id.

im-pendo (inp.), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to weigh upon*; hence *to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend*: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, Cic. certus sumptus impenditur, id. **II.** Fig. *to expend, devote, employ, apply*: impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell.: vitam usui alicujus, Tac.: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic.: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov.

im-pĕnĕtrăbilis (inp.), e, *adj. that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable*: silex ferro, Liv.: cruppellarii accipendis ictibus, Tac. **II.** Fig.: *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding*: blanditiis, Sen.: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac.

impensa (inp.), ae, *f.* (sc. pecunia) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic.: sine impensa, id.: exigua, Suet. In *plur.*: impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. **2.** Fig.: cruoris, Ov.: officiorum, Liv.

impensē (inp.), *adv. at great cost, expensively*: bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. **2.** Transf. *exceedingly, greatly, very much*; *earnestly, eagerly, zealously*. With verbs: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. *Comp.*: eo facio id impensius, Cic. With adjectives: impense improbus, Pl.

impensus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impendo]. **II.** Adj.: *ample, considerable, great*: impenso pretio, *at a high price*, Cic.: also *absol.* impenso, Hor. **2.** Transf. *large, great, strong, vehement; dear, expensive*: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv.: libido, Lucr. *Comp.*: impensior cura, Ov.: vae misero illi, cujus cibo iste factu'st impensior *stouter, fatter*, Pl. *Sup.*: preces, Suet.

imperātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* (old form endoperator *or* induperator: Lucr.) [impero] *one who exercises the imperium;*

Orig. a milit. term, *a commander-in-chief, general*: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. · sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. 2. Esp. in the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes.: Liv. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Hence also, 3. *the title of the Roman emperors*, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 211): Suet. Hence *absol.* Imperator, *a Roman emperor*: velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, id. II. Transf. in gen. *any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master*: (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, *i. e. consuls*, Sall.: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic.

imperātōrius (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] *pertaining to a general*: quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, Cic.: partes, Caes.: navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. II. *imperial*: genesis, Suet.

imperātrix (inp.), icis, *f.* [impero] *she who commands, a mistress* (rare): fortes viros ab imperatrice (*i. e.* Clodia) in insidiis locatos, Cic. (Hence It. *imperatrice*; Fr. *impératrice*.)

imperātum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is commanded, a command, order*: jussus arma abjicere, imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Caes.

im-perceptus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unperceived, unknown* (rare): Ov.

im-pereo (inp., also imparco), *v. n.* [pareo] *to spare*: huic imperito, Pl.

im-percussus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not struck, unstruck*: pedes, *noiseless*, Ov.

im-perditus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not destroyed, not slain* (poet.): vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri, Virg.

im-perfectus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unfinished, incomplete, imperfect*: pars imperfecta manebat, Virg.: pons, Caes.: cibus, *undigested*, Juv.

im-perfossus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpierced, unstabbed*: Ov.

imperītōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperium] *possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful*: urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Cic.: virga, *the fasces*, Ov.: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *who has dominion over himself*, Hor. II. Esp. in a bad sense, *imperious, domineering, tyrannical*: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic.: Proserpina, Hor.: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv.

imperītē (inp.), *adv. unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly*: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. *Comp.*: quid potuit dici imperitius? id. *Sup.*: quum est illud imperitissime dictum, id.

im-perītia (inp.), ae, *f. inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness*: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolus ejus angere amentiae. Sall.: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac.

imperīto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [impero] *to command, govern, rule*: with acc. (rare): quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Pl.: aequam rem imperito, Hor. With *dat.*: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. *Absol.*: libido imperitandi, Sall. *Pass. impers.*: quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac.

im-pēritus (inp.), a, um, *adj. inexperienced in, not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience*: constr. usually with the *gen.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *in*. With *gen.*: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, Cic.: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. *Absol.*: quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic.: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus conserent, Sall. Rarely of things: ingenium, Pl. With *in*: in verbis imperitus, Quint.

imperium (inp.), ii, *n.* [impero] 1 i t. *that which is put or conferred upon any one*, esp. *delegated power*, and in partic. *an authority conferred by the Roman people*: it was of two kinds, imperium merum, *military command*, which was specially conferred by a lex curiata, which was exercised only out of the city, and without which no military operation could be considered as done on behalf of the state: and imperium mixtum, *a power which a magistrate had for the purpose of administering the civil* (not criminal) *part of the law* (v. Smith's Ant. 211): imperium, sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest, Cic.: de imperio Caesaris gravissime decernitur, Caes.: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Hence often opposed to magistratus: cum imperio aut magistratu, *in a military or civil command*, id.: mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, *military and civil commands*, Cic. 2. Meton. for imperator, *a commanding officer, commander, general*: imperia, potestates, legationes, quum senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto, id. (ii) *any public officer* (rare): erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta praeceptis atque exactoribus, Caes. 3. *the imperial government, the government*: tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. II. *the sovereignty of the Roman state, sovereignty* in general: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic.: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, id.: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. 2. *dominion, realm, empire*: duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic.: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg.: per quas (artes) imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. III. *command, order* in general: si quid opus est, impera, imperium exsequar, Pl.: hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes.: imperia injusta, superba, crudelia, Sall. 2. *the right* or *power of commanding, authority, command, control*: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic.: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor.

im-perjūrātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. that is never sworn falsely by*, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov.

im-permissus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unlawful, forbidden*: gaudia, Hor.

im-pĕro (inp.), avi, atum (old form imperassit, Cic.), 1. *v. a.* [paro] 1 i t. *to put upon* (cf. comparo, "to put together," separo, "to put asunder"), used in fig. sign. only: constr. with *acc.* of direct object, and *dat.* of indirect: noli obsecro lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *do not bring trouble upon me*, Pl. Hence, *to impose as a burthen, tax*, etc. commonly translated, *to order to furnish* or *supply, to give orders for, make a requisition for*: (Galli) imperant Aeduis atque eorum clientibus milia triginta quinque, Caes.: quum Verres frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, Cic.: Jugurthae argenti pondo ducenta milia imperat, Sall.: quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti imperat, Caes. II. Hence in gen. *to command, order, enjoin*: faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Pl.: utque imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. In *pass.*: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. With *inf.*: has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Caes. With a *relative clause* (rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. With *subj.*: his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. With *dat.* only: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo Pl. *Absol.*: *Pa.* Jubeane? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. 2. Polit. t. t. *to order the citizens to assemble, to summon*: Pl. 3. In medic. *to order, prescribe*: non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen. III. *to command, govern, rule over* (of nations, public officers, etc.): with *dat.* or *absol.*: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic.: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, his, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes.: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. Hence the phrase, ad imperandum, *to receive orders* or *instructions*: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur,

Cic. 2. In gen. *to command, master, govern, rule, control:* imperare liberis, Ter.: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen.: imperat arvis, *forces to be productive*, Virg. *Absol.:* animum rege, qui, nisi paret, imperat, Hor.

im-perterritus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undaunted, unterrified* (poet.): Virg.

im-pertio (inp.; also impart.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum (also in the depon. form impertīri, Ter.), 4. *v. a.* [partio] *to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart:* constr. usu with *acc.* of direct object; *dat.* of indirect: impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic.: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, *salutes thee heartily*, id. In *pass.:* viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id.: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, *in return for these benefits*, Liv. *Absol.:* si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti, Hor. ‖ With *acc.* of person and *abl.* of thing: *to make one a sharer or partaker in, to present with:* Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter.: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet.

impertior, v. impertio.

impertītus, a, um, *Part.* [impertio].

im-perturbātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (rare): imperturbato ore, Ov.

im-pervius (inp.), a, um, *adj. that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious:* amnis, Ov. Transf.: lapis ignibus, Tac.

im-pĕto (inp.), j. *v. a. to go against, to rush upon, assail, attack:* cedentem Achelous heros impetit, Stat.

impetrābilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [impetro]. ‖ Pass.: *easy to be obtained, attainable:* cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. ‖ Act.: *that easily obtains or effects, successful:* non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Pl.

impetrātio (inp.), ōnis, *f. an obtaining by request:* Cic.

impetrio (inp.), ītum, 4. *v. a.* (a peculiar form of impetro). Relig. *t. t. to obtain by favourable omens:* ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetriri solebant, Cic.

im-petro (inp.), avi, atum (old *inf. fut.* impetrassere, Pl.), 1. *v. a.* [patro] *to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure* (esp. by asking or entreating). With *acc.:* quod volui, ut vole, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Pl.: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, Cic.: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. With *subj.:* a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, id. *Pass. impers.:* impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. *Absol.:* incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Pl.

impĕtus (inp.), ūs, *m.* (old and poet. *gen. sing.* impetis, Lucr.: *abl.* impete, id.) [impeto] I lit. *a going against* hence, *an attack, assault, onset:* incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic.: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, Caes. 2 Esp. in medic.: *an attack of a disease, a fit, paroxysm:* febris, Cels. ‖ In gen. (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent or rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vigour, force.* Physical: in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes.: impetus coeli, *rapid motion*, Cic.: tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Caes. 2. Mental: *internal pressure, impulse, vehemence, passion*, etc.: *Sing.:* repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, Cic.: impetu magis quam consilio, Liv.: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. *Plur.:* animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *impulses, instincts*, Cic.

im-pexus (inp.), a, um, *adj. uncombed:* stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis, Virg.: caput impexa porrigine foedum, Hor. ‖ Fig.: antiquitas tristis et impexa, Tac.

implē (inp.). *adv. irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly:* quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic.

im-plĕtas (inp.), ātis, *f. want of reverence or respect, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty:* nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic.: Albucilla defertur implietatis in principem, *of high treason*, Tac.

im-piger (inp.), gra, grum, *adj. not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic:* se praebebat patientem atque impigrum, Cic.: impiger manu, Tac.: Hercules, Hor.: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. With a limiting *gen.:* Quirinus impiger militiae, Tac. With *inf.:* impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor.

impigrē (inp.), *adv. actively, quickly, readily:* de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Pl.: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall.

im-pingo (inp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to drive into or at; to thrust, strike,* or *dash against:* pugnum in os impinge, Pl.: a pancoribus Othonianis in vallum impingerentur, *would have been driven to*, Tac.: clitellas ferus impingas, Hor. 2. In gen.: *to hand, give to:* huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. ‖ Fig.: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will bring against you*, Ter.: naturae munus suum, Sen.

implo (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [impius] *to render impious or sinful, to pollute:* si erga parentem aut deos me implavi, Pl.

im-pius (inp.), a, um, *adj. irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic, abandoned, wicked, impious:* me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et conscelaratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic.: numero impiorum et sceleratorum habert, Caes.: (Danaides) impiae sponsos potuere duro perdere ferro, Hor.: dii, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac. ‖ Of things (mostly poet.): si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic.: cervix, Hor.: furor, Virg.

im-plācābilis (inpl.), e, *adj. unappeasable, implacable:* seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet, Cic.: grave et implacabile numen, Ov.

implācābiliter (inpl.), *adv. implacably:* Tac.

im-plācātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj. unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed:* (poet.): Charybdis, Virg.

im-plācidus (inpl.), a, um, *adj. ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (poet.): Germani, implacidum genus, Hor.

im-plecto (inpl.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to plait, wind,* or *twist into, to wind* or *twist, among, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (usually in the *part. perf.*): caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Enumenides, Virg.: manibus implexis, Sen.

‖ Fig.: vidua implexa tecto continuo, Tac.

im-plēo (inpl.), ēvi, ētum (syncopa forms, implerunt, implessem, *etc.* are not uncommon), 2. *v. a. to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill.* With *acc.* and *abl.:* is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic.: implevit mero pateram, Virg. With *acc.* and *gen.:* ollam denariorum implere, Cic. With *acc.* only: alter de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, id. 2. Esp. *to fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate:* implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, Virg. 3. *to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout:* nascentes implent conchylia lunae, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. 4. *to impregnate:* (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. 5. *to fill up, amount to* a certain measure: mensaque roboris ulnas quinque ter implebat, id. ‖ Fig. in gen. *to fill, make full, satisfy.* With *acc.* and *abl.:* impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo, Hor.: urbem tumultu, Liv. With *acc.* and *gen.:* hostes fugae et formidinis, id. With *acc.* only: acta magni Herculis implerant terras, odiumque novercae, Ov.: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *does not always satisfy*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to fill up* a portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end:* puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov.: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. 3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content:* ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic.: manis sua, Tac. (Hence It. *empiere*; Sp. *henchir.*)

implētus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [impleo].

implexus (inpl.), a, um, *Part.* [implecto].

implĭcātio (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [implico] *an entwining, interweaving, entanglo-*

ment: nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic.: propter implicationem rei familiaris, involvement, embarrassment, id.

implĭcātus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [implico]. ‖ Adj.: entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic.: vox rauca et implicata, Sen.

implĭciscor (impl.), sci, 3. v. n. dep. [id.] to become confused, disordered: Pl.

implĭcĭtē (impl.), adv. intricately: non implicite et abscondite, Cic.

implĭcĭtus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [implico].

im-plĭco (impl.), avi, atum, or (esp. after the Aug. per.) ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. a. [lit. to fold into; hence] to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp: et nunc hac, inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Virg.: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov.: implicuitque comam laeva, grasped, Virg.: implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. In the *part. perf.*: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. ‖ Fig.: to entangle implicate, involve, envelop, engage: dii immortales vim suam tum terrae cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic.: multis implicari erroribus, id.: bello, Virg. In *part. perf.*: Deus, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic.: graviore morbo implicitus, Caes. 2. Esp. to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass. to be intimately connected, associated, or related: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, Cic. In *part. perf.*: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id.

implōrātĭo (impl.), ōnis, *f.* [implōro] a beseeching for help, imploring (rare): omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, Cic.

im-plōro (impl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore. ‖ With personal objects: quem alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic.: a Veiis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabant, Liv. ‖ With inanim. or abstr. objects, to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore: qui deus appellandus est? Cic.: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes.: coelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor.

implūmis (impl.), e, *adj.* [pluma] without feathers, unfledged, callow: assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor.

im-plŭo (impl.), ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr.: to rain into or upon: fanum Veneris, in cujus quandam aream non impluit, Plin. ‖ Act.: to cause to rain upon, to wet: Peneus summas aspergine silvas impluit, Ov. Fig.: malum quum impluat ceteros, non impluat mihi, Pl.

implūtus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [implŭo].

implŭvĭātus (impl.), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium] shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border: vestis, a kind of garment worn by women, Pl.

implŭvium (impl.), ii, n. [impluo] a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain-water from the compluvium, q. v.: Cic.: Liv. ‖ Meton.: the uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium: Ter. (v. Smith's Ant. 142).

impœnītus (inp.), v. impunitus.

impŏlītē (inp.), adv. without ornament: Cic.

im-pŏlītus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* unpolished, rough: structurae lapidum impolitorum, Quint. ‖ Fig.: unpolished, inelegant, unrefined: genus hebes atque impolitum, Cic.: impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictae, efferent se aliquando, unfinished, id.

im-pollūtus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* unstained, unpolluted: virginitas, Tac.

im-pŏno, sŭi, sĭtum (old forms of the *perf.* imposivit, Pl.: impossisse, id. Syncop. form of the *part. perf.* impostus, Lucr.: Virg.), 3. v. a. to place, put, set, or lay into, upon or in: constr. usually with *acc.* and *dat.*, or another *acc.* with *in*; rarely with *in* and *abl.*, or *absol.*: quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposivit, Pl.: aliquem in rogum, Cic.: aliquid in foco Lari, Pl.: coronam auream literis, Cic.: juvenes rogis, Virg.: Pelion Olympo, Hor.: celeri raptos per inania vento imposuit coelo, placed them in the sky as constellations (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. Sometimes with an *adv.* instead of *dat.*: eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. 2. Esp.: naut. t. t. to put on board ship, to embark: deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impositis, id. *Absol.*: ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, id. ‖ Fig. to lay or impose upon; to throw or inflict upon; to put, set, or give to: ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic.: graviores labores sibi, Caes.: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic.: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor.: finem spei, Liv. 2. Esp. to set over, as overseer, commander, etc.: si emimus, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic.: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. 3. to lay or impose a tax, burthen, etc.: stipendium victis, Caes.: tributa genti, Suet. 4. With *dat.* of pers.: to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic.

im-porto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bring, carry, or convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import: qui (D. Laelius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes.: importatum instrumentum balinei, Vell. ‖ Fig. to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic.: odium libellis, Hor.: fraudem aut periculum, Liv.

importūnē (inp.), adv. unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently: confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, Cic.: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just.

importūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [importunus] unsuitableness, unfitness (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. ‖ Esp. of character: want of consideration or respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness, insolence: importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic.: animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id.

importūnus (inp), a, um, *adj.* [portus] unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient (in this sense rare): aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall.: Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. ‖ troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous (rare): neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels.: importuna pauperies, Hor. ‖‖ Of character: wanting in consideration or respect for others; indecorous, unmannerly, morose, churlish, cynical, cruel: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic.: decemviri, Liv.: dives et importunus, Hor. 2. Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic.: mors, Ov.: alta famesque argenti, Hor.

im-portŭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* without a harbour: mare, Sall.

impos (inp.), ōtis, *adj.* [POT, root of potis; cf. compos] not master of, without power over, not possessed of: homo, animi impos, Pl.

impŏsĭtus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impono].

im-possĭbilis (inp.), e, *adj.* impossible: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, Just.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. impono.

im-pŏtens (inp.), entis, *adj.* powerless, impotent, weak, feeble: *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic.: (Juno) in ulta cesserat impotens tellure, Hor. With *gen.*: having no power over, not master of, unable to control: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv.: amoris, Tac. ‖ Esp. that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic.: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet.: militibus impotens, violent, despotic towards the soldiers, Just. Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, Hor. 2. Of things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic.: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv.: jussa mulierum, Tac.: Aquilo, Hor.

impŏtenter (inp.), adv. powerlessly, weakly: elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. ‖ passionately, violently, in-

temperately: aliquid facere, Quint.: dicere aliquid, id.

impŏtentĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [impotens] *inability, want of wealth, poverty*: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. ‖ *want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence, fury*: impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic.: muliebris, Tac.

imprædsentĭārum (inpr.), *adv.* [inpraesentia; cf. depraesentiarum] *at present, for the present, now*: Auct. Her.: Tac.

im-pransus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. that has not breakfasted, fasting*: verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor.

imprĕcātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor] *an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse*: tum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, *curse*, Sen.: Plin.

im-prĕcor (inpr.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to invoke* (good or evil) *on, to call down upon, to imprecate*: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg.: diras Pompeio, Plin.

impressĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [imprimo] *a pressing into* or *upon, an impressing, impression*: quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas earum, Cic. 2. Esp. *an irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack*: non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, id. ‖ 1. Fig. of style: *a division*: id. 2. *a marked expression, emphasis*: in lingua explanata vocum impressio, id.

impressus (inpr.), a, um, *Part.* [imprimo].

imprīmis (inpr. and separately in primis), *adv. in the first place, chiefly, especially*: ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic.: in primis arduum videtur, res gestas scribere, Sall.

im-prīmo (inpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press into* or *upon, to stick, stamp*, or *dig into, to impress, imprint*. ‖ Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic.: notam labris dente, Hor.: Dido os impresso toro, Virg.: staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov. 2. *to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark*: an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. ‖ Fig.: quaeque in animis imprimuntur inchoatae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id.: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, id. (Hence Fr. *empreindre.*)

im-prōbābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj. not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable*: rationes, Cels.: motus animi, Sen.

improbātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [improbo] *disapprobation, blame* (rare): improbatione hominis uti, Cic.

improbē (inpr.), *adv. badly, wrongly, improperly*: multa scelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic.: praeda improbe parta, id. *Comp.*: aestne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? id. *Sup.*: respondere, id. 2. *beyond measure, immoderately* (rare): de quodam proceras staturae improbisque nato, Suet.

improbĭtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improbus] *badness, bad quality* (rare in this sense): malorum silvestrium, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity*: quum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. 2. Of animals: *audacity, avidity*: simiae Dodonaeae, id.

improbo (inpr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [improbus] *to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject*: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic.: Curio utrumque improbans consilium, Caes.: improbat has (Nymphas) pastor, *derides*, Ov. *Absol.*: qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? Caes.

improbŭlus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat wicked*: Juv.

im-prōbus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. of bad quality, bad, poor*: merces, Pl.: panis, Mart. 2. Fig.: *morally bad, wicked* (the exact sense depending on the context): qui improbi essent et scelesti, Pl.: nequam et improbus, Cic.: negat improbus et te negligit aut horret, Hor. 3. Of things: improbo iracundior Hadria, *violent, stormy*, id.: dicta, Ov. ‖ *exceeding the proper measure, enormous, monstrous*: mons, Virg.: imber improbior, Sen. 2. *immoderate, excessive, voracious, insatiable, obstinate*: (anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem rapiscue loquacibus implet, Virg.: labor omnia vincit improbus, *persevering*, id.: amor, Hor. ‖‖ *bold, audacious, shameless, impudent*: improbus annis, atque mero fervens, Juv.: Aeneas, Virg.

im-prōcērus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not tall, undersized*: pecora, Tac.

im-prōfessus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. that has not professed* or *declared himself*: deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet.

im-promptus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not ready, not quick* (rare): lingua impromptus, Liv.

im-prōpĕrātus (inp.), a, um, *adj. not hastened, not hasty, lingering*: vestigia, Virg.

im-proprĭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not befitting, unsuitable, improper*: nec impropriam nec inusitatum nomen, Quint.: impropriam cognomen, Plin.

im-prosper (inpr.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. unfortunate, unprosperous*.

improspĕrē (inpr.), *adv. unfortunately*: Tac.

improvīdē (inpr.), *adv. improvidently*: se in praeceps dare, Liv.

im-prōvĭdus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident. Absol.*: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv.: proceros, Virg. With *gen.*: improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv.

im-prōvīsus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. unforeseen, unexpected*: sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic.: improvisor peptis, Tac.: pelagoque remenso improvisi aderunt, Virg. ‖ De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, adverbially, *unexpectedly*: quae de improviso respice ad eum, Ter.: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic.

im-prūdens (inpr.), entis, *adj. not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious*: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes.: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, *without the knowledge of*, Cic.: nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, Virg. ‖ *not knowing, ignorant*: with *gen.*: imprudentes legis, Cic.: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *that has not experienced*, Virg. ‖‖ *without prudence* or *wisdom, rash, imprudent*: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint.

imprūdenter (inpr.), *adv. without foresight, unknowingly*: Cic. ‖ *imprudently, inconsiderately*: te nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram, Caes. *Comp.*: ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter.

im-prūdentĭa (inpr.), æ, *f. want of foresight* or *of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence*: propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petiverunt, Caes.: qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. ‖ *imprudence, inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia telli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, id.

im-pūbes (inp.), ĕris and is, *adj. a male or female who has not attained the age of puberty*: the Romans used the word to signify a male under fourteen, and a female under twelve years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 211): filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Of things: corpus, Hor. ‖ *that has not yet known a woman, in a state of celibacy*: qui distissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes.

im-pūdens (inp.), entis, *adj. without shame, shameless, impudent*: qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eam bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic.: impudens liqui patrios Penates, impudens Orcum moror, Hor. Of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! Pl.

impūdenter (inp.), *adv. shamelessly, impudently*: nimio haec impudenter negata, Pl. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, id.

impūdentĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [impudens] *shamelessness, impudence*: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic.

impūdĭcē (inp.), *adv. unchastely;*

impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr.

impūdĭcĭtĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [impudicus] *unchastness, immodesty, lewdness:* Pl.: Tac.

im-pūdĭcus (inp.), a, um, *adj. shameless, impudent:* o facinus impudicum! Pl. ‖ *unchaste, immodest, lewd:* omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic.: mulieres, id.

impugnātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impugno] *an attack, assault* (extremely rare): Cic.

impugnātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impugno].

im-pugno (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fight against, to attack, assail:* terga bostium, Liv. *Absol.:* nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare coeperant, Caes. ‖ In gen. *to attack, assail, oppose, impugn:* qui acerrime regem impugnaverat, Sall.: meritum et fidem, Ov. *Absol.:* quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic.

impulsĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impello] *a pushing against, external pressure, influence:* Cic. ‖ Fig.: *incitement, instigation, impulse:* id. 2. ad hilaritatem impulsio, a figure of speech: id.

impulsor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator:* quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic.

impulsus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impello].

impulsus (inp.), tus, *m.* [id.] *a putting in motion against, a pushing or striking against, an outward pressure or shock, an impulse* (most freq. in the *abl. sing.*): sonus, qui impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium conficitur, Cic.: impulsu scutorum, id. ‖ Fig. *incitement, instigation, influence:* ubi duxere impulsu vestro, vestro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter.: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes.

impūnē (inp.), *adv. without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity:* optimum est facere (injuriam) impune si possis, Cic.: siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished*, Tac. *Comp.:* crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. *Sup.:* impunissime tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce aedes licet, Pl.

impūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. freedom or safety from punishment, impunity:* quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic.: consuesse deos hominibus interdum diuturniorem impunitatem concedere, Caes.

impūnĭtē (inp.), *adv. with impunity:* Matius in Cic.

im-pūnītus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure:* injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic. *Comp.:* qui tu impunitior filia obsonia captas? Hor.

impūrātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [impuro]. ‖ Adj.: *infamous, vile:* impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch*, Ter.

impūrē (inp.), *adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely:* impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic.

im-pūrĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f. uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity:* Cic.

impūrĭtĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [impurus] *uncleanness, vileness, impurity:* Pl.

im-pūrus (inp.), a, um, *adj. unclean, filthy, foul:* impurae matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile:* impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl.: o hominem impurum! Ter.: impurus et sceleratus, Cic. *Comp.:* quis illo qui maledicit impurior? id. Of things: animus, Sall.: historia, Ov.

imputātus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [imputo].

im-pūto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge:* villici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. ‖ *to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault; to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to* (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac.: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it*, Suet.: saevit, natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them (his son's fate)*, Ov. ‖‖ *to give, assign:* hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac.

imŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus] *the lowest:* linula oriclla, Cat.

īmus, a, um (contr. of inimus from in; but usu. said to be a contr. of infimus), *adj. inmost, deepest, undermost:* terra ima sede semper haeret, Cic.: in fundo imo, *at the very bottom*, Virg.: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak*, Phaedr. Subst.: īmum, i, *n.:* ab imo ad summum, Hor.: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes.: ima summis mutare, *to turn the lowest into the highest*, Hor. 2. Of persons: conviva, *that occupies the lowest seat at table*, id. ‖ Of time: *the last* (poet.): mensis, Ov. Subst.: servetur ad imum, *till the last, to the end*, Hor.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell.: Lucr.) *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [Sans. *ina;* Gr. *ἐν;* Eng. *in*, etc.]

A. With *abl. in* denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time, and analogously in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. ‖ Of space: *in, within, on, upon, over, at, among:* plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga interunt, Caes.: sedere in equo, *on horseback*, Cic.: in eo flumine pons erat, *over*, Caes. With names of places: navis et in Cajeta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. ‖ Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period or season, more or less extended, but without the idea of progress from that period into another: *in, during, in the course of:* feci ego istaec itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth*, Pl.: in omni aetate, Cic. 3. Particular phrases: in tempore, *at the right or proper time, in time:* ne pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. (ii) in praesentia and in praesenti, *at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances:* vestrae quidem copiae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, Cic ‖‖ In other relations it denotes the being *in* a certain fixed or present condition or situation: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, *deeply in debt*, id.: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes.: in summa, *on the whole*, Cic. 2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: *in, among:* omnibus fere centurionibus vulneratis, in his primopilo P. Sextio Baculo, Caes.: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. 3. With *gerunds* and *gerundives*, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some *present* act: *in:* ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes.: in excidenda Numantia, Cic. B. With *acc.:* to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, *or* object (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to ex). ‖ Of space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to:* ibo in Piraeum visamque, ecquae adveneril in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Pl.: postea quam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes terga verterunt, Caes. Motion in an upward direction, *up to:* in coelum ascendere, Cic. Sometimes with *versus:* castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, *etc.* (for *in* with *abl.*): chorus virtutum in equuleum impositus, Cic.: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. 2. Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: *towards:* Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, id. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction: *in:* sex pedes in altitudinem, id.

‖ Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: *into, till, for, towards:* dormiet in lucem, *till broad day*, Hor.: inducias in triginta annos impetravarunt, *for thirty years*, Liv.: ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, Cic. 2. Particular phrases: in posterum (posteritatem) or in futurum, *in future, for the future:* (ii) in praesens, *for the present:* (iii) in perpetuum *or* in aeternum, *for ever:* res dilata est in posterum, id.: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi, et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv.: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. (iv) In diem vivere,

to live only for the day, regardless of the future Cic. (v. dies). Also, *from day to day, daily*: in diem rapto vivit, Liv.: so also, in horam, *every hour*: per totum hoc tempus subjection in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. (γ) In tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion*: sensit miles in tempus conflcta, Tac. III. In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, *etc.*: *on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into*: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *about the philosophers*, Cic.: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv.: Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, *for the purpose of attending the funeral*, Cic.: hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, *of use, useful*, Liv.: cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, *in the manner of slaves*, Cic. 2. Esp. with verbs of partitioning and dividing: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes.: Macedonibus trecenl numi in capita statutum est pretium, *a head, for each person*, Liv. 3. *to* denote mutation, or change into something: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov.

4. In adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam colssent, *in general*, Liv.: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, *more and more*, Sall.: nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos in tantum spe tollet avos, *so much*, Virg.

C. *In* is frequently found with an *acc.* where an *abl.* might be expected, and *vice versa*, with an *abl.* instead of an *acc.* 1. With *acc.* for *abl.*: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *kept in prison*, Liv.: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. 2. With *abl.* for *acc.*: si fortes fuerltis in eo (for in eum), Cic.: talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Virg. D. In composition, *n* is assimilated to a follg. *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello. 2. As a prefix, it generally has the sign. *in* or *upon* when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolo, *dwell in*; impono, *put upon*; insideo, *sit upon*; and the meaning *into, against, towards*, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: induco, *lead into*; impello, *push against*.

In (before *b* and *p*, im; *n* assimilated before *l*, *m*, and *r*), an inseparable prefix (identical with Sans. *an-*; Gr. ἀν-; Eng. *un-*) which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *not*: impar, *unequal*; intolerabilis, *unbearable, intolerable*; immitis, *not mild, rude*. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is perhaps the only example of the latter, at least in classical Latin.

In-accessus, a, um, *adj. unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible*: mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin.: lucus, Virg.

In-ācesco, ācŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become sour in, to turn sour*: Plin. ||. Fig.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *let them sour*, i. e. *vex you*, Ov.

inactus, a, um, *Part.* [inigo].

inadc-, v. inacc.

inadf-, v. inaff.

inadp-, v. inapp.

inads-, v. inass.

inadt-, v. inatt.

In-ādustus, a, um, *adj. unburned, unsinged* (rare): corpus, Ov.

Inaedificātio, ōnis, *f.* [inaedifico] *a building up*: Pl.

in-aedifico, āvi, ātum, *1. v. a. to build in, on, or at; to build up, erect*: inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes.: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. ||. Meton.: *to build up, wall up*: portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes.

In-aequābĭlis, e, *adj. uneven, unequal* (rare): campester locus, Varr.: haec inaequabili varietate distinguimus, Cic.

Inaequābĭlĭter, *adv. unevenly, unequally*: rexit provinciam, Suet.

In-aequālis, e, *adj. uneven, unequal, unlike*: loca, Tac.: portus, *of different sizes*, Ov. Fig.: of persons: *mutable, inconsistent*: vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, Hor. *Comp.*: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. *Sup.*: inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet. ||. Act.: *that makes uneven*: tonsor, *that cuts unevenly*, Hor.

In-aequālĭtas, ātis, *f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality*: inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint.

Inaequālĭter, *adv. unevenly, unequally*: Liv.

In-aequātus, a, um, *adj. unequal*: onus, Tib.

In-aequo, 1. *v. a. to make even or level*: Caes.

In-aestimābĭlis, e, *adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless*: Cic. ||. *that cannot be estimated or judged of*: nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, Liv. |||. *beyond all price, inestimable, invaluable, incalculable*: quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaestimabilem, secrevisset, id.

In-aestŭo, 1. *v. n. to boil or rage in*: Hor.

In-affectātus, a, um, *adj. unaffected, natural*: Quint.: Plin.

In-āmābĭlis, e, *adj. not amiable or worthy of love, revolting, hateful, odious*: inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Pl.: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov.

in-āmāresco, *3. v. n. incep. to become bitter*: inamarescunt epulae, Hor.

In-ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj. unambitious, unassuming*: rura, Ov.

In-ambŭlātio, ōnis, *f. a walking up and down* on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare): Cic.

In-ambŭlo, 1. *v. n. to walk up and down*: paululum in porticu, Cic.

In-āmoenus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov.

Inānĭae, ārum, *f. plu.* [inanis] *emptiness*: Pl.

Inānĭlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from inanis λόγος] *that talks vainly or emptily*: Pl.

In-ānĭmātus, a, um, *adj. lifeless, inanimate*: Cic.

Inānĭmentum, i, *n.* [inanio] *emptiness*: Pl.

Inānĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [anima] *lifeless, inanimate*: inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic.

Inānĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, *4. v. a.* [inanis] *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate*: hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr.

Inānis, e, *adj. empty, void*: opp. to plenus: domum ejus exornatam et instructam, fere jam iste reddiderat mdam atque inanem, Cic.: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, *without troops on board*, Caes.: hic homo est inanis, *without money, without fortune*. Pl.: absint inani funere neniae, *without a corpse*, Hor.: literae, *containing nothing of interest*. Cic. With *abl.*: nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, id. With *gen.*: sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. 2. Meton.: *poor, deficient in population, produce, etc.*: Apulia pars inanissima Italiae, Cic.

3. Subst.: inane, is, *n. an empty space, a void*: scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr.: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. Esp. *the air, atmosphere*: magnum per inane, Virg. ||. Fig. *empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable*: aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, Cic.: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id.: minae, Hor.: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque labori, *vacant, leisure*, Virg. With *gen.*: omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic. 2. Subst. *n. that which is empty or vain, emptiness, vanity*: o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers.: inane abscindere soldo, Hor.

Inānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inanis] *emptiness, empty space* (rare): mihi inanitate jamdudum intestina murmurant, Pl. ||. Fig.: *emptiness, uselessness, inanity*: amputata circumcisaque insanitate omni, Cic.

Inānĭter, *adv. vainly, idly, uselessly*: exsultare, Cic.: pectus angere, Hor.

Inānītus, a, um, *Part.* [inanio].

In-ărātus, a, um, *adj. unploughed, fallow* (poet.): terra, Virg.

In-ardesco, rsi, *3. v. n. incep. to kindle, take fire, burn, or glow in or upon*: nubes solis inardescit radiis, Virg.: nec munus (*i. e.* vestis) humeri Herculis inarsit aestuosius, Hor. ||.

Fig.: *to kindle* or *glow with love, anger*, etc.: cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac.: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov.

In-āresco, rui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up*: ut non taedia animalium capiti inarescant, Plin.

In-āro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to plough in, cover by ploughing*: sarmenta, Cato.

In-assuētus, a, um, *adj. unaccustomed*: equi, Ov.

In-attēnuātus, a, um, *adj. undiminished, unweakened*: Ov.

In-audax, ācis, *adj. not daring, timorous*: raptor, Hor.

In-audio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hear, learn*, esp. something secret: numquid de quo inaudisti? Cic.

Inaudītus, a, um, *Part.* [inaudio].

In-auditus, a, um, *adj. unheard of, unusual, strange, new*: nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. ‖ *unheard, without a hearing*: inaudituș et indefensus, Tac.

In-augŭrāto, *adv. after consulting the auguries*: Liv.

In-augŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr.: *to take the omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine*: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa captum, Liv. ‖ Act.: *to consecrate by augury, to inaugurate, install*: cur non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui te inauguret, Cic.

Inaurātus, a, um, *Part.* [inauro]. ‖ Adj.: *gilded, gilt*: inauratam statuam ponere alicui, Cic.: vestis, *embroidered with gold*, Ov.

Inaures, ium, *f. plu.* [auris] *ear-drops, ear-rings*: Pl.

In-auro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild*: tegulas aereas, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *to gild*, i. e. *to make rich*: puto, te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic.

In-auspicāto, *adv. without consulting the auspices*: Cic.

In-auspicātus, a, um, *adj. at which no auspices were taken, without auspices*: lex, Liv. ‖ Meton. *of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious*: inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin.

In-ausus, a, um, *adj. not ventured, unattempted*: ne quid inausum aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Virg.

inb., v. imb.

In-caedŭus, a, um, *adj. not cut* or *felled, unhewn*: lucus, Ov.

in-călesco, lui, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow warm* or *hot, to glow*: incalescente sole, Liv.: incaluit vis illa mali (*i. e.* veneni), Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to glow, kindle* with passion (esp. love): vaticines concepit mente furores incaluitque deo, id.

in-calfăcio, 3. *v. a. to warm, to heat* (poet.): culmos, Ov.

in-callidē, *adv. unskilfully, awkwardly*: Cic.

in-callĭdus, a, um, *adj. unskilful, incapable, simple, stupid*: servus non incallidus, *shrewd, knowing*, Cic.: incallidus alloqui et facilis juventa, Tac.

in-candesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle*: (tempestas) toto auctumni incanduit aestu, Virg.

in-cānesco, nui, 3. *v. n. incep. to become white, to turn gray* or *hoary* (poet.): ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Virg.

in-canto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Neutr.: *to sing in*: passer incantans sepiculae (*i. e.* in sepicula), App. ‖ Act.: *to say over, mutter*, or *chant a magic formula*: Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 2. Meton.: *to consecrate with charms* or *spells*: incantata vincula, *love-knots*, Hor.

in-cānus, a, um, *adj. quite gray, hoary*: mentum, Virg.

in-cassum, v. cassus.

in-castigātus, a, um, *adj. unpunished, unreproved*: Hor.

in-cautē, *adv. incautiously, inconsiderately*: quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes.

in-cautus, a, um, *adj. incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate*: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes.: incautus ad credendum pavor, Liv. *Comp.*: incautior fuisset, Cic. With *ab* or the *gen.*: incautus a fraude, Liv.: (formica) non incauta futuri, Hor. ‖ Pass.: *that is not* or *cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous*: quibus incautum scelus avorsabile quomque est, Lucr.: iter hostibus incautum, *unguarded by*, Tac.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go, step*, or *march along*, esp. *with a majestic* or *measured pace*: tota in urbe, Ov.: incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv.: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl.: ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am*, Virg. With *acc.*: incedunt moestos locos, Tac. 2. Esp. milit.: *to move forwards, advance, march*: barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall.: in erumpentes, Liv. ‖ Fig.: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet, *will proceed to*, Cic. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize*; *to approach, arrive, appear, occur*. With *in* and *acc.* (rare): nova nunc religio in te istaec incessit, Ter. With *dat.*: exercitui omni incessit ex incommodo dolor, Caes.: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, Sall. With *acc.*: ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. *Absol.*: postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac.

in-cēlēbrātus, a, um, *adj. not made known, not spread abroad*: Tac.

incendiārius, a, um, *adj.* [incendium] *causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-*: avis, *fire-bird*, Plin.: some have supposed that this is *the Cornish chough*, or *red-legged crow*, which is attracted by bright lights, and might cause conflagrations by carrying embers and letting them fall when glowing. ‖ Subst.: incendiarius, ii, *m. an incendiary*: Tac.

incendium, ii, *n.* [incendo] *a burning, fire, conflagration*: incendium facere, Cic.: neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. 2. Transf.: *burning, heat*: stomachi, Lucr. 3. Meton.: *a firebrand, torch* (poet.): Virg.: Ov. ‖ Fig.: *fire of passion, heat, glow, vehemence*: ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Pl.: alias Satyris incendia mitia praebent, *enkindle, inflame*, Ov. 2. *danger, destruction, ruin*: incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv.

incendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [root CAN- v. accendo] *to set fire to, to kindle, burn*: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes.: tus et odores, Cic.: agros, *to burn the stubble*, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine*: ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic.: maculosus et auro squamam incendebat fulgor, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to kindle, inflame; to fire, rouse, excite; to irritate, incense*: ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic.: aliquem querellis, Virg.: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall.: incendor ira, esse ausam facere haec te injussu meo, Ter.: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, Cic. *Absol.*: loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, Ter. 2. *to destroy, ruin*: si istne conare tuum incendes genus, Pl.

incensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incendo] *a setting on fire, burning* (rare): Cic.

incensus, a, um, *Part.* [incendo].

incensus, a, um, *adj.* [census] *not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor*: hominem incensum vendere, Cic.

inceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incipio] *a beginning* (rare): Cic. ‖ *an undertaking, attempt*: Ter.

incepto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to begin*: facinus facere, Pl. ‖ *to undertake, attempt*: quid inceptas? Ter. (Hence Sp. *encentar*.)

inceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beginner* or *originator*: Ter.

inceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *a beginning, attempt, undertaking*: servetur ad imum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor.: abstetere incepto, Liv.: inceptis annus, diva, meis, Ov.

inceptus, a, um, *Part.* [incipio].

in-cĕro, no, *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to smear* or *cover over with wax*: canalículum, Cels. Poet.: genua deorum, *to make vows to the gods* (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Juv.

incerto, *adv. not certainly*: ubi habitet dum, incerto scio, Pl.

incerto, 1. *v. a.* [incertus] *to render doubtful* or *uncertain*: longa dies meum incertat animum, Pl.

incertum, i, n. [id.] *anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty:* ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv.: incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac.: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv.

in-certus, a, um, *adj.* I. Object.: *uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed:* amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter.: itinera, Caes.: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, *not arranged*, Ov.: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, *not clearly visible, dim*, Virg. *Neut. absol.:* Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, *without its being known*, Liv. *Neut.* adverbially (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. II. Subject. 1. Pass. prop. *that about which one's mind is not made up:* hence, *not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain:* casus, Cic.: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. With *relative clause:* moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. 2. Act. Of persons: prop. *who have not made up their minds:* hence, *irresolute, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful:* varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. With *relative clause:* quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter.: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. With *gen.:* incertus sententiae, Liv. (ii) *without certain knowledge, not sure:* quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. With *gen.:* incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov.

incesso, cessīvi *or* cessi, 3. v. a. [incedo] *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack:* vagos lapidibus incessebant, Liv.: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. II. Fig. *to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse:* reges dictis protervis, id.: aliquem convictis, Suet.: aliquem criminibus, *to accuse*, Tac.

incessus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going, walking, pace, gait:* incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall.: erectus, Tac.: vera incessu patuit dea, Virg. II. *a hostile attack, invasion* (rare): Parthorum, Tac. III. Meton.: *an entrance, approach:* incessus clandere, id.

incestē, *adv. impurely, sinfully:* facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 2. *unchastely:* ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic.

incesto, avi, 1. v. a. [incestus] *to pollute, defile:* totam incestat funere ciassem, Virg. II. Esp. *to dishonour:* puellam, Pl.

incestum, i, n. [id.] *unchastity, lewdness*, esp. *incest:* concubuit cum viro, fecit igitur incestum, Cic.: incesti damnata, Quint. In *plur.*: Cic.

in-cestus, a, um, *adj.* [castus] lit. *unclean:* hence, *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal:* quum verborum contumelia optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic.: saepe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *has punished the innocent along with the sinner*, Hor. II. Esp. *unchaste, lewd:* fatalis incestusque judex, *i. e. Paris*, id.: nuptiae, Tac.

incestus, ūs, m. [incestus] *unchastity, incest:* Cic.

inchŏātus, a, um, *Part.* [inchoo]. II. Adj.: *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect:* quae adolescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris inchoata ac rudia exciderunt, Cic.: perfecta anteponuntur inchoatis, id.

inchŏo (in old MSS. also incoho), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to begin, commence, institute:* ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, Cic.: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *i. e. begins to sacrifice*, Virg.

in-cīdo, cidi, cāsum (*perf.* incidārunt, Lucr.), 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall into* or *upon, to fall, light upon:* constr. with *in* and *acc.*; less freq. with *other prepp.*, with the *dat.* or *abscl.* With *in* and *acc.:* in foveam, Cic.: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. With *other prepositions:* incidit ictus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Virg.: (turris) super agmina late incidit, id. With *dat.:* incidere portis, *to rush into*, Liv.

2. Esp. *to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with:* nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris, alise in equites incidunt, Caes.: in insidias, Cic. 3. *to fall upon, assail, attack:* incidere in hostem, Liv. With *dat.:* ultimis Romanis, id. II. Fig.: *to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen:* in morbum, Cic.: tantus terror incidit exercitui, *seized*, Caes.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, *happened*, Cic. 2. *to fall upon accidentally; to come* or *occur to one's mind*, or *in conversation:* redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter.: nihil te effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet, Cic.: potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv. 3. Of time: *to fall upon, happen in:* quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidit, Cic. 4. *to fall out, happen, occur:* quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes.: forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv.

in-cīdo, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim, etc.:* teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, *cut into*, i. e. *partly cut through*, Caes.: non incisa notis marmora publicis, *i. e. engraved*, Hor.: fumem, Virg. 2. *to carve, engrave, inscribe:* constr. with *in* and *abl.*; less freq. with *in* and *acc.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.:* id in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic.: leges in aes incisae, Liv.: amores arboribus, Virg. 3. *to form by cutting, to cut* (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et serrae repperit usum, Ov. II. Fig. *to break off, interrupt, put an end to:* posima ad Caesarem, quod instituerarn, incidi, *have broken off, stopped*, Cic.: novas lites, *to avoid*, Virg.: ludum, Hor. 2. *to cut off, cut short, take away, remove:* Tarquinius spe omni reditionis exsulatum Tusculum abiit, Liv.

inciens, entis, *adj.* [akin to ἔγκυος, ἐγκύμων] *pregnant, with young:* Plin. (Hence It. *incinta*; Fr. *enceinte*.)

incīle, is, n. [incīlis] *a ditch, trench:* incilia aperire, Cato. Fig.: in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Coel. in Cic.

incinctus, a, um, *Part.* [incingo].

in-cingo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to gird in, gird about, surround:* (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov.: incingi sona, id. Reflect.: (Tisiphone) induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, id. *Part. perf.:* incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv.

in-cino, 3. v. a. [cano] *to sing* or *play upon, to sound* (rare): varios incinit ore modos, Prop.

incipesso, v. incipisso.

in-cipio, cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. and n. Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. per. are supplied by coepio. The *perf. part.* however is common. [capio; lit. *to seize upon, lay hold of:* opp. to desinere, *to put down, to leave off*, or desistere, *to desist from:* hence] I. Act.: *to begin, to take in hand:* constr. usually with the *inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, *ab*, or *adv.* of place. With *inf.:* fossas complere, Caes. *Absol.:* ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic.: statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. With *acc.:* opus, Liv. *Pass.:* nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. With *ab* or an *adv. of place:* a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic.: unde nexus incipiret percipi non poterat, Curt. II. Neutr.: *to begin to be, to begin, commence:* quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic.: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg.

incipisso (also incipesso), 3. v. a. [incipio] *to begin:* Pl.

incisē, *adv. in short clauses:* Cic.

incisim, *adv. in short clauses:* Cic.

incīsio, ōnis, *f.* [incido] rhetor. *t. t. an incision*, i. e. *a division, member, clause* of a sentence: de eorum (circuitorum) particulis et tanquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic.

incisum, i, n. [id.] rhetor. *t. t. a section* or *division of a sentence, a clause:* Cic.

incīsus, a, um, *Part.* [incido].

incitāmentum, i, n. [incito] *an incitement, inducement, incentive:* et periculorum et laborum, Cic.

incitātē, *adv.* Of speech, *quickly, rapidly, violently:* fluit incitatius, Cic.

incitātio, ōnis, *f.* [incito]. I. Act. *an inciting, rousing, instigating:* languentis populi, Cic. II. Pass. *violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy:* qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, id. 2. Fig.: est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae inconditur, Caes.

incĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [incito] ‖. Adj.: *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying*, etc.; in gen. *rapid, swift*: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic. Fig.: cursus in oratione incitatior, id.

in-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards*: vehementius equos incitare, Caes.: amnis hibernis incitatus pluviis, *made more rapid*, Liv. Proverb.: incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, Cic.

2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to move rapidly, to rush, hasten*: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, Caes.: duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id. ‖. Fig. *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic.: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. 2. Esp. *to inspire*: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic. 3. In a bad sense, *to excite, arouse, stir up*: et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv.

in-cĭtus, a, um, *adj. set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet.): venti vis incita, Lucr.: hasta, Virg.

in-cītus, a, um, *adj. not moved*: hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, *etc.* that cannot be moved, *immoveable*: Isid. Hence, ad incita *or* ad incitas (i. e. calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, *etc., to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity*: Pl.

in-cīvilis, e, *adj. unmannerly, impolite, uncivil*; also, *unreasonable, unjust*: homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Suet.

incīvĭlĭter, *adv. without civility, uncourteously*: App. *Comp.*: praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet.

inclāmĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inclamo] *to call out or exclaim against; to abuse, scold*: inclamitor quasi servus, Pl.

in-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense; *to invoke aid; to call out or exclaim against, to abuse, scold*. ‖. in a good sense: comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. *Absol.*: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. ‖. In a bad sense: nolito scriter eum inclamare, Pl.: timidae puellae, Ov.: quo tu turpissime, magna inclamat voce, Hor.

in-clāresco, rŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become famous or celebrated*: docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet.

in-clēmens, entis, *adj. unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (rare): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv.: verbo inclementiori appellari, id.

inclēmenter, *adv. rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely*: in aliquem dicere, Pl.: Ter.

in-clēmentĭa, ae, *f. unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, roughness, severity*: divum inclementia, divum has evertit opes, Virg.: coeli, Just.

inclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inclino] *leaning, bending, inclining to*: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, Cic. *In plur.*: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. ‖. Fig.: *an inclination, tendency*: inclinatio ad melioremspem, Cic. 2. *inclination, bias favour*: judicum ad aliquem, Quint. principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. 3. *an alteration, change*: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, Cic.

inclīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [inclino]. ‖. Adj.: *bent down, sunken*: of the voice, *low, deep*: vox, Cic. 2. Of colour: *inclined to*: colore ad surum inclinato, Plin. B. Fig.: *inclined, disposed, prone to*: plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 2. *sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscere, Cic.

in-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino]. A. Act. *to bend in or on, to bend down, bow*: genua arenis, Ov.: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. ‖. With *pron. reflect.* or *reflectively*: *to bend* or *lie down, sink*: sol meridie se inclinavit, Liv.: inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. *to fall back* or *give way*: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 3. Of a disease: *to abate, diminish*: morbus inclinatus, Cels.

‖. Fig.: *to turn* or *incline*: culpam in aliquem, Liv.: inclinare rem, id. *Reflect.*: se ad Stoicos, Cic.: quanquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, Liv. 2. *to change, alter*, esp. for the worse; *to bring down, abase, cause to decline*: se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes.: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. B. Neut. *to bend, incline, decline, sink*: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr.: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. *to yield, give way*: ita conflixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinaret acies, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to incline to, be favourably disposed towards*: si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, Cic.: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, Liv.

inclĭtus (also inclūtus and inclȳtus), a, um, *adj.* [cluo; much heard of, talked of, praised; hence] *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious*: *inclitus* dicimus brevi prima littera, Cic.: Ulixes, Hor.: Palamedis inclita fama gloria, Virg.

in-clūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to shut in, confine, keep in*: constr. with *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, rarely with the simple *abl.*, *acc.*, or *dat.*: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic.: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id.: aliquem in carcerem, Liv.: inclusi parietibus, Cic.: aliquem carcere, Liv.: pars Heraclaeae incluserunt sese, id. Poet.: hinc alienae ex arbore germen includunt, *ingraft*, Virg. 2. Transf.: *to obstruct, hinder, stop up*: dolor includit vocem, Cic.: cironiere, qui a tergo incinderent viam, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to include, inclose, insert*: illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic.: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclusit volucris dies, Hor.: verba versu includere, Cic.

2. Esp. *to restrain, limit*: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, Liv. 3. Of time: *to close, finish, end*: forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop.

inclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [includo] *a shutting up, confinement*: Cic.

inclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [includo].

inclūtus and **inclȳtus**, a, um, v. inclitus.

incoctus, a, um, *Part.* [incoquo].

in-coctus, a, um, *adj. uncooked, raw* (rare): Pl.

in-coenātus, a, um, *adj. that has not dined* or *eaten, hungry, fasting*: superi incoenati sunt, Pl.

incoenis, e, *adj.* [coena] *that has not dined, fasting*: senex, Pl.

in-coeno, 1. *v. n. to dine in some place*: incoenante eo, Suet. dub.

in-cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Pl.

in-cōgĭtans, antis, *adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate*: Pl.

incōgĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [incogitans] *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*: Pl.

in-cōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* ‖. Pass.: *unconsidered, unstudied*: opus, Sen. ‖. Act. *thoughtless, inconsiderate*: animus, Pl.

in-cōgĭto, 1. *v. a. to think of, contrive, design*: fraudem socio, Hor.

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj. not examined, untried*: res, Cic. ‖. *not known, unknown*. With *dat. of pers.*: ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, id.: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes.: palus oculis incognita nostris, *unseen*, Ov.

in-cōhĭbeo, 2. *v. a. to hold together*: Lucr.

incŏla, ae, *comm.* [incolo] *an inhabitant, a resident*: sunt e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, Cic.: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Poet. in apposition: Pergama, incola captivo quae bove victor alat, Ov. 2. Transf. of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic.: me porrectum ante fores objicere incolis plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. ‖. *a foreign resident*, as opp. to *a citizen*: peregrini atque incolae, Cic.: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas paene nostros, *almost our countrymen*, id.

in-cŏlo, lŭi, *3. v. a.* and *n.* ‖. Act. *to dwell in, inhabit*: qui incolunt eas urbes, Cic.: ea loca, Caes. *Pass.*: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. ‖. Neutr. *to dwell* or *reside in*: Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Pl.: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes.

in-cŏlūmis, e, *adj. unimpaired, uninjured, safe, sound, entire, whole:* urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic.: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transduces, Caes.: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. With *ab:* qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate judicii retinere potuisset, Cic. [*In-columis* prob. compounded of an obsolete adj. *calamis* (from *cado*), whence *calamitas:* for details v. *calamitas.*]

incŏlūmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incolumis] *good condition, soundness, safety:* incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic.: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes.

in-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unaccompanied, unattended* (rare): funera, Lucr.: externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov.

in-commendātus, a, um, *adj. unrecommended:* poet. *given up, abandoned:* tellus, sc. ventis, Ov.

incommŏdē, *adv. unseasonably, inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately:* fores has sonitu suo mihi moram objicunt incommode, Pl.: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic.: incommode accidit, Caes. *Comp.:* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

incommŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* comically for incommodus: Pl.

in-commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f. unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommodiousness:* alienati animi, Cic.: temporis, *unseasonableness,* Liv. ‖ *damage, disadvantage:* incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter.

in-commŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (rare): alicui, Ter.: alicui nihil, Cic.

incommŏdum, i, *n.* [incommodus] *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, misfortune, disaster:* nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, dolesmus, Cic.: accidit repentinum incommodum, Caes.: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id.: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur, id. Of the health: *with gen.:* commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. In *plur.:* tot incommodis conflictati, Caes.

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable:* iter, Ter.: valetudo, Cic.: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. *Sup.:* in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic. Of persons: aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Pl.

in-commūtābilis, e, *adj. unchangeable, immutable* (rare): status rei publicae, Cic.

in-compărābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be equalled, incomparable:* Quint.

in-compertus, a, um, *adj. of which one has no information, unknown:* inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv.

incompŏsĭtē, *adv. without order, disorderly:* venlens, Liv. ‖ Of discourse: *harshly, inelegantly:* Quint.

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed:* agmen, Liv.: det motus incompositos, Virg. ‖ Fig.: of style: pes, Hor. Meton. of the author: (Æschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, Quint.

in-comprĕhensĭbilis, e, *adj. that cannot be seized or held:* Col. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be caught or refuted:* Plin. 2. *that cannot be understood, incomprehensible:* praecepta, Quint. 3. *that cannot be grasped, endless:* opus, Sen.

in-comptus (incomt.), a, um, *adj. unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude:* incomptis Curium capillis, Hor.: apparatus, Tac. ‖ Fig.: of style: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Virg.: versus, Hor.

in-concessus, a, um, *adj. not allowed, forbidden* (rare): hymenaei, Virg. ‖ *not granted, impossible:* quum totum exprimere paene sit homini inconcessum, Quint.

in-concĭlio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to win over to one's side, to make a gain of:* inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu's tibi? Pl. ‖ With negat. *in: to make an enemy of, to turn against:* ille accuratum habuit in me inconciliare copias omnes meas, id.

in-concinnĭtas, ātis, *f. inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety:* Suet.

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj. inelegant, awkward, absurd:* qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, Cic.: Hor.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged:* coelestia sidera, Lucan. ‖ Fig.: otium, Sen.: pax, Tac.

incondĭtē, *adv. confusedly:* Cic.

in-conditus, a, um, *adj. without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude:* acies incondita et inordinata, Liv.: jus civile, Cic.: genus dicendi, id.: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs,* Liv.: nova atque incondita libertas, id.

in-congrŭens, tis, *adj. inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable:* Plin.: Gell.

in-considĕrantĭa, ae, *f. want of reflection, inconsiderateness:* Cic.

inconsiderātē, *adv. inconsiderately, rashly:* Cic.

in-considĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Act.: *thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate:* nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. ‖ Pass.: *unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate:* inconsideratissima temeritas, id.

in-consōlābilis, e, *adj. inconsolable.* Fig.: *incurable:* vulnus, Ov.

in-constans, antis, *adj. changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent:* mihi ridicule ea visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laederes, et laudares, Cic.: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Of things: litterae, Cic.

inconstanter, *adv. inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently:* jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly,* Cic.

in-constantĭa, ae, *f. inconstancy, fickleness, inconsistency:* nemo docuit unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Of things: fulgoris, Plin.: inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, Cic.

inconsultē, *adv. unadvisedly, inconsiderately:* inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic.: inconsulte et incaute commisum proelium, Liv.

in-consultus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ *not consulted, unasked:* inconsulto senatu, Liv. ‖ *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Virg. ‖‖ *incosiderate, indiscreet:* homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Of things: largitio, Liv.

in-consultus, tis, *m. the not advising with another* (only in the *abl. sing.*): inconsulto meo, *without consulting me,* Pl.

in-consumptus, a, um, *adj. unconsumed, undiminished:* turis para, Ov.

in-contāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. uncontaminated, undefiled, pure:* ne quid incontaminati sit, Liv.

in-contentus, a, um, *adj. unstretched:* fides, *out of tune,* Cic.

in-continens, tis, *adj. not containing, not retaining:* uterus, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate:* homo, Pl.: Hor.

incontĭnenter, *adv. immoderately, intemperately:* cibum assumit, Cels. ‖ Fig.: *incontinently:* nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, Cic.

in-contĭnentĭa, ae, *f. inability to contain* or *hold:* urinae, Plin. ‖ Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, greediness, intemperance:* multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque dixerunt, Cic.

in-contrōversus, a, um, *adj. undisputed, uncontroverted:* jus, Cic.

in-convĕniens, entis, *adj. not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar:* corpus, Phaedr.

in-cŏquo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to boil in* or *with, to boil down, to boil, scathe:* constr. with *acc.* and *dat.* or *abl.:* radices Baccho, *in wine,* Virg.: cruorem herbis, Hor. 2. Transf.: *to dip in, to dye:* vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg. ‖ Fig. (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness,* Pers.

in-corpŏrālis, e, *adj. bodiless, incorporeal:* jus, Quint.

in-correctus, a, um, *adj. uncorrected, unimproved:* opus, Ov.

incorruptē, *adv. uncorruptly, purely, justly:* judicare, Cic. *Comp.:* id.

in-corruptus (incorrupt.), a, um, *adj. unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted:* succus et sanguis, Cic.: templa, *undestroyed,* Liv. ‖ Fig.: *uncorrupted, uninfured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure:* testis, Cic.: virgo, id.: custos, Hor.: adversus blan-

dientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac. Of things: sensus, Cic.: pneda, *undiminished*, Tac.

in-crebresco, brui, *j. v. n. to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread*: mores deteriores, Pl.: ventus, Cic.: fama belli, Liv.

in-crebro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [creber] *to do anything frequently*: Pl.

in-crēdibilis, e, *adj. that cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary*: ŏdes, Cic.: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id.: lenitas, Caes. With *Supine*: incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. 2. *unworthy of belief, or that is not believed*: Pl.

incrēdibiliter, *adv. incredibly, extraordinarily*: Cic.

in-crēdŭlus, a, um, *unbelieving, incredulous*: incredulus odi, Hor.

incrēmentum, i, n. [incresco] *growth, increase*. Lit. of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. 2. Meton. = suboles: *progeny* or *foster-child* (poet.): Jovis, Virg. 3. *that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase*: altitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Front.: so Fig.: incremento novare exercitum, Curt. ||. Fig. *increase, augmentation*: summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax*: Quint.

in-crēmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to burn, consume by burning*: Flor.

increpīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. freq.* [increpo] *to call or cry out to, to challenge*: tum Bitias dedit increpitans, Virg. ||. *to chide, blame, rebuke*: increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, Caes.: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv.: hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Virg.

increpĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [increpo].

in-crepo (avi, atum), ui, itum, 1. v. n. and a. |. Neutr. *to make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, ratate, whiz*: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic.: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. 2. *to make a noise, be noised abroad*: quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic.: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. ||. Act.: *to utter aloud* (poet.): tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg. 3. Meton.: *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking): increpuit unda latus, Ov. 3. *to urge on, encourage*: animos increpat ultro, Virg. 4. *to shake, disturb, frighten*: pectus, Hor. 5. *to sound, resound with, sing of*: sua mater Ityn, Prop. 6. *to exclaim loudly against, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove*: nunquid increpavit filium? Pl.: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. (ii) With an abstract object, *to reprove, censure, inveigh against*: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. 7. Also, *to upbraid or scoff at by an action*: Flor. 8. *to accuse*: avaritiae singulos, Suet.

in-cresco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. to grow in* or *upon*: squamae cuti increscunt, Ov. 2. In gen. *to grow, increase*: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. ||. Fig.: *to grow or increase in*: animis discordibus irae, Virg. 2. In gen.: *to increase, augment*: audacia, Liv.

in-crētus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *unsifted* (rare): furfures, App. ||. *not separated, mixed, mingled*: piper album cum sale nigro, Hor.

in-crŭentātus, a, um, *adj. not covered with blood*: Ov.

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj. bloodless*, i. e. *in which little* or *no blood has been shed*; or, Act. *that has shed no blood*: hand incruento proelio, Liv.: miles, id.: exercitus, *that has not lost any men*, Sall.

in-crusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to cover with a coat* or *rind, to incrust*: ollam sapa et farre, Varr.: sincerum vas, *i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices*, Hor.

in-cŭbātio, ōnis, *f. a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation*: Plin.

in-cŭbito, 1. *v. freq. to lie in* or *upon*: asini incubitant non nisi spatiosa laxitate, Plin. 2. Esp. *to sit on eggs, brood*: cellae, in quibus incubitant, Col. 3. In *Part. perf.*: of carnal intercourse: jam incubitatus es, Pl.

incŭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [incubo].

in-cŭbo, ŭi, itum (rarely avi, atum, in the sense of *to brood*), 1. *v. n. to lie in* or *upon*: stramentis, Hor.: humero incubat hasta, *rests, lies upon the shoulder*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to lie down* or *pass the night in a temple*, for the cure of some disease, or to receive communications from the deity: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Pl. 3. *to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch*: gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 4. *to abide* or *dwell in*: rure incubabo: praefectura mea, Pl.: Erymantho, Ov. 5. *to be near* or *contiguous to*: jugum incubans mari, Plin. ||. Fig.: *to brood over, to watch jealously*: qui illi pecuniae, quam conciderat, spe jam atque animo incubaret, Cic.: auro, Virg.: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of*, Liv.

in-cūdo, di, sum, *j. v. a. to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (poet. and only in *part. perf.*): lapis, *an indented* or *sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg.

inculcātus, a, um, *Part.* [inculco].

in-culco, avi atum, 1. *v. a.* [calco] *to tread in, tread down, ram down*: aream, Col. 2. *to stuff, press* or *cram in*: lana moribus canis, Plin. ||. Fig.: inania verba, Cic. 2. *to force upon, to impress* or *inculcate on*: id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, id.: Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, *obtrude themselves*, id.

inculpātus, a, um, *adj. blameless*: vita ŏdesque, Ov.

in-cultē, *adv. in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly*: inculte atque horride vivere, Cic.: incultius agitare, Sall. ||. Of style: inculte horrideque dicere, Cic.

in-cultus, a, um, *adj. untilled, uncultivated, neglected*: ager, Cic.: incultum et derelictum solum, id. ||. Transf. *undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude*: coma, *uncombed, disordered*, Ov.: genae, *disfigured*, id.: indocti incultique, *without education*, Sall.: versus, *unpolished, rude*, Hor.

in-cultus, ūs, *m. want of cultivation* or *refinement*: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv.

in-cumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, *j. v. n.* [cubo] *to lay oneself upon, to lean* or *recline upon*: constr. with *in, ad*, or *dat.*: incumbens olivae, Virg.: in eum, Curt.: ad vos, Ov. 2. *to lean* or *incline towards, to overhang; to rush towards*: silex prona jugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem, Virg.: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword*, Cic.: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy*, Liv. 3. *to come upon, supervene*: nova febrium terris incubuit cohors, Hor. ||. Fig.: *to bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote oneself to, to exert oneself* or *take pains with, pay attention to*: constr. with *in, ad*, or *dat.*: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes.: in causam, Cic.: toto pectore ad laudem, id. With *subj.*: suis viribus, ut se consulem diceremt, Liv. With *inf.*: sarcire ruinas, Virg. *Absol.*: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. With *adverbs*: ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, *whithersoever he may incline, choose*, Cic.

in-cūnābŭla, orum, *n. plu. swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands*: fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Pl.: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *from childhood*, Liv. 2. Transf. *a birthplace*: ego vero in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Cic. ||. Fig. *an origin, beginning*: nostrae doctrinae, id.

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj. uncured*: stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, Hor.

in-cūria, ae, *f.* [cura] *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect*: milites populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic.: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor.

incūriōsē, *adv. carelessly, negligently*: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv. *Comp.*: cohortes incuriosius agentes, Tac.

in-cūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* |. Act. *careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent*. With *in*: in capite comendo incuriosus, Suet. With *gen.*: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. With *abl.*: serendis frugibus incuriosi, id. ||. Pass. *neglected, not made* or *done with care*: historia, Suet.

in-curro, curri (cŭcurri), cursum, *j. v. n. to run into* or *towards, to rush at, assail, attack, invade*, etc. With *in*: incurristi amens in columnas, Cic.: in

Romanos, Liv. With *dat.*: armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov.: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. With *acc.*: tota vi novissimos, *to attack*, Tac. *Absol.* suos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep. 2. *to extend* or *project into*: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. 3. *to have carnal intercourse with*: servis incurritur, Juv. ||. Fig.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight*, Cic.: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into*, id. 2. *to run against, strike against*: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? id. 3. *to happen, occur at a certain time*: in ipsos etesias, id.: natalis plebeiis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. 4. *to inveigh against, jeer at*, etc.: in tribunos incurrere, Liv.

in-curso, ōnis, *f.* a *running to* or *against*: atomorum, Cic. 2. *a hostile attack, assault, incursion*: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv.: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. Fig.: incursio seditionis, Cic.

in-cursito, 1. *v. n. freq. to rush upon, assault, attack*: in aliquem, Sen. ||. Fig.: *to dash against, clash with*: tota vita incursitamus, id.

in-curso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to run to* or *against, to dash* or *strike against, to assault, attack*. With *in*: in agmen Romanum, Liv. With *acc.*: aliquem pugnis, Pl.: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, Tac. In *pass.*: agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. With *dat.*: silvasque tenent delphines, et altis incursant ramis, *move rapidly among*, Ov. ||. Fig.: incursabit in te dolor meus, Cic.

incursus, a, um, *Part.* [incurro].

incursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running against, an assault, attack*: ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic.: incursus equitum sustinere, Caes.

in-curvesco or **-visco**, 3. *v. n. incep.* [curvus] *to bend down*: baccarum uberate, Poet. ap. Cic.

in-curvisco, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bend, bow, crook, curve*: flexos arcus, Virg. In the *part. perf.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked*, Cic. ||. Fig. *to bend, cast down, disturb*: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. Poet.: querela, *to move to commiseration*, Pers.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent, bowed, crooked, curved*. Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Of things: litus, id est incurvum et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic.

incus, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] *an anvil*: sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. ||. Fig.: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, *still occupied with their education*, Tac.: incudi reddere versus, *to put upon the anvil again*, i. e. *to revise, retouch*, Hor. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, *to labour always at the same thing*, Cic.

incūsātio, ōnis, *f.* [incuso] *a blaming, accusing, accusation*: Cic.

incūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to accuse, to complain of, find fault with, blame*: constr. with *acc.* of pers. and *gen.* of thing: qui alterum incusat probri, Pl.: aliquem luxus et superbiae, Tac. With a *relative clause*: vehementer eos incusavit, quod sibi cogitandum putarent, Caes.

incussus, a, um, *Part.* [incutio].

incussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac.

in-custōditus, a, um, *adj. not watched, unguarded, not attended to*: ovile, Ov.: cum per noctem huc illuc incursaret incustoditus, *without a guard*, Tac.

incūsus, a, um, *Part.* [incudo].

in-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to strike upon* or *against*: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv.: collaphum servo, *to box the ears*, Juv. 2. *to throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. ||. Fig.: *to strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce*. With *dat.*: religionem animo, Liv.: alicui foedum nuntium, *to suddenly bring bad news*, id. *Absol.*: timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis, aut ex communibus, Cic.

indāgātio, ōnis, *f.* [indago] *a searching into, investigation* (rare): indagatio atque inventio veri, Cic.

indāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who searches into, an investigator, explorer*: celati, Pl.

indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who searches into, investigates, explores*: virtutis, Cic.

indāgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to trace out, track*, as dogs in hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. ||. Fig. *to search into, investigate, explore*: indicia communis exitii, id.: de republica, id.

indāgo, ĭnis, *f. an encircling, inclosing with nets*: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Virg. ||. Fig.: testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. 2. *a searching into, examining after, investigation*: multis persuasisse doctrinae indaginibus, Plin.

indē, *adv.* [is: cf. unde]. |. Of place: *from that place, thence*: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic.: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. ||. Of things, to express the source, or origin: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this*, Cic. Sometimes also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of them*, Ter. |||. Of time: *after that, thereafter, thereupon, then*: ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde judicio damnatus, Nep.: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. 2. *from that time forth, ever since*: inde usque repetens, Cic. So with more definite specifications: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. With *gen.*: inde loci (transferred to time), *after that, thereupon*, Lucr.

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj. that is not owed, not due*: non indebita posco, Virg.

in-dēcens, tis, *adj. unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly*: Mart. Of things: nasus, id.: risus, Suet.

in-dēcenter, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully*: Quint. *Comp.*: nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. *Sup.*: interistere indecentissime, Quint.

in-dēcŏo, 2. *v. impers. to misbecome*: with *acc. pers.* (rare): Plin.

indēclĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [declino] *inflexible, unchangeable*: Sen. ||. In grammar: nomen, *indeclinable*, Diom.

in-dēclĭnātus, a, um, *adj. unchanged, constant*: Ov.

in-dēcor, ōris, or **indēcŏris**, e, *adj. unbecoming, inglorious, shameful* (rare): indecoris (*al.* indecorus), Tac.: non erimus regno indecores, Virg.

in-dēcŏrē, *adv. unbecomingly, indecently*: Cic.: Tac.

in-dēcŏris, v. indecor.

in-dēcŏro, 1. *v. a. to disgrace, disfigure* (rare): indecorant bene nata culpae (*al.* dedecorant), Hor.

in-dēcŏrus, a, um, *adj. unsightly, ugly*: visu uva, Plin. ||. *unbecoming, indecorous, inappropriate, disgraceful*: quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic.: gestus, Quint.

indēfătĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [defatigo] *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable*: vigilia, Sen.

in-dēfătĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *unwearied*: Sen.

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj. unprotected, undefended*: Liv.: Tac.

indēfessus, a, um, *adj. unwearied, indefatigable*: dextra, Virg.: agendo, Ov.

in-dēflĕtus, a, um, *adj. unwept, unlamented*: animae, Ov.

in-dējectus, a, um, *adj. not thrown down*: domus, Ov.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj. indelible, imperishable*: nomen, Ov.

in-dēlĭbātus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured* (poet.): opes, Ov.

in-dēmnātus, a, um, *adj.* [damnatus] *uncondemned, unsentenced*: an quam damnatis servis crucem fixeras, hanc indemnatis civibus Romanis reservares, Cic.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, *adj. unwept undeplored*: Ov.

in-dēprēhensus and *per syn.* **indēprensus**, a, um, *adj. undiscovered, undiscovered* (poet.): error, Virg.

indeptus, a, um, *Part.* [indipiscor].

in-dēsertus, a, um, *adj. not deserted, unforsaken*: regna, Ov.

in-dēstrictus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured*: Ov.

in-dētonsus, a, um, *adj. unshorn*: Thyoneus, Ov.

in-dēvītātus, a, um, *adj.* *unavoided*: telum, Ov.

index, icis, *c.* [root DIC, *point out*: v. dico] lit. *the pointer*, hence *the forefinger* as the pointing finger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic.: indice monstraret digito, Hor. ‖ Fig. *an informer, a discoverer, discloser*: haec omnia indices detulerunt rei confessi sunt, Cic.: index idem et testis, Tac. 2. Esp. *an informer, betrayer, spy*: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. ‖ Transf. of things: *that which discloses, betrays*, etc.; *a sign, mark, index*: quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id.: auctoris amulus index, Ov. 3. *a title, superscription*: deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic.: orationis, Liv. Of paintings or statues, *an inscription*: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, id. 3. Of a touchstone: pectora vertit in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, Ov.

indicātio, ōnis, *f.* [indico] *an indicating, setting*, or *rating, a valuation*; hence *value, price, rate*: tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Pl.

in-dicens, entis, *adj.* *that does not say*, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter.: dno boni consules, etiam me indicente, omnia e republica faceretis, Liv.

indicium, ii, n. [index] *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure*: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl.: conjurationis, Cic.: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, Caes. 2. *evidence given before a court*: si tibi indicium postulas dari, quod tecum fecerit, concedo, Cic. Hence, indicium profiteri or offerre, *to turn evidence for the sake of escaping punishment*: sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. Also, indicium postulare, Cic. 3. *a reward for giving evidence* or *informing*: conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque indicio, id. ‖ In gen. *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof*: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id.: indicio de se ipse erit, *will serve as a proof*, Ter.

indico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (indicasso, for indicavero, Pl.) [id.] *to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray*: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic.: rem patri, Ter.: causam publicae pestis, Liv. Of things: vultus indicat motus, *shows, indicates*, Cic.: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 2. Esp. *to depose* or *inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice*: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic.: de conjuratione, Sall. ‖ *to value, put a price on*: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic.

in-dico, xi, ctum (*imper.* indice, Pl.), 3. v. a. *to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, enjoin*: totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes.: exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv.: bellum populo R. suo nomine indixit, Cic.: funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Suet.

indictus, a, um, *Part.* [indico].

in-dictus, a, um, *adj.* *not said, unsaid*: quod dictum, indictum 'st: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter.: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Virg. Esp. indicta causa, *without a hearing, unheard*: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic.

indidem, *adv.* [inde idem] *from the same place*: indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic.: ex Aventino, Liv. ‖ *from the same matter* or *thing*; unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic.

in-dies, *adv.* for in dies, *from day to day* (v. dies, *no.* II. 2.).

in-differens, entis, *adj.* *in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent*: Cic. Of persons: *indifferent, careless*: circa victum indifferens, Suet. In gramm. of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful*: Quint.

indifferenter, *adv.* *without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently*: Quint.: ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*, Suet.

indigena, ae, *adv.* *c.* [indu, old form of in, and GEN, root of gigno] *born in a country, native, indigenous*: Latini, Virg.: bos, Ov. ‖ Subst. *a native*: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv.

indigens, entis, *Part.* [indigeo]. ‖ Adj. *in want of, needy, indigent*: with *gen.*: quid enim? Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle: at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. With *abl.*: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. ‖ Subst. *a needy* or *indigent person*: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic.

indigentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *need, want, indigence*: a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. ‖ *insatiableness, insatiable desire*: indigentia est libido inexplebilis, id.

ind-igĕo, ui, 2. v. n. [ind, old form of in, and egeo] *to need, want, to stand in need of, require*. With *gen.*: ingenii et virtutis, Cic. With *abl.*: bona existimatione id. ‖ *to long for, desire*: with *gen.*: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, id.

indiges, ĕtis, m. [indu and GEN, root of gigno] lit. *native, indigenous*: with deus, or a proper name: *a native deified hero*; also *a tutelary deity*: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen; Jovem indigetem appellant, Liv.: indigetem Aeneam deberi coelo, Virg. Esp. *in pl.*: dii indigetes, Liv.

indiges, is, *adj.* [indigeo] *needy, indigent*: Pac. ap. Cic.

in-digestus, a, um, *adj.* *unarranged, without order, confused*: Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant*: Liv.: Suet.

indignandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned*: Ov.

indignans, antis, *Part.* [indignor]. ‖ Adj. *that cannot endure* or *suffer, impatient, indignant*: venti indignantes, Virg.: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae defuerunt, Ov.

indignātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *displeasure, indignation, disdain*: liberrima, Hor.: movere, Liv. 2. Esp. *an exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art: Cic.

indignātus, a, um, *Part.* [indignor].

indignē, *adv.* *unworthily, undeservedly, dishonourably, shamefully*: indigne dotem quaerere, Pl.: aliquem injuria affecere, Ter.: interierunt, Caes. ‖ *indignantly, with reluctance*: pati, Cic.

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indignus] *unworthiness, vileness*: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic.: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. 2. Of things: *heinousness, enormity*, etc.: indignitate atque indignitas rei, Caes.: calamitatis, Cic. ‖ Esp. *unworthy* or *unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness*: alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, id.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. 2. *indignation*, in consequence of unworthy treatment: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv.

in-dignor, atus, 1. v. d. *dep. to consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant*. With *acc.*: ea, quae indignantur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. With *quod*: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *infin.*: vinci, Ov.: queri atque indignari coepit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear*, Virg.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj.* *unworthy, undeserving*. *Absol.*: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. With *abl.*: te omni honore indignissimum judicat, id. With *gen.*: magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum, Virg. 2. Of things: *unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh*: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes.: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. exempla, Ter. With *Supine*: digna atque indigna relatu vociferans, Virg. With *inf.*: fabula non indigna referri, Ov. *Neut. absol.*: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *improper*, Sall.: indignum, as an exclamation, *shame!* Ov. ‖ In a good sense: *who has not deserved* some evil: saepe nocentes praeterit, exanimat indignos atque merentes, Lucr. 2. Of things: *what is undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv.

indigus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo] *needing, in want*. With *gen.*: nostrae opis, Virg. With *abl.*: auxilio, Lucr

in-diligens, tis, *adj.* *careless, heedless, negligent*: si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes.

indiligenter, *adv.* *carelessly, heed*

lessly, negligently: nihil ab eo indilligenter factum, Cic. *Comp.:* nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes.

in-dīligentĭa, ae, *f.* [indiligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence:* litterarum missarum, Cic.: Aeduorum, Caes.

indipiscor, for indipiscor: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Pl.

in-dīpiscor, deptus, *3. v. a. dep.* [indapiscor] *to attain, reach:* navem, Liv. 2. *to get, obtain, acquire:* largiter mercedis indipiscar, Pl.

in-directus, a, um, *adj. not direct, indirect:* actio, Quint.

in-direptus, a, um, *adj. unplundered:* Capitolium, Tac.

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indiserte, *adv. inelegantly* (rare): orationem non indiserte collandavit, Cic.

in-disertus, a, um, *adj. inelegant:* Academicus, Cic. Of things: prudentia, *at a loss for words,* id.

in-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj. without order, confused:* Tac.

in-dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble:* nodus, Plin. ‖ Transf.: sed quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic.

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj. not properly distinguished, confused:* indistincta defensio et promiscua, Tac. ‖ *indistinct, obscure:* non indistinctus M. Tullius, *clear* or *logical,* Quint.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

inditus, a, um, *Part.* [indo].

in-dividŭus, a, um, *adj. indivisible:* ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Subst.: *individuile corpuscles, atoms:* id. ‖ Fig. *inseparable, not separated:* Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, *inseparable companions,* Tac.

in-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj. undivided:* ungulae indivisae equorum, *not cloven:* Varr. ‖ Transf. *not distinguished, indiscriminate:* pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common,* Cato: pectus, in quod omnes curae pro indiviso transferuntur, *indiscriminately,* Sen.

in-do, didi, ditum, *3. v. a. to put, set,* or *place into, upon* or *over:* ignem in aram, Pl.: custodes, Tac. With *dat.:* compedes servis, Pl.: vinclo fasciae indidit cervicem, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to introduce:* novos ritus, id. 2. *to impart* or *give to:* alicui vocabulum, id.: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv.

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in-dōlentĭa, ae, *f. freedom from pain* (rare): Cic.

ind-ōles, is, *f.* [ind and OL "grow;" cf. ad-olesco] *an inborn* or *native quality:* frugum, pecudum, Liv. ‖ Esp. *natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition:* adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic.: segnis, Tac.: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv.

in-dōlesco, ŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [doleo] *to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache:* locus tactu indolescit, Cels. With *acc. to feel pain at:* tactum hominum, Just. ‖ Fig. *to feel pain* or *grief, to be grieved, troubled at:* constr. with the *acc.* and *inf.* or *quod;* poet. also with the *acc.:* quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic.: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov.: successurum Minervae indoluit, id. With *acc.:* id ipsum, indoluit Juno, id.

in-dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken in* or *tamed, untameable:* Pl.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj. not broken in, untamed, wild:* boves, Varr. ‖ Fig.: *unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce:* mulier, Pl.: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes.: indomiti et praeferoces nationes, Tac. Of things: dextra, *unconquered,* Ov.: mors, Hor.: animi cupiditates, Cic.

in-dormĭo, īvi, itum, *4. v. n. to sleep* or *fall asleep at, on,* or *over:* constr. with *dat., in,* or *abl.:* congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, be careless about:* quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic.: malis, *heedless, regardless of,* Curt.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj. unportioned, portionless:* soror, Hor. Transf.: corpora, *that have not received the usual funeral honours,* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *unadorned, poor:* artem indotatam, Cic.

indu, v. in, *ad init.*

in-dūbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable:* Quint.

indūbĭtātē, *adv. undoubtedly:* quae indubitate Lysimachi fuerint, Liv.

in-dūbĭtātus, a, um, *adj. undoubted without doubt, certain, sure:* in iis ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.: spes, Plin.

in-dūbĭto, avi, atum, *1. v. n. to doubt of* (poet.): with *dat.:* absit precando viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.

in-dūbĭus, a, um, *adj. not doubtful, certain:* innocentia plurimorum, Tac.

inducise, v. indutiae.

in-dūco, xi, ctum (induxti for induxisti, Ter.), *3. v. a. to lead, bring,* or *conduct into; to lead* or *bring in:* constr. with *in* and *acc.* or *dat.* With *in* and *acc.:* exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. With *dat.:* fossa mare urbi, Suet. *Absol.:* princeps turmas inducit Asylos, Virg. 2. Esp. *to bring forwards, exhibit, represent:* a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. 3. *to bring into* or *before a court:* inducta teste in senatu, Suet. 4. *to put on* articles of dress: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, id.: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg. 5. *to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread:* postes pice, Pl.: varias plumas, Hor.: pontem, *to throw a bridge across,* Curt.: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover,* Caes. 6. *to strike out, erase, i. e.* what is written on a wax tablet by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. 7. *to make an entry in an account book, to bring to account:* inducere in rationibus, id.: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge,* id. ‖ Fig.: *to bring into, introduce:* seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, id.: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. 2. Esp. with animum *or* in animum, *to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine:* with *inf.:* animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id.: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined,* Sall. With *subj.:* quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 3. *to bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Of conversation: *to introduce:* hic sermo inducitur, id. 4. *to lead to* or *into; to move, excite, persuade;* *to mislead, seduce:* constr. with *in* or *ad,* and *acc.:* in errorem, id.: animum ad aliquid, Ter.: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite,* Cic. With *subj.:* aliquem ut mentiatur, id. With *inf.:* consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. Hence *absol.: to delude, cajole, deceive:* hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic.

in-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [induco] *a leading* or *bringing into, introducing:* nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: horum (avenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition,* Liv. ‖ Fig.: *a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention:* animi, Cic. 2. inductio erroris, *a misleading,* id. 3.

In rhetor.: *induction*, a mode of reasoning from a series of admitted particulars to an unadmitted one: Quint.

in-ductor, ōris, *m. one who stirs up, rouses, a chastiser, scourger*: Pl.

inductus, a, um, *Part.* [induco].

in-ductus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inducement, persuasion* (rare): alicujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint.

indūcŭla, ae, *f.* [induo] *a kind of under-garment worn by females*: Pl.

in-dulgens, tis, *Part.* [indulgeo].

‖ Adj.: *indulgent, kind* or *tender, fond*. With *dat.*: obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum ferri sinit, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. With *gen.*: non ferme desunt iram indulgentes ministri, id. **2.** *addicted to*: aleae indulgens, Suet.

in-dulgenter, *adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly*: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.*: Sen.

indulgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indulgens] *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness*: freq. constr. with *in* and *acc.*: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac.: Aedui Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, Caes. **2.** Esp. *tender love or affection for one's relations*: indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. ‖ Transf. of things: coeli, *mild weather*, Plin.: fortunae, Vell.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*

‖ Neutr.: *to be kind* or *indulgent to; to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in*: constr. with the *dat.*: huic legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue, et confidebat maxime, Caes.: irae, Liv.: animo, *to give way to passion*, Ov.: ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. With *acc.* of person (poet.): te indulgebant, Ter. ‖ Act.: *to concede, allow, grant, permit, give*: with *acc.* and *dat.*: alicui usum pecuniae, Suet.: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. **2.** With *acc.* of *pron. reflect.* and *dat.*: *to give oneself up to, to comply with*: ardenti sese indulsisse tribuno, Juv. [Usu. derived from *dulcis*.]

indultus, a, um, *Part.* [indulgeo].

in-dŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [DU, "put" = da: cf. ex-uo] *to put on*, esp. of dress: Herculi tunicam, Cic.: galeam, Caes.: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. Reflect.: *to put on oneself, to dress oneself in*: with *acc.* or *abl.*: indui vestem, Ter.: indutus galea, Virg.: soccis, Cic. **2.** *to surround or cover with, to put on, assume*, etc.: dii induti specie humana, id.: pomis se induit arbos, *decks itself with*, Virg. **3.** With *pron. reflect.*: *to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in*: se in iaqueum, Pl.: se vallis, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to put on, assume*: habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie indnis, Cic.: ponit personam amici, cum induit judicis, *assumes the part of a judge*, id.: magnum animum, Tac.: mores Persarum, Curt.

indūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [induro].

‖ Adj.: *hardened*: robora indurata flammis, Stat. ‖ Fig.: praeter spem restitendo hostium timor, Liv.

in-dūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become hard, to harden*: corpus indurait usu, Ov. ‖ Fig.: miles indurescit pro Vitellio, *had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius*, Tac.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make hard, to harden*: nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to harden, steel*: indurandus est animus, Sen.: ut flexerat vultum aut induraverat, *had assumed an expression of firmness*, Tac.

indus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἰνδός, *pertaining to India, Indian*: dens, *ivory*, Cat.

indūsiārius, ii, *m.* [induo] *a maker of women's under-garments*: Pl.

indūsiātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has on an under-garment*: Pl.

industrĭa, ae, *f.* [industrius] *diligence, activity, assiduity, industry*: Massilienses naves summa industria armaverant, Caes.: ingentium industria alitur, Cic.: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet.: de *or* ex industria, *on purpose, purposely, intentionally*: ex industria, Liv.: de industria, Cic. And, ob industriam, Pl. Rarely in *plur.*: summis opibus atque industriis, id.

industrĭē, *adv. diligently, industriously*: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes.

industrĭōsē, *adv. very industriously*: Suet.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria] *very active, diligent*, or *industrious*: Sen.

industrius, a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious*: homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. *Comp.*: industrior *or* industrilor: quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Pl.

indūtiae (or **-cĭae**), arum, *f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice*: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic.: tollere, *to break off*, Liv.: agitare, *to keep*, Sall.: per indutias, *during a truce*, Liv. ‖ In gen.: *a cessation, pause, delay*: imo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [The correct orthography seems to be *indutiae*, which, like *indutilis*, is probably derived from *induo*.]

indūtus, a, um, *Part.* [induo].

indūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a putting on* (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac.

indŭviae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *clothes, garments*: Pl.

in-ēbrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make drunk, inebriate*: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. **2.** Transf.: *to saturate, fill full*: uvae vino suo inebriantur, id. ‖ Fig.: aurem, *to fill full of talk*, Juv.

in-ēdĭa, ae, *f.* [ēdo] *an abstaining from food, fasting*: vigiliis et inediā necatus, Cic.

in-ēdĭtus, a, um, *adj. not made known, unknown*: cura, Ov.

in-efficax, ācis, *adj ineffectual, inefficient*: vox inefficax verborum, *unable to produce*, Sen.: dii, id.

in-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. not choice or neat; tasteless, inelegant*: Cic.

inēlĕganter, *adv. not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly*: scribere, Cic.

in-ēluctābilis, e, *adj. from which one cannot extricate oneself*: cosnum, Stat. ‖ Fig.: *unavoidable, inevitable*: tempus Dardaniae, Virg.

in-ēmorior, tuus, 3. *v. dep. to die in* or *at*: with *dat.*: spectaculo, Hor.

in-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj. unbought, unpurchased*: dapes, Virg.

in-ēnarrābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be related* or *described, indescribable*: labor, Liv.

in-ēnarrābiliter, *adv. in an indescribable manner*: Liv.

in-ēnōdābilis, e, *adj.* [enodo] *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled*: capillus, App. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be explained, inexplicable*: res, Cic.

in-ĕo, īvi and freq. ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.*

A. Act.: *to go into, to enter*: constr. with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: with *acc.*: viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, Cic.: triumphantes victore cum exercitu urbem inierunt, Liv. *Absol.*: ut ovans iniret, *should enter with an ovation*, Tac. *Pass.*: nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. *Pass. impers.*: initur tecum, sc. domum, Pl. With *in* and *acc.*: in urbem, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to enter upon, begin* a business, office, state of life, *etc.*; *to undertake, obtain*, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: plures ineuntur gratiae, *the favour of many is gained*, id.: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. Poet.: somnum, *to fall asleep*, Virg.: munus alicujus, *to undertake*, id. **2.** *to calculate, consider, find out, contrive, make, agree upon*: cui rei ferretur auxilium vix ratio iniri poterat, Caes.: numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, *could not easily be stated*, Liv.: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, *form plans*, Caes.: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni posset, *let us find out some way*, Liv.

B. Neutr.: *to make a beginning, to begin*: ab ineunte aetate, Cic.

ineptē, *adv. improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly*: disserere, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor.

ineptĭa, ae, *f.* [ineptus] *silly behaviour, absurdity, folly*: ineptia, stultitiaque adeo, et temeritas, Pl. Most freq. ‖ Meton.: *plu.* ineptiae, *silliinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities*: omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

ineptĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet.): ineptis, Ter.: desinas ineptire, Cat.

in-eptus, a, um, *adj.* [aptus] *un-*

lessly, negligently: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. *Comp.:* nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes.

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in-dŏlentia, ae, *f. freedom from pain* (rare): Cic.

ind-ŏles, is, *f.* [ind and OL "grow;" *cf.* ad-oleco] *an inborn* or *native quality:* frugum, pecudum, Liv. ‖ Esp. *natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition:* adolescentes bona indole praediti, Cic.: segnis, Tac.: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv.

in-dŏlesco, ui, *3. v. n. incep.* [doleo] *to begin to feel pain, to smart, ache:* locus tactu indolescit, Cels. With *acc. to feel pain at:* tactum hominum, Just. ‖ Fig. *to feel pain* or *grief, to be grieved, troubled at:* constr. with the *acc.* and *inf.* or *quod:* poet. also with the *acc.:* quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic.: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia sim causa pudoris, Ov.: successurum Minervae indoluit, id. With *acc.:* id ipsum, indoluit Juno, id.

in-dŏmābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken in* or *tamed, untameable:* Pl.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj. not broken in, untamed, wild:* boves, Varr. ‖ Fig.: *unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce:* mulier, Pl.: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes.: indomiti et praeferoces nationes, Tac. Of things: dextra, *unconquered,* Ov.: mors, Hor.: animi cupiditates, Cic.

in-dormĭo, īvi, ītum, *4. v. n. to sleep* or *fall asleep at, on,* or *over:* constr. with *dat., in,* or *abl.:* congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, be careless about:* quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic.: malis, *heedless, regardless of,* Curt.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj. unportioned, portionless:* soror, Hor. Transf.: corpora, *that have not received the usual funeral honours,* Ov. ‖ Fig.: *unadorned, poor:* artem indotatam, Cic.

indu, v. in, *ad init.*

in-dūbitābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be doubted, indubitable:* Quint.

indūbitātē, *adv. undoubtedly:* quae indubitate Lysimachi fuerint, Liv.

in-dūbitātus, a, um, *adj. undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure:* in iis ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.: spes, Plin.

in-dūbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to doubt of* (poet.): with *dat.:* absistc precando viribus indubitare tuis, Virg.

in-dūbius, a, um, *adj. not doubtful, certain:* innocentia plurimorum, Tac.

inducias, v. indutiae.

in-dūco, xi, ctum (induxti for induxisti, Ter.), *3. v. a. to lead, bring,* or *conduct into; to lead* or *bring in:* constr. with *in* and *acc.* or *dat.* With *in* and *acc.:* exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. With *dat.:* fossa mare urbi, Suet. *Absol.:* princeps turmas inducit Asylos, Virg. 2. Esp. *to bring forwards, exhibit, represent:* a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. 3. *to bring into* or *before a court:* inducta teste in senatu, Suet. 4. *to put on* articles of dress: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, id.: tunicaque inducitur artus, Virg. 5. *to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread:* postes pice, Pl.: varias plumas, Hor.: pontem, *to throw a bridge across,* Curt.: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover,* Caes. 6. *to strike out, erase, i. e.* what is written on a wax tablet by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. 7. *to make an entry in an account book, to bring to account:* inducere in rationibus, id.: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge,* id. ‖ Fig.: *to bring into, introduce:* seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, id.: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. 2. Esp. with animum *or* in animum, *to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine:* with *inf.:* animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id.: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined,* Sall. With *subj.:* quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 3. *to bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Of conversation: *to introduce:* hic sermo inducitur, id. 4. *to lead to* or *into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce:* constr. with *in* or *ad,* and *acc.:* in errorem, id.: animum ad aliquid, Ter.: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite,* Cic. With *subj.:* aliquem ut mentiatur, id. With *inf.:* consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. Hence *absol.: to delude, cajole, deceive:* hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic.

in-ductio, ōnis, *f.* [induco] *a leading* or *bringing into, introducing:* nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic.: horum (juvenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition,* Liv. ‖ Fig.: *a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention:* animi, Cic. 2. inductio erroris, *a misleading,* id. 3.

In rhetor.: *induction*, a mode of reasoning from a series of admitted particulars to an unadmitted one: Quint.

in-ductor, ōris, *m. one who stirs up, rouses, a chastiser, scourger*: Pl.

inductus, a, um, *Part.* [induco].

in-ductus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inducement, persuasion* (rare): allcujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint.

indūcŭla, ae, *f.* [induo] *a kind of under-garment worn by females*: Pl.

in-dulgens, tis, *Part.* [indulgeo].

‖ Adj.: *indulgent, kind or tender, fond.* With *dat.*: obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum ferri sinit, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. With *gen.*: non ferme desunt irarum indulgentes ministri, id. 2. *addicted to*: aleae indulgens, Suet.

in-dulgenter, *adv. indulgently, kindly, tenderly*: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.*: Sen.

indulgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indulgens] *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness*: freq. constr. with *in* and *acc.*: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac.: Aeduï Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, Caes. 2. Esp. *tender love or affection for one's relations*: indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. ‖ Transf. of things: coeli, *mild weather*, Plin.: fortunae, Vell.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.*

I. Neutr.: *to be kind* or *indulgent to; to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in*: constr. with the *dat.*: huic legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue, et confidebat maxime, Caes.: irae, Liv.: animo, *to give way to passion*, Ov.: ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. With *acc.* of person (poet.): te indulgebant, Ter. ‖ Act.: *to concede, allow, grant, permit, give*: with *acc.* and *dat.*: alicui usum pecuniae, Suet.: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. 2. With *acc.* of *pron. reflect.* and *dat.*: *to give oneself up to, to comply with*: ardenti sese indulsisse tribuno, Juv. [Usu. derived from *dulcis*.]

indultus, a, um, *Part.* [indulgeo].

in-dŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [DU, "put" = da: cf. ex-uo] *to put on*, esp. of dress: Herculi tunicam, Cic.: galeam, Caes.: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. Reflect.: *to put on oneself, to dress oneself in*: with *acc.* or *abl.*: indui vestem, Ter.: indutus galea, Virg.: soccis, Cic. 2. *to surround* or *cover with, to put on, assume, etc.*: dii induti specie humana, id.: pomis se indulit arbos, *decks itself with*, Virg. 3. With *pron. reflect.*: *to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in*: se in iaqueum, Pl.: se vallis, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *to put on, assume*: habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic.: ponit personam amici, cum induit judicis, *assumes the part of a judge*, id.: magnum animum, Tac.: mores Persarum, Curt.

indūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [induro].

‖ Adj.: *hardened*: robora indurata flammis, Stat. ‖ Fig.: praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv.

in-dūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become hard, to harden*: corpus indurüit usu, Ov. ‖ Fig.: miles indurueratpro Vitellio, *had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius*, Tac.

in-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make hard, to harden*: nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to harden, steel*: indurandus est animus, Sen.: ut flexerat vultum aut induraverat, *had assumed an expression of firmness*, Tac.

indus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἰνδός, *pertaining to India, Indian*: dens, *ivory*, Cat.

indūsiārius, ii, *m.* [induo] *a maker of women's under-garments*: Pl.

indūsiātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has on an under-garment*: Pl.

industrĭa, ae, *f.* [industrius] *diligence, activity, assiduity, industry*: Massilienses naves summa industria armaverant, Caes.: ingenium industria alitur, Cic.: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet.: de or ex industria, *on purpose, purposely, intentionally*: ex industria, Liv.: de industria, Cic. And, ob industriam, Pl. Rarely in *plur.*: summis opibus atque industriis, id.

industrĭē, *adv. diligently, industriously*: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes.

industrĭōsē, *adv. very industriously*: Suet.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria] *very active, diligent*, or *industrious*: Sen.

industrĭus, a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious*: homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. *Comp.*: industrior *or* industriior: quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Pl.

indūtĭae (or **-cĭae**), arum, *f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice*: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic.: tollere, *to break off*, Liv.: agitare, *to keep*, Sall.: per indutias, *during a truce*, Liv. ‖ In gen.: *a cessation, pause, delay*: imo indutiae paramper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. [The correct orthography seems to be *indutiae*, which, like *indutilis*, is probably derived from *induo*.]

indūtus, a, um, *Part.* [induo].

indūtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a putting on* (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac.

indūviae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *clothes, garments*: Pl.

in-ēbrĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make drunk, inebriate*: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 2. Transf.: *to saturate, fill full*: uvae vino suo inebriantur, id. ‖ Fig.: aurem, *to fill full of talk*, Juv.

in-ēdĭa, ae, *f.* [ēdo] *an abstaining from food, fasting*: vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic.

in-ēdĭtus, a, um, *adj. not made known, unknown*: cura, Ov.

In-efficax, ācis, *adj ineffectual, inefficient*: vox inefficax verborum, *unable to produce*, Sen.: dii, id.

In-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj. not choice* or *neat; tasteless, inelegant*: Cic.

Inēlĕganter, *adv. not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly*: scribere, Cic.

In-ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj. from which one cannot extricate oneself*: coenum, Stat. ‖ Fig.: *unavoidable, inevitable*: tempus Dardaniae, Virg.

In-ēmōrior, tuus, 3. *v. dep. to die in* or *at*: with *dat.*: spectaculo, Hor.

In-ēmptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj. unbought, unpurchased*: dapes, Virg.

In-ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be related* or *described, indescribable*: labor, Liv.

In-ēnarrābĭliter, *adv. in an indescribable manner*: Liv.

In-ēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enodo] *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled*: capillus, App. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be explained, inexplicable*: res, Cic.

In-ĕo, ivi and freq. ĭi, itum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.*

A. Act.: *to go into, to enter*: constr. with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: with *acc.*: viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, Cic.: triumphantes victore cum exercitu urbem inierunt, Liv. *Absol.*: ut ovans iniret, *should enter with an ovation*, Tac. *Pass.*: nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. *Pass. impers.*: inibitur tecum, sc. domum, Pl. With *in* and *acc.*: in urbem, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to enter upon, begin* a business, office, state of life, *etc.*; *to undertake, obtain*, etc.: magistratum, Cic.: plures ineuntur gratiae, *the favour of many is gained*, id.: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. Poet.: somnum, *to fall asleep*, Virg.: munus alicujus, *to undertake*, id. 2. *to calculate, consider, find out, contrive, make, agree upon*: cui rei ferretur auxilium vix ratio iniri poterat, Caes.: numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, *could not easily be stated*, Liv.: de summis rebus consilia ineunt, *form plans*, Caes.: ineamus viam aliquam, qua uti utris imperent, decerni posset, *let us find out some way*, Liv. B. Neutr.: *to make a beginning, to begin*: ab ineunte aetate, Cic.

Ineptē, *adv. improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, inepily*: disserere, Cic.: nil molitur inepte, Hor.

Ineptĭa, ae, *f.* [ineptus] *silly behaviour, absurdity, folly*: ineptiis, stultitiisque adeo, et temeritas, Pl. Most freq. ‖ Meton.: *plu.* ineptiae, *silliinesses, foolerics, trifles, absurdities*: omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, Cic.: sententiarum, Suet.

ineptĭo, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *to talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet.): ineptis, Ter.: desinas ineptire, Cat.

In-eptus, a, um, *adj.* [aptus] *un-*

unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact: ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor.: inepta, quid rides? Ter.: risu inepto res ineptior nulla est, Cat.: nihil insolens aut inoptum, Cic.

In-equĭtābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be ridden in, unfit for riding in*: campi, Curt.

In-equĭto, 1. *v. n. to ride in* or *over*: with the *dat.*: Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor.

In-ermis, e, and (very rarely) **in-ermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless*: inermes armati judicarentur, Cic.: milites, Caes.

2. Transf.: inermis ager ac nudus praesidiis, Liv. ‖ Fig.: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, Cic. ‖ *inermus*: cum paucis inermis (*al.* inermibus), id.

In-errans, tis, *adj. not wandering, immoveable, fixed*: stellae, Cic.

In-erro, 1. *v. n. to wander* or *ramble about in*: montibus, Plin. 2. Fig.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *swam before the eyes*, id.

In-ers, ertis, *adj.* [ars] *without skill, unskilful*: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert*: lingua factiosi, inertes opera, Pl.: senectus, Cic. 2. Of things: inertissimum otium, id.: aquae, *stagnant waters*, Ov.: glebae, *uncultivated, that bear nothing*, Virg.: terra, *motionless, immoveable*, Hor.: iners censoria nota, *inflicted on those who refused to perform military service*, Liv. (ii) Of food: *without flavour, insipid*: caro, Hor. (iii) Poet. in an act. sense: *rendering idle* or *inactive*: frigus, Ov.

Inertia, ae, *f.* [iners] *want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance* (rare): animi spectantur, quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertia, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *inactivity, idleness, laziness*: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, id.: laboris, *aversion to labour*, id.

In-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj. uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward*: non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed ii indocti, Cic.: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse*, Quint.

In-esco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to allure with bait, to entice*: sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 2. Fig.: *to entice, deceive*: specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv.

In-vectus, a, um, *adj. borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): Virg.

In-vītābilis, e, *adj. unavoidable, inevitable*: crimen, Tac.

In-exĭtus, a, um, *adj. unmoved, quiet, calm*: Ausonia, Virg.

In-excūsābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be excused, inexcusable*: ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis absies, Hor.: tempus, Ov.

In-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj. untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful*: rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic.: eloquentia, Tac.

In-exhaustus, a, um, *adj. unexhausted*: metalla, Virg.: pubertas, *not enfeebled*, Tac.

In-exōrābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable*: constr. with *in, adversus*, or the *dat.*: qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic.: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv.: delictis, Tac. Of things: res, Liv.: odium, Ov.

Inexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

In-experrectus, a, um, *adj. unawakened*: Ov.

In-expertus, a, um, *adj.* I. Act. *that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to*. With *gen.*: lasciviae, Tac. With *dat.*: exercitus bonis inexpertus, Liv. With *ad*: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Tac. *Absol.*: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. ‖ Pass. *untried, unproved*: legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac.

In-explābilis, e, *adj.* [expio] *that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable*: religio, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate*: bellum, Liv.: invidia, Suet.

In-explēbilis, e, *adj.* [expleo] *that cannot be filled, insatiable*: stomachus, Sen. ‖ Fig.: cupiditas, Cic.: vir inexplebilis virtutis, Liv.

In-explētus, a, um, *adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.): alvus, Stat.

2. Fig.: lumen, Ov.

In-explĭcābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be unfolded* or *loosened, inextricable, intricate*: vinculum, Curt. 2. Transf.: continuis imbribus viae, *impassable*, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable*, etc.: bellum, *endless*, Tac.: error viarum, Plin. 2. *inexplicable*: haec quidem inexplicabilia esse dicitis, Cic.: facilitas, *that leads to no result*, Liv.: multitudo, *innumerable*, Plin.

In-explōrāto, *abl. without examination*: Liv.

In-explōrātus, a, um, *adj. unexplored, unknown*: vada, Liv.

In-expugnābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable*: arx, Liv. ‖ Fig.: homo, *unconquerable, firm*, Cic.: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out*, Ov.

In-expectātus (inexp.), a, um, *adj. unexpected*: in armis hostis adest, Ov. Of things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! Cic.

In-exstinctus (in-ext.), a, um, *adj. unextinguished, unextinguishable*: ignis, Ov. ‖ Fig.: fames, *unappeasable*, id.: nomen, *imperishable*, id.

In-exsŭpērābilis (inexup.), e, *adj. that cannot be crossed* or *passed over, insurmountable*: Alpes, Liv. ‖ Fig.: vis fati, *unconquerable, invincible*, id.

In-extrĭcābilis, e, *adj.* [extrico] *that cannot be disengaged* or *disentangled, inextricable*: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg.

in-fabrē, *adv. in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely*: vasa non infabre facta, Liv.: sculptum, Hor.

in-fabrĭcātus, a, um, *adj. unwrought, unfashioned*: robora, Virg.

in-făcētē (infiscete), *adv. coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly*: Vell. *Sup.*: Plin.

in-făcētiae, arum, *f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns*: Cat.

in-făcētus (infic.), a, um, *adj. coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid*: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Of things: non infacetum mendacium, id.

in-făcundus, a, um, *adj. ineloquent*: Liv. *Comp.*: id.

infāmia, ae, *f.* [infamis] *ill fame, ill report; bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy*: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes.: illa indicia senatoris operta dedecore et infamia, Cic.: sarcire, *to repair*, Caes.: trahere aliquid sd infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing*, Tac. *Plur.*: si ad pauperiatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. 2. Meton. *that which brings into bad repute*: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [fama] *of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous*: homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic.: turpis adolescentia, vita infamis, id.: annus, Liv.: scopuli, Hor.

in-fāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infamis] *to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, defame*: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to blame, accuse, charge*: with *gen.*: infamandae rei causa, Liv.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj. unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable*: res crudelis, infanda, Cic.: epulae, *of human flesh*, Liv.: dolor, Virg. *Neutr. adverb.*: navibus (infandum!) amissis, id.

in-fans, ntis, *adj.* [FA stem of for] *that cannot speak, speechless, mute*: infantes pueri, Cic.: pectora exsorbet avidis infantia linguis, *of infants*, Ov. Of young animals: infantes pulli, Plin. Of things, *young, new, fresh*: statua, Hor. Hence, Subst. *a little child, an infant*: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Of a child unborn: infantem in utero matris clamasse, Liv. ‖ Fig. *childish, silly*: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. 2. *without eloquence* or *rhetorical talent*: infans homo, id. Of things: infans pudor, Hor. (Hence It. *fante*: Sp. *infante*; also It. *fanciullo*.)

infantĭa, ae, *f.* [infans] *inability to speak*: linguae, Lucr. ‖ Meton. *infancy, early childhood*: quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint.: ab infantia, *from infancy*, Tac. 2. *infants, children*: surculi corculi, infantiae adsi-

ligati, tutelam habere creduntur, Plin.

|||. Fig. *want of eloquence*: infantia ejus qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, Cic.

infantilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to infants or little children*: blanditmenta, Just.

in-farcio (infercio), si, sum, *and* tum, 4. *v. a. to stuff into*: Col. Fig.: inferciens verba, Cic.

infarsus and **infersus**, a, um, *Part.* [infarcio].

in-fătŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fatuor] *to make a fool of, to infatuate*: Cic.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj. unlucky, unfortunate*: infaustas exurite puppes, Virg.: dies, Tac.

infector, ōris, m. [inficio] *a dyer*: Cic.

in-fectus, a, um, *adj.* [factus] *not made* or *done, unwrought, unmade, unperformed, unfinished*: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Pl.: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone*, Liv.: infecta pace, *without having concluded a peace*, Ter.: re infecta abire, *without accomplishing the matter*, Liv.: argentum, *uncoined*, id.: infecta dona facere, *to revoke*, Pl. 2. *not feasible, impossible*: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall.

infectus, a, um, *Part.* [inficio].

in-fēcunditas, ātis, *f. unfruitfulness*: terrarum, Tac.

in-fēcundus, a, um, *adj. unfruitful* (rare): ager arbore infecundus, Sall.

in-fēlicitas, ātis, *f ill luck, misfortune* (rare): Ter. ||. *poverty*: Quint.

in-fēliciter, *adv. unhappily, unfortunately*: fit mihi obviam infeliciter, Ter.: tentata res, Liv.

infēlico, 1. *v. a.* [infelix] *to render unhappy*: dii me et te infelicent, Pl.

in-fēlix, icis, *adj. unfruitful, not fertile*: tellus frugibus infelix, Virg.

||. Transf.: *unfortunate, unhappy, miserable*: crux infelici et aerumnoso comparabatur, Cic. With *gen.*: infelix animi, Virg. |||. Act.: *causing misfortune or calamity, unlucky, calamitous*: reipublicae infelix, Cic.: arbori infelici suspendito, *i. e. on the gallows*, id.

infensē, *adv. hostilely, bitterly*: Cic.: Tac.

infenso, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [infensus].

|. Act. *to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy*: bello Armeniam, Tac. ||. Neutr. *to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed*: quasi infensantibus Dîis, id.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [FEND, root of de-fendo, of-fendo, etc.] *hostile, inimical, enraged*: infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. With *dat.*: Drances infensus Turno, Virg.

infercio, v. infarcio.

inferi, orum, v. inferus.

inferiae, arum, *f. plur.* [inferi] *sacrifices in honour of the dead*: alicui inferias afferre, Cic.: inferias alicui facere, Tac.

inferior, v. inferus, II.

inferius, *adv.* v. infra.

infernē, *adv. below, beneath*: *opp.* superne: Lucr.

infernus, a, um, *adj.* [strengthened form of inferus] *lower, that which lies beneath*: stagna, Liv.: mare, *the Tuscan sea*, Lucan. ||. Esp. *underground, belonging to the lower regions, infernal*: superi infernique Dii, Liv.: rex, *Pluto*, Virg.: Juno, *Proserpine*, id.: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, *to raise the dead by magical incantations*, Tac.

2. Subst.: (1) inferni, orum, m. *plu. the shades below*: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. (ii) inferna, orum, n. *plu. the infernal regions*: Tac. (Hence Fr. *enfer*.)

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, *irr. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, put*, or *throw into, to, in, upon* or *against*: constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.* or with *dat.*: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati, *to set fire to*, Cic.: aliquid in ignem, Caes.: semina arvis, Tac.: scalas ad moenia, *to set against the walls*, Liv.

2. Esp. *to bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter*: ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat, Cic. 3. *to furnish, pay* (a tribute or tax): vicesimam, Plin. 4. *to give in an account*; also, *to enter* or *charge in an account*: sumptum civibus Cic. 5. In milit. lang. with various substantives: conversa signa in hostes inferre, *to face about and charge*, Caes.: pedem, *to advance, attack*, Liv. 6. inferre pedem means also simply, *to enter, set foot in*: pedem cum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic.: qua juvenis gressus inferret, Virg. 7. With *pron. reflect.* or reflect. *to betake oneself to, repair to, rush* or *throw oneself into*: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv.: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, *obtruded himself, came unbidden*, Cic.: in urbem inferri, *to rush into*, Liv. ||. Fig: *to bring upon, to introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict*: populo R. bellum inferre, *to make war upon, to wage war against*, Caes.: bellum Italiae, Cic.: bellum contra patriam, id.: arma, *to begin a war, commence hostilities*, Liv.: alicui injuriam, Caes.: vim vitae suae, *to lay violent hands upon oneself*, Vell. 2. Esp. *to conclude, infer, draw an inference*: Cic.

infersus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

infertus, a, um, *Part.* [infercio].

infĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [on the etym. v. infra] *below, underneath, lower*; opp. to superus. |. *Posit.*: limen superum inferumque salve, Pl.: loca, *the lower parts*, Cic.: mare inferum, *the Lower*, i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (*opp.* to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea): Plin.: Cic. 2. Esp. *underground, belonging to the lower world*: Di Deaeque superi atque inferi, Pl.: Subst.: inferi, orum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead*: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic.: si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, *were to rise from the dead*. Liv. ||. *Comp.* **inferior**, -ius, *lower* in situation or place: spatium, Caes.: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (*opp.* to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. 2. Of time: *subsequent, later, latter*: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, *lived later, were younger*, id.

3. *inferior* in quality, rank, or number. With *abl.*: inferiores animo, Caes.: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. With *in* and *abl.*: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, id. *Absol.*: inferiores extollere, id.: non inferiora secutus, *nought inferior*, Virg. |||. *Sup.* **infĭmus**, *lowest, last*: ab infimis radicibus montis, Caes.: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic.: sub infimo colle, *at the foot*, Caes. *Neutr. absol.*: collis erat leniter ab infimo accli vis, *from the bottom*, id. 2. Fig.: *lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infima fraxpopuli, Cic.

in-fervesco, fērbŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow hot, be heated, to boil*: hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor.

infestē, *adv. hostilely, violently, outrageously*: quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: Cic.

infesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [infestus] *to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest*: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. ||. In gen. *to attack, destroy, injure, impair*: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin.

in-festus, a, um, *adj.* [old partic. of infero] *carried against, presented at* (of weapons): infestis signis impetum facere, Caes.: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. Hence, 2. *hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous*: irrupit in Gallium, quam sibi armis animisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic.: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall.: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. ||. Meton. *made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe*: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic.: civitas, Liv.: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall.: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe*, Liv.: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure*, Cic. *Comp.*: infestior senectus, Liv. *Sup.*: infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic.

infĭcĕte and **infĭcētus**, v. infac.

infĭciae, v. infitiae.

in-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to mix with*: pocula veneno, Just: hoc amnem inficit, Virg. 2. *to put* or *dip into; to stain, dye, colour, tinge*: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes.: diem, *to discolour, darken*, Ov. 3. *to taint, infect, spoil*: pabula tabo, Virg ||. Fig.: *to instruct in, imbue with*: jam inficiebat (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, comiderset, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. 2. *to spoil, corrupt*: cupiditatibus principum et vitiis inficiebat tota civitas, id.

infĭcior, v. infitior.

in-fidēlis, e, *adj. unfaithful, faithless:* si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic.: Bellovaci, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes.

in-fidēlĭtas, ātis, *f. unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity:* Cic.: Caes.

in-fidus, a, um, *adj. not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic.: societas regni, Liv.: pax, id.

in-figo, xi, xum, *3. v. a. to fix, thrust, drive* or *fasten in:* gladium hosti in pectus, Cic.: ferreis hamis infixis, Caes.: infigitur sagitta arbore, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Virg. ‖ *Fig.: to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. in *part. perf.*): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, *was thoroughly resolved*, Tac.

infīmātis, is, *adj.* [infimus] *one of the lowest* (in rank, *etc.*), opp. to summas: ego infimatis infimus, Pl.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus, *no.* III.

in-findo, fĭdi, fissum, *3. v. a. to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg.: sulcos mari, *to plough the waves, navigate*, id.

infīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [finis] *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* locorum, Cic.

infīnĭtē, *adv. without bounds, without end, infinitely:* Cic.

infīnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [infinitus] *boundlessness, infinity:* Cic.

in-fīnītus, a, um, *adj. not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited:* spatium, Lucr.: imperium, Cic. ‖ *Transf.: without end, endless, countless, infinite:* altitudo, id.: spes, id. *Subst.:* infinītum, i, n. *an infinitude, an endless quantity* or *number:* infinitum auri, Eutr. Adverbially: ad or in infinitum, *to infinity, without end:* haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin.: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 2. *undefined, indefinite:* infinitior distributio, *where no person or time is mentioned* or *implied*, Cic.

infirmātio, ōnis, *f.* [infirmo] *a weakening, invalidating:* infirmatio rerum judicatarum, Cic. ‖ *Transf. a refuting, disproving:* id.

infirmē, *adv. not strongly, weakly, faintly:* infirme animatus, Cic. 2. *weak-mindedly, superstitiously:* tonitrus et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet.

in-firmĭtas, ātis, *f. want of strength, weakness, feebleness:* puerorum, Cic. 2. *Meton.: infirmity, indisposition, sickness:* suspiciosem infirmitatis dare, Suet. (ii) *the weaker sex, women:* Liv. ‖ *Fig.:* animi, *want of spirit, imbecility*, Cic. 2. Esp. *fickleness, inconstancy:* infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, Caes.

infirmo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [infirmus] *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble:* legiones, Tac. ‖ *Fig. to weaken, diminish:* fidem testis, Cic. 2. *to invalidate, disprove, refute:* res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, id. 3. *to annul, make void:* legem, Liv.

in-firmus, a, um, *adj. not strong, weak, feeble:* prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmus, Cic.: valetudo, id.: pecus infirmum, *i. e.* sheep, Ov. 2. *not powerful, possessed of little ability* or *strength:* civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. Of things: classis inops et infirma, Cic. ‖ *Fig.: weak* in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded:* tennis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes.: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. Of things: *of no weight* or *consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive:* omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic.

in-fit, *v. defect. he* (or *she*) *begins:* infit ibi postulare, Pl.: ita farier, Virg. ‖ Esp. *he* (or *she*) *begins to speak:* ibi infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv.

in-fĭtiae (also inficiae), arum, *f. plu.* [fateor] *denial:* only in the *acc.* with ire: infitias ire, *to deny:* ille infitias ibit, Ter.: neque nego, neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv.

in-fĭtiālis, e, *adj.* (infic.) [infitiae] *negative, consisting in denial:* Cic.

infĭtiātio, ōnis, *f.* (infic.) [infitior] *a denying:* causam infitiatione defendere, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a denying* or *disowning of a debt:* Sen.

infĭtiātor, ōris, *m.* (infic.) [id.] *a denier*, esp. *one who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit:* ille infitiator, Cic. · lentus, *a bad debtor*, id.

infĭtior (infic.), atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [infitiae] *to deny, disown:* quum id posset infitiari, repente confessus est, Cic. *Gerundive* in pass. sign.: progenies haud infitianda parenti, Ov. ‖ *to deny anything promised* or *received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement*, etc.: quid si infitiatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic.: vitia, *not to be responsible for the defects of an article sold, not to warrant*, id.

infixus, a, um, *Part.* [infigo].

inflammātio, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo] *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration:* quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione aliquid corripere, Flor. 2. *Transf.* of the body, *an inflammation:* oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. ‖ *Fig. a kindling, inflaming:* animorum (poëtarum), Cic.

in-flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to set on fire, light up, kindle:* taedas ignibus, Cic.: tecta, Liv. 2. *Transf.* of the body: *to inflame:* laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Plin. ‖ *Fig. to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite:* contionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, Cic.: aliquem amore, Virg. In the *part. perf.: inflamed, kindled, excited:* a puerilia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic.

inflātius, *comp. adv. too pompously:* aliquid latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. 2. *with exaggeration:* inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, id.

inflātio, ōnis, *f.* [inflo] *a blowing* or *swelling up* of boiling water: Vitr. Of the body, *a swelling* or *puffing up, inflation, flatulence:* habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence*, Cic. ‖ *an inflammation*, i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet.

inflātus, a, um, *Part.* [inflo]. ‖ *Adj. swollen, puffed up, inflated:* serpens inflato collo, Cic.: inflati amnes, Liv. 2. *puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud:* quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non contineabantur, Cic. *Comp.:* juvenis inflatior Liv. 3. Of style: *inflated, turgid:* Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint.

inflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a blowing into, a blast:* eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. ‖ *Fig. a breathing into, inspiration:* divinus, id.

in-flecto, exi, exum, *3. v. a. to bend, bow, curve:* quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes.: bacillum, Cic. 2. Esp. *to change, alter by bending* or *turning:* inflectere vestigium sui cursus, id. 3. inflectere vocem, *to modulate:* voces cantu, Prop. ‖ *Fig. to change, alter, lessen:* jus civile gratia, Cic. 2. *to touch, move:* solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg.

in-flētus, a, um, *adj. unwept, unlamented* (poet.): Virg.

in-flexĭbilis, e, *adj. that cannot be bent, inflexible:* dolor (cervicum), Plin. Fig.: judicium, *unchangeable*, Sen.

in-flexio, ōnis, *f. a bending, swaying:* laterum, Cic.

inflexus, a, um, *Part.* [inflecto].

inflexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, curving, inflecting:* vicorum, Juv.

inflictus, a, um, *Part.* [infligo].

in-fligo, ixi, ictum, *3. v. a. to strike on* or *against:* alicui securim, Cic.: puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against*, Virg. Fig.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, *is turned against himself*, Cic. ‖ *Transf. to inflict a wound*, etc.: mortiferam plagam infligere, id. 2. In gen. *to inflict, impose upon:* infligere alicui turpitudinem, id.

in-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to blow into* or *upon, blow out, inflate:* tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Virg.: merito quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, *should in a rage puff up both his cheeks*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to play upon a wind instrument:* calamos leves, Virg.: si tibias inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. *Absol.: to blow:* sonum, id. And of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, *filled his cheeks a little too much*, id. ‖ *Fig. to puff up, inflate:* regis spem, Liv.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor.

in-fluo, xi, xum, *3. v. n. to flow* or *run into:* Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic.: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. With adv. of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, id.

‖. Transf. of things not fluid, *to flow, stream, rush,* or *press into*: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Fig.: in universorum animos, *steal into, insinuate oneself into,* id.

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to dig in, to bury in the earth,* inter: squalentes conchas, Virg.: taleas in terram, Caes.

in-fœcundus, v. infecundus.

in-formātĭo, ōnis, *f. a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft*: sedium sacrarum informationes, Vitr. ‖. Fig.: *an idea, conception*: dei, Cic.

informis, e, *adj.* [forma] *that has no form* or *not a proper form, unformed, shapeless*: alveus, Liv.: caro, Plin. ‖. Transf.: *unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid*: cadaver, Virg.: hiemes, Hor.: exitus, Tac.

in-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to give form to, to shape, form, mould, fashion*: clipeum, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *to mould* or *train the mind*: artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. 2. *to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate*: dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, id.: in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe,* id.

infŏro, 1. v. a. [forum] *to accuse in a court of justice*: Pl.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj. unfortunate*: o infortunatum senem, Ter.: nihil me infortunatius, Cic.

infortūnĭum, i, *n.* [fortuna] *misfortune, punishment*: ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off,* Ter.: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, Liv.

infossus, a, um, *Part.* [infodio].

infrā [infer, infera, *sc.* parte], *adv.* and *prep.* ‖. Adv.: *on the under side, below, underneath*: infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic.: infra scripsi, *have written below,* id. *Comp.* inferius: *lower, farther down*: altius egressus coelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. 2. Fig.: *below, beneath,* in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. ‖. Prep. with *acc.*: *below, under*: ad mare infra oppidum exspectabat, Cic. Of time: *later than*: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, id. Of size: *smaller than*: uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. 2. Fig.: *below, beneath,* in rank or esteem: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. [*Inf-ra, inf-erus, inf-erior, inf-imus, inf-ernus,* may be compared with *sup-ra, sup-erus, sup-erior, summus* (= *sub-imus*), *sup-ernus*; and as the latter words come from *sub,* the former come from a root INF, which is probably a lengthened form of *in,* just as in Gr. ἔνερθε, ἐνδοῦ come from ἐν.]

in-fractĭo, ōnis, *f. a breaking to pieces*: hence, Fig.: *a weakening*: animi, *despondency,* Cic.

infractus, a, um, *Part.* [infringo]. ‖. Adj.: *broken, bent*: Plin. 2. Fig.: *broken, exhausted, weakened*: infractos animos gerere, Liv.: infractae ad proelium vires, Virg.: veritas, *falsified,* Tac. 3. Esp. of speech: *broken off*: infracta et amputata loqui, *broken, unconnected,* Cic.

infraeno, v. infreno.

in-frăgĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be broken*: adamas, Plin. ‖. Fig.: *that cannot be weakened, strong*: vox, Ov.

in-frĕmo, ui, 3. v. n. *to make* or *utter a noise* (poet.): *to growl, bellow*: infremuitque ferox (aper), Virg.

in-frēnātus (infraen.), a, um, *adj. without a bridle*: equites, *on unbridled horses,* Liv.

infrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [infreno].

in-frendĕo, 2. and **infrendo**, 3. v. n. *to gnash* the teeth: dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg.

in-frendo, v. infrendeo.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus**, a, um (infraen.), *adj.* [frenum] *without a bridle, unbridled*: infrenis equus, Virg.

in-frēno (infraen.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle*: equos, Liv.: currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot,* Virg. ‖. Fig.: *to curb, restrain*: sic fulsse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frequens, tis, *adj.* Of persons: *that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, unfrequent, not numerous*: sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic.: parcos deorum cultor et infrequens, *unfrequent,* Hor.: quum Appius senatum infrequentem coëgisset, *not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree,* Cic. ‖. Of things: *that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual*: usus, Gell.: infrequentissima urbis, *the parts least inhabited,* Liv.: causa, *which is attended by few hearers,* Cic. 2. *not filled with, not well provided with.* With *abl.*: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv.

in-frequentĭa, ae, *f. a small number, thinness, scantiness*: summa infrequentia senatus, Cic.: prodita infrequentia (*sc.* legionum), *the fewness of his troops,* Tac. ‖. *solitariness, loneliness*: locorum, id.

in-frĭco, cŭi, ctum, *and* catum, 1. v. a. *to rub in*: aliquid alicui rei, Col.

infrictus, *Part.* [infrico].

in-frĭngo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] *to break off, to break, bruise, crack*: ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto liliaque infringat, Ov.: latus liminibus, *to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold,* Hor.: infractus remus, *appearing broken,* from refraction of the rays of light, Cic. 2. Transf.: *to strike one thing against another*: alicui colaphum, *to give one a box on the ear,* Ter. ‖. Fig.: *to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage*: ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes.: florem dignitatis, Cic.: animos hostium, Liv.: infringitur ille quasi verborum sanbitus, Cic.

in-frons, ondis, *adj. without foliage, treeless*: Ov.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj. unfruitful*: vites, Col. ‖. Fig.: *fruitless, useless*: militia, Tac.

in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj. painted.* Fig.: Cic.

infŭla, ae, *f. a band, bandage*: in infulis tantam rem depingere, Cic. 2. Esp. *a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes*; *a priest's fillet*: sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, id. Meton.: of the *victim's fillet*: stans hostia ad aram lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta, Virg. *Of the fillet worn by a suppliant*: Caes. 3. Transf.: *an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour*: his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic.

in-fulcio, si, tum, 4. v. a. *to cram in*: alicui cibum, Suet. ‖. Transf. *to put in, foist in*: verbum omnibus locis, Sen.

infŭlātus, a, um [infula] *adorned with the* infula: Suet.

infŭmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour in, into,* or *upon*: in vas, Cic.: animas fermatae terrae, Ov. 2. With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.: *to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before*: alicui venenum, Cic.: alicui poculum, Hor. 3. *to pour out, discharge, spread, diffuse,* etc.: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt.: nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov.: sole infuso (terris), Virg. 4. *to mix,* or *mingle with*: quum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart*: orationem in aures alicujus, id.: totamque infusa per artus mens agitat molem, Virg.

in-fusco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make dark* or *dusky, to darken, obscure*: vellera, Virg. 2. Transf. *to delute, lower,* etc.: vinum, Pl. ‖. Fig.: *to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish*: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic.: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, id.

infūsus, a, um, *Part.* [infundo].

in-gĕmino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to redouble, repeat, reiterate*: ‖. Act.: nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, Virg.: me miserum ingeminat, Ov. ‖. Neutr.: *to increase*: ingeminant austri, Virg.

in-gĕmisco, 3. v. a. and n. *to groan* or *sigh over* a thing: ‖. Act.: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum? Cic. ‖. Neutr.: with *dat.*: ulli malo, id.: ad aliquid, Suet.

in-gĕmo, ŭi, 3. v. a. and n. *to groan* or *sigh over; to mourn over, lament, bewail*: ‖. Act.: alicujus interitum. ‖. Neutr.: with *dat.*: exsilio alicujus, Ov.: ingemens laboribus, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: ingemuit solum, Ov.

in-gĕnĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to im-*

plant, ingenerate: natura ingeneravit amorem in eos, Cic.: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, *are not innate*, id. ‖ Transf.: *to generate, create:* animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id.

ingĕnĭātus (ingĕnĭātus), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium] *naturally constituted, disposed* or *apt by nature:* lepide ingeniatus, Pl.

ingĕnĭōsē, *adv. acutely, wittily, ingeniously:* Cic. *Comp.:* Plin. *Sup.:* homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell.

ingĕnĭōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium]. ‖ Of things: *possessed of natural qualities* or *dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for:* vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov.: ad segetes ager, id. ‖ Of persons and mental qualities: *of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents* or *abilities, clever, ingenious:* Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic.: homo ingeniosissimus, id.: ad aliquid, Ov.: res est ingeniosa dare, *giving requires good sense*, id.

ingĕnĭtus, *Part.* [ingigno] *inborn:* vitia ingenita, Suet.

in-gĕnium, i, *n.* [GEN root of gigno] *innate* or *natural quality, nature:* ‖ Of things: arvorum, Virg.: campi suopte ingenio humentes, Tac. ‖ Of persons: *natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination:* ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad libidinem, Ter.: inverecundum animi ingenium, Cic.: redire ad ingenium, *to return to one's natural bent*, Ter.: ingenium ingenii, *peculiarity of disposition*, Pl. 2. Of the intellect: *natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius:* docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic.: ingenii vis, id.: ingeni vena, Hor.: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness*, Cic. 3. Meton.: *a genius*, i. e. *a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person:* ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. (ii) Of things: *an invention, a clever thought:* exquisita ingenia cosmarum, Plin.: Tac. (Hence It. *ingegno*; Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

in-gĕro, ĕre, ĭtum, *v. a.* [old form for ingigno] *to implant by birth:* Lucr.

ingens, tis, *adj.* [in "not" and root GEN, hence] *monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous:* magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? *Gn.* Ingentes, Ter.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit: semper suget assentator, Cic.: sequor, Hor.: clamor, Liv. ‖ Fig. *great, remarkable, distinguished:* abest.: virtus atque animus, Hor. With *abl.:* vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. With *gen.:* femina ingens animi, Tac. 2. *great, strong, powerful:* ingentis spiritus vir, Liv.

ingĕnŭātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingĕnŭē, *adv. in a manner befitting a person of free* or *noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously:* educatus ingenue, Cic.: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id.

ingĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ingenuus] *the condition of a free-born man* or *gentleman, good birth:* ornamenta ingenuitatis, Liv. ‖ Fig. *a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness:* prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic.

ingĕnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN root of gigno] *inborn, innate, natural:* inest in hoc amussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Pl. 2. *native, indigenous, not foreign:* fontes, Lucr. ‖ Transf. *free-born, born of free parents:* ingenuus homo, meant originally *one born of a certain father, who could name* or *cite his father:* Liv. The word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman; but the son of a freedman was ingenuus (v. Smith's Ant. 212): ingenuamne an libertinam, Pl.: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. 3. Esp. *worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous:* dolor, id.: vita, id. amor, Hor. 3. *weakly, delicate, tender:* invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov.

in-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry, pour, throw,* or *put into, to,* or *upon:* aquam ingere, Pl.: hastas in tergum fugientis, Virg.: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2. With *pron. reflect. to betake oneself* or *rush to:* ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. ‖ Fig. *to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say:* convicia aliqui, Hor.: contumelias, Tac.: probra, Liv. 2. *to obtrude, press,* or *force upon:* ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet.: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic.: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *pressed upon him*, Tac.

ingestus, a, um, *Part.* [ingero].

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (used only in the *perf.*) *to instil by birth* or *nature, to implant, engender:* Lucan. ‖ Fig.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic.

inglōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *without glory* or *fame, inglorious:* beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic.: imperium, Tac. With *gen.:* militiae, id.

ingluvĭes, ēi, *f.* [root GLU: v. gluttio] *the maw, crop,* of animals: hic piscibus atram improbus ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus explet, Virg. ‖ Meton. *voraciousness, gluttony:* praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor.

ingrātē, *adv. unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly:* sunt quibus ingrate timida indulgentia servit, Ov. ‖ *unthankfully, ungratefully:* ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic.

in-grātia, ae, *f. thanklessness, ingratitude:* Tert. Hence, in abl. *plur.* ‖ ingrātĭis (comtr. ingratis), adverbially, *without one's thanks, against one's will.* With *gen.:* vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, Pl. 2. *Absol. unwillingly, against one's will:* extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, Cic.

ingrātĭis and **ingrātis**, v. ingratia.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable:* sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic.: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. ‖ *unthankful, ungrateful:* nihil cognovi ingratius, Cic.: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. With *gen.:* salutis, *not thankful for his preservation*, Virg. 2. Transf. of things: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, *that makes no return, sterile, insatiable*, Hor. ‖ Objective: *receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged:* ignoscas tamen post et id erit tibi ingratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter.

in-grăvesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow heavy, become heavier:* Plin. Poet. *to become pregnant:* suscipiunt alias pondus magis inque gravescunt, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *to increase, grow larger,* etc.: ingravescens aetas, Cic. 2. Esp. *to grow worse, more oppressive,* etc.: ingravescit in dies malum, id.: corpora exercitatione ingravescunt, *are inconvenienced*, id.

in-grăvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to weigh down:* puppem, Stat. *Absol. to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest:* annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. ‖ *to render worse, to aggravate:* ingravat haec saevus Drances, Virg.

in-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go into, to enter:* domum, Cic.: ingredi intra munitiones, Caes. 2. For the simple verb, *to go along, walk, proceed:* tardius ingredi, *to walk rather slowly*, Cic.: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to:* in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic.: in causam, id. 2. *to begin, commence:* with *inf.:* dicare, id.: sic contra est ingressa Venus, *began to speak*, Virg. With *acc.:* tibi res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, id. 3. *to tread in, imitate, follow:* vestigiis ingredi patris, Cic.: vestigia patris, Liv.

ingressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior] *a going into, entering:* ab ingressione fori, *entrance*, Cic. ‖ Fig. *a gait, pace:* moderata ingressio, id. 2. *a beginning:* prima ingressio mea, id.

ingressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going into, entering:* prohiberi ingressu, Caes. 2. Esp. *a marching in, inroad:* ingressus hostiles, Tac. 3. *a going, walking, gait:* ingressus, cursus, accubitio, Cic.: instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv. ‖ Fig. *a beginning, commencement:* in ingressu, Quint.: ingressus capere, Virg.

in-gruo, ui, 3. *v. n.* [GRU orig. form of RU: v. congruo] *to rush* or *break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack:* hostes crebri cadunt; nostri centre

ingruunt vicinius, Pl.: simul ingruunt, saxa iaciunt, Tac. ‖. Fig.: ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv.: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg.

inguen, inis, *n. the groin:* often *plur.:* inguina, Cels. 2. *the organs of generation:* Ov.: Hor. 3. *the abdomen:* legenti suffodit inguina, Suet.

ingurgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [ingurgito].

ingurgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [gurges] 1. Act. *to dip, throw,* or *plunge into:* ingurgitat se in merum (*al.* ingurgitat merum in se), Pl. 2. *to glut* or *gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandise, guzzle:* crudique postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic.

3. Fig. *to engage deeply in, to addict* or *devote oneself to:* se in alicujus copias, id.: philosophiam, Gell. ‖. Neutr. *to overflow:* Plin.

in-gustātus, a, um, *adj. untasted, not tasted before:* Hor.

In-hăbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy:* navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv.: telum inhabile ad remittendum impetritis, id. ‖. Meton. *unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:* alicui rei, Cic. With *ad:* multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv.

In-hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj. uninhabitable:* regiones, Cic.

In-hăbĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dwell in, inhabit:* Plin.

In-hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, 2. *v. n. to stick in, to stick, hang,* or *cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in:* sidera sedibus suis non inhaerent, Cic.: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id. With *ad* and *acc.:* ad saxa inhaerentes, id. With *in* and *abl.:* in visceribus, id. *Absol.:* dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg. ‖. Fig.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, *is inherent in our minds,* Cic.: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, *she fixes her gaze upon your features,* Ov.

In-hæresco, hæsi, hæsum, 3. *v. n. incep. to stick fast,* or *adhere to:* ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaerescere, Caes. ‖. Fig.: poëtae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic.

In-hălo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to breathe at* or *upon:* alicui popinam, *the smell of food that has been eaten,* Cic.

In-hĭbĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to hold* or *keep in, restrain, curb, check:* tela inhibete, Virg.: frenos, Liv.: equos, Ov.: inhibere, *or* inhibere remis, *or* inhibere remis puppim, *or* inhibere retro navem, means *to row the ship backwards or stern foremost:* cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes, inhiberent Rhodii, Liv.: Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere cavem quae haerebat, Curt.: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 2. Transf. *to restrain, hinder, prevent:* impetum victoris inhibere, id. With *ab:* a turpi mentem inhibere probro, Cat. ‖. *to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ:* ut eadem inhiberet supplicia nobis, Cic.: imperium in deditos, Liv.

Inhĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo] *a restraining:* remigum, *a rowing backwards:* Cic. (v. inhibeo).

Inhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [inhibeo].

In-hĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neut. *to stand open, to gape, to stand with open mouth:* inhians Cerberus, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to gape with astonishment, desire, etc.:* Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic.: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, Virg. ‖. Act. *to long for:* homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupus, Pl.

In-hŏnestē, *adv. dishonourably, disgracefully:* Cic.

Inhŏnesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inhonestus] *to dishonour, disgrace:* Ov.

In-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj. dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic.: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor.: vulnus, Virg.: inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic.

In-hŏnōrātus, a, um, *adj. unhonoured, disregarded:* vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic.: inhonorata dea, *to whom no offerings are brought,* Ov. 2. *unrewarded:* aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv.

In-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj. without honour, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Plin. ‖. *unsightly, ugly:* signa, Tac.

In-horrĕo, 2. *v. n. to stand on end, stand erect, bristle:* haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, Liv.

In-horresco, horrui, 3. *v. n. incep. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up:* spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg.: aper inhorruit armos, id. 2. *to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake:* pennis agitatus inhorruit aër, Ov.: unda tenebris inhorruit, Virg. ‖. Transf. *to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, disease, etc.:* inhorrui frigore, Petr.: domus principis inhorruit, Tac.

In-hospĭtālis, e, *adj. inhospitable:* Caucasus, Hor.

In-hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f. inhospitality:* Cic.

In-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj. inhospitable:* tecta, Ov.: Syrtis, Virg.

In-hūmānē, *adv. inhumanly, savagely, cruelly:* inhumane feceris, Cic. *Comp.:* inhumanius dicare, id.

In-hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f. inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity:* crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. ‖. *want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness:* quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, id. 2. *surliness, churlishness:* importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, id. 3. *niggardliness:* non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.

In-hūmānĭter, *adv. uncivilly, discourteously:* Cic.

In-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous:* quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic.: vis, *covered with corpses,* Tac. ‖. *unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous:* quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superbior, Cic.: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred,* id.

In-hūmātus, a, um, *not interred, unburied:* is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic.: corpora, Virg.

In-ĭbi, *adv. therein, there, in that place, in that matter:* superbia nata in ibi esse videtur, Cic. ‖. Transf. of time: inibi est, for in eo est, *it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place:* quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam confectum, id.

In-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive into* or *to:* Varr. ‖. Fig. *to incite, urge;* nunquam feras ad necandum nisi necessitas inigit, Sen.

Inĭmĭcē, *adv. in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically:* Cic. *Comp.:* Liv. *Sup.:* Cic.

Inĭmĭcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [inimicus] *unfriendliness, hostility, enmity:* inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Usu. *plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities:* capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter.: suscipere, Cic.: inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, *well-known enmities,* Liv.

Inĭmĭco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make enemies, to set at variance:* Hor.

In-ĭmīcus, a, um, *adj.* [amicus] *unfriendly, hostile, inimical:* quod eos infenso animo atque inimico veniase dicatis, Cic.: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 2. Of things: *hurtful, injurious:* naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg.: odor nervis inimicus, Hor. *Comp.:* nec quidquam inimicius orationi versibus, Cic. 3. For hostilis, of belligerents: nomina, Virg. ‖. Subst.: inimicus, i, *m. an enemy, foe:* aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. Inimica, ae, *f. a female enemy:* cujusquam inimica, Cic. *Sup.:* ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum sunum, certissimum consulem, *his greatest enemy,* id.

Inīquē, *adv. unequally:* nunquam vidi iniquius certationem comparatam, *i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched,* Ter. ‖. Fig. *unfairly, unjustly:* expulsi inique, Cic.: inique causari aliquem, Hor. 2. *unjustly, unsuitably:* etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. 3. *not patiently, indignantly:* aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet.

Inīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [iniquus]. Of place: *unevenness, unequality:* iniquitas loci, Caes.: in tallibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. ‖. Fig. *unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness:* in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes.: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. 2. *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness:* aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, id.:

Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac.

In-īquus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus] *unequal, uneven, not level, steep*: puppis inflicta vado dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg.: utrimque ad hostem iniqua via erat, Liv. **2.** *not of the right measure, too great or too small*: iniquae hominae, Pers.: iniquo pondere rastri, *too heavy*, Virg. **II.** Fig. *unfair, unjust*: quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adolescentes judices, Ter.: cui praeripere destinatam gloriam valde est iniquum, Cic.: Parcae iniquae, Hor. **2.** *inimical, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous*: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter.: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic.: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. Subst.: tni iniqui, Cic. **3.** *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining*: iniquo animo pati, Ter.: iniquissimo animo mori, Cic.: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. **4.** *unsuitable*: hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, *at variance with comedy*, Pl.

Initiātio, ōnis, *f.* [initio] *an initiation* or *admission* to sacred mysteries: App. **II.** *a participation* in sacred rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet.

initio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [initium] *to initiate, consecrate*, or *admit* to secret religious rites, esp. those of Ceres: initientur quae eo ritu Ceteri, quo Romae initiantur, Cic. Of other mysteries: initiari Bacchicis, Liv. **2.** In gen. *to initiate into, consecrate to*: studiis initiari, Quint.

In-itium, ii, *n.* [1 root of eo: cf. ex-itium] *a going in, entrance*: hence, *a beginning, commencement*: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic.: initium capere, Caes. The *abl. sing.* is used adverbially, *in the beginning, at first*: quemadmodum senatus initio censuit, Cic. **2.** Esp. in *plu. elements*: inde est indagatio nata initiorum, id. Hence, *first principles, the axioms* of a science: initia mathematicorum, id. **3.** *origin, parentage*: natus obscuriatalis initiis, Vell. **4.** *auspices*, because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign*: novis initiis et caminibus opus est, *i. e. of a new king*, Curt.: Tac. **II.** *sacred rites* or *mysteries*, to which only the initiated were admitted: Cic.: initia Samothracum, Curt. **2.** *things used in celebrating these mysteries*: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat.

Initus, a, um, *Part.* [ineo] *entered into*; hence esp. in designations of time, *begun, commenced*: inita aestate, *at the beginning of summer*, Caes.: inita proxima aestate, *at the beginning of the next summer*, id.

Initus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival*: Lucr. **2.** *a beginning, commencement*: movendi, id. **II.** *copulation*: Ov.

injectio, ōnis, *f.* [inficio] *a laying on*: manus, *a laying on of the hand*, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint.

injectus, a, um, *Part.* [inficio].

injectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *casting on* or *over*: alliquem opprimere injectu multae vestis, Tac. **II.** Transf. *a putting in*: animi in corpora, Lucr.

in-ficio, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] (injexit for injecerit, Pl.) *to throw, cast*, or *put in* or *into*: quum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic.: ignem castris, Liv. Hence with *pron. reflect. to throw* or *fling oneself*: se in medios hostes, Cic.: se in ignem, Ter. **2.** *to throw* or *put on, upon, at*, or *over*: pallium injice in me huc, Pl.: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic.: injecti humeris capilli, *falling over*, Ov. Esp. legal *t. t.* manum alicui injicere, *to seize, take possession of*, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. injectio): Liv. So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit manum, Pl. **II.** Fig. *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause*: injicere tumultum civitati, Cic.: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes.: certamen, *to give occasion for*, Liv. **2.** Of the mind, with *pron. reflect. to dwell upon, reflect on* in quam se injiciens animus, Cic. **3.** With manum, *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over*: quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin.: injecere manum Parcae, Virg. **4.** *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest*: Cic.

in-jūcundē, *adv. unpleasantly*: Cic.

in-jūcunditas, ātis, *f. unpleasantness*: Cic.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. unpleasant*: minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic. **II.** *harsh, severe*: adversus malos injucundus, Tac.

injunctus, a, um, *Part.* [injungo].

in-jungo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to join* or *fasten into*: tignos in asseres, Liv. **2.** *to join with, to join, unite*, or *attach to*: vineas mosnibus, id. **II.** Fig.: *to inflict, occasion, bring upon*: civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes.: alicui novum laborem, Liv. **2.** *to lay* or *impose upon* as a burthen; *to charge, enjoin*: injuncta militia, id.: quid a te mihi jucundius potuit injungi? Plin.

in-jūrātus, a, um, *that has not sworn, unsworn*: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic.

injūria, ae, *f.* [injurius] *an unjust* or *illegal act, a wrong, an injury*: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter.: alienum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere sed etiam nocere, Cic.: injuriam defendere, Caes. The *abl.* is used adverb.: *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause*: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic. **2.** *an injury, insult, affront*: injuriarum multam dicere, Pl.: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront*, Cic. **3.** *unjust severity, harshness, rigour*: (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. **4.** *revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted*: injuria caedis nostrae, Virg. **5.** *an unjust acquisition*: injuriam obtinere, Liv. **6.** *damage, harm, injury*, proceeding from inanimate things: comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet.

injūriōsē, *adv. unjustly, unlawfully*: qui in magistratu injuriose decreverant, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

injūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria] *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal*: injuriosi in proximos, Cic. **2.** *hurtful, noxious*: ventus, Hor.

injūrius, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust*: injurium est, Cic.

injūrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious*: Pl.

in-jussus, a, um, *adj. unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord*: injussi nunquam desistant, Hor. **2.** Transf. of things: injussa virescunt gramina, Virg.

in-jussus, ūs, *m.* only in the *abl.*: *without command*: injussu suo et civitatis, Caes.

in-justē, *adv. unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully*: facis injuste, Cic. *Sup.*: injustissime, Sall.

in-justĭtia, ae, *f. injustice, an unjust proceeding*: injustitiam inferre, Cic. **II.** *severity, a harsh proceeding*: Ter.

in-justus, a, um, *adj. unjust, wrongful*: vir maleficus natura et injustus, Cic.: noverca, *harsh, severe*, Virg. Subst.: injustum, i, *n. injustice*: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. **2.** *unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, unsuitable*: onus, Cic.

in-nābilis, e, *adj.* [no] *that cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov.

in-nascor, natus sum, *3. v. dep. to be born in, to grow* or *spring up in*: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor.: innataque rupibus altis robora, Ov. **II.** Fig.: *to be produced, have its origin*: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic.

in-nāto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to swim* or *float in* or *upon*: homines flumini innatant, Plin. With *acc.*: undam innatat alnus, Virg. **2.** *to swim* or *float into*: cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverint, Cic. **3.** *to flow* or *float upon*: Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. **II.** Fig.: innatans ilia verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial*, Quint.

innātus, a, um, *Part.* [innascor]. **II.** Adj.: *innate, natural*: insitam quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae habere, Cic.

in-nāvigābilis, e, *adj. unnavigable*: Tiberis, Liv.

in-necto, nexui, nexum, 3. v. a. *to tie, join*, or *fasten to, together*, or *about*.

parĭbus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Virg.: tempora sertis, Ov. With limiting *acc.*: nodos et vincula rupit, quæ innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to be entangled, complicated*: innexus conscientiæ alicujus, Tac. 2. *to join, connect*: Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, id.

innexus, a, um, *Part.* [innecto].

innīsus, a, um, *Part.* [innitor].

in-nītor, nixus (innīsus, Tac.), 3. v. *dep. to lean* or *rest upon, to support oneself by* With *dat.* and *abl.*: innititur hastæ, Ov.: scutis innixi, Cæs.: hasta innixus, Liv. ‖ Fig.: vix hæc innixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic.: præcipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, Tac.

innīxus, *Part.* [innitor].

in-no, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to swim* or *float in* or *upon*. With *dat.*: innare aquæ, Liv. With *acc.*: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, Virg. With *abl.*: marina aqua innantes belnæ, Suet.

2. *to flow upon, to wash*: innantem Maricæ littoribus Lirim, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *to sail upon, navigate*: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. Poet. with *acc.*: innare Stygios lacus, Virg.

in-nŏcens, entis, *adj. harmless, inoffensive, innocuous*: epistola, Cic.: innocentis poculi Lesbii, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *blameless, guiltless, innocent*: innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. 2. Esp. *disinterested, upright*: prætores, id.

innŏcenter, *adv. harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*: opes innocenter paratæ, Tac. *Comp.*: agere, id.

in-nŏcentia, æ, *f. harmlessness*: ferorum animalium, Plin. ‖ Transf.: *blamelessness, innocence*: rigidæ innocentiæ Cato erat, Liv. 2. Esp. *uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*: quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores, Cic.

innŏcŭē, *adv. harmlessly*: Suet. ‖ *innocently*: innocue vivere, Ov.

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* I. Act.: *harmless, innocuous*: iter, Ov.: litus, *safe*, Virg. ‖ Pass. (poet.): *unharmed, uninjured*: sedere carinæ omnes innocuæ, id. III. Transf.: *inoffensive, innocent*: viximus innocuæ, Ov.

in-nōtesco, ui, 3. v. n. *incep. to become known* or *noted*. With *abl.*: turpi fraude, Phædr. *Absol.*: carmina quæ vulgo innoturunt, Suet.

in-nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to renew, alter*: plurima innovare instituit, Pomp. Dig. ‖ Transf.: with *pron. reflect.*: *to return to, recommence*: se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic.

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* I. Act.: *harmless, innocuous*: quasdam animalia indigenis innoxia, Plin.: iter, *secure*, Tac. 2 Transf.: *not guilty, blameless, innocent*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Pl.: paupertas innoxia, *undeserved poverty*, Tac. II. Pass.: *unharmed, unhurt, uninjured*: hi magistratus provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii, Sall.

in-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. unclouded, cloudless*: æther, Lucr.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to marry into*: Liv.: nostris thalamis, Ov.

innŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [nubo] *unmarried*: Sibylla, Ov. Poet.: of the laurel, because the virgin Daphne was changed into it: innuba laurus, id.

in-nūmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. countless, innumerable*: multitudo bonorum, Cic.

innūmĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [innumerabilis] *countless number, innumerableness*: mundorum, Cic.

innūmĕrābĭlĭter, *adv. innumerably*: Lucr.: Cic.

in-nūmĕrālis, e, *adj. numberless, innumerable*: numerus, Lucr.

in-nūmĕrus, a, um, *adj. countless, numberless*: numerus, Lucr.: gentes populique, Virg.

in-nūo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. n. *to give a nod, to nod to*: ubi ego innuero vobis, Pl. 2. Without *dat.*: *to give a sign, to intimate, hint*: respondeamusque Romanis, nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma, Liv.

in-nupta, æ, *fem. adj. unmarried*: pueri, innuptæque puellæ, Virg. 2. Transf.: innuptæ nuptiæ, *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage*, Vet. Poeta ap. Cic. ‖ Subst.: innupta, æ, *f. an unmarried female, a virgin*: Cat.

in-nūtrĭo, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. *to nourish* or *bring up in*: amplis opibus, Suet. Fig.: bellicis laudibus, Plin.

innūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [innutrio].

In-oblītus, a, um, *adj. not forgetful, mindful*: Ov.

In-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj. not overwhelmed*: Ov.

In-observantĭa, æ, *f. inattention, negligence*: Quint.: Suet.

In-observātus, a, um, *adj. unobserved, unperceived*: sidera, Ov.

Inŏcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo] *an inoculating, ingrafting*: Cato.: Col.

In-ŏcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [oculus] *to inoculate, to ingraft an eye* or *bud of one tree into another*: Col.

In-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj. without smell, inodorous*: Pers.

In-offensus, a, um, *adj. not stumbling against* or *striking*: inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. ‖ Transf.: *free from hindrance, uninterrupted*: cursus honorum, Tac.: vita, *quiet*, Ov.

In-officĭōsus, a, um, *adj. not observant of his duty, undutiful, inofficious*: humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. 2. *contrary to one's duty*: testamentum inofficiosum, a will made in legal form, "sed non ex officio pietatis," i. e. one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, etc., Cic. ‖ Esp. *not obliging, disobliging*: in aliquem, id.

In-ŏlens, entis, *adj. without smell, inodorous*: oliva, Lucr.

In-ŏlesco, ēvi, ĕtum, 3. v. n. *incep. to grow in, on*, or *to*: udo (germen) docent inolescere libro, Virg.: multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id.

In-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj. ill-omened, inauspicious*: cubilia, Hor.

Inŏpia, æ, *f.* [inops] *want, lack, scarcity*: inopia argenti, Pl.: summa rerum omnium, Cæs.: frumenti, Sall.: inopia frumentaria, Cæs. ‖ *Absol.*: *a state of want, need, indigence*: inopiæ opem ferre, Pl.: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. 2. Meton.: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum, locorumque inopia, *and the want of necessaries in these regions*, Vell. 3. Fig.: of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, *poverty of ideas*, Cic.

In-opīnans, ntis, *adj. not expecting, unaware*: incios inopinantesque Memapios oppresserunt, Cæs.

Inŏpīnanter, *adv. unexpectedly*: Suet.

Inŏpīnāto, *adv. unexpectedly*: Liv.

In-opīnātus, a, um, *adj. not expected, unexpected*: cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum esset, Cic.: malum, Cæs. Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, *unexpectedly*: aliae ut ex inopinato observant, Cic.

In-opīnus, a, um, *adj. unexpected*: quies, Virg.: visus, Ov.

Inŏplōsus, a, um, *adj.* [inops] *in want of*: res inopiosæ consilii, Pl.

In-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. unsuitable, inconvenient*: Cic.

In-ops, ŏpis, *adj. destitute, needy, indigent*: res pauperes inopesque, Pl.: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. With *gen.*: senatus auxilii humani, Liv.: provinciæ virorum inopes, Tac. ‖ Absol.: of persons: *helpless*: nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. With *ab*: sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. With *abl.*: non inops verbis, id. ‖‖ Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. Of speech: *poor* in words or ideas, *meagre*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic.

In-ōrātus, a, um, *adj. not pleaded*: legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, Cic.

In-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj. not arranged, disordered, irregular*: inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. ‖ Subst. inordinatum, i, *n. disorder*: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, Cic.

In-ōrĭor, 4. v. *dep. to rise up in, appear*: Tac.

In-ornātus, a, um, *adj. unadorned*: mulieres, Cic.: comæ, Ov. ‖ Fig.: Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic. ‖‖ Transf. *uncelebrated*: non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, Hor.

inp, v. imp.

inquam, v. inquio.

In-quies, ētis, *adj. restless, unquiet*:

vir, Vell.: inquies Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac.

inquiēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [inquietus] *to disquiet, disturb:* victoriam, Tac.: aliquem litibus, Suet.

in-quiētus, a, um, *adj. restless, unquiet:* animus, Liv.: Adria, Hor.

inquilīna, ae, *f.* v. inquilinus.

inquilīnus, i, m. ae, *f.* [for incolinus, from incolo] *a dweller in a house which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger:* te inquilino (non enim domino) personabant omnia, Cic.: inquilini privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. ‖ Fig.: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, Sen.

inquilīnus, a, um, *adj. of foreign birth:* inquilinus civis, Sall.

inquīnātē, *adv. filthily, impurely:* loqui, Cic.

inquīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [inquino]. ‖ Adj.: *polluted, defiled:* aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. 2. Esp.: *stained, dyed:* bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 3. Fig.: *filthy, impure, contaminated, base,* etc.: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic.: dextra inquinatior, Cat.: sermo inquinatissimus, *most filthy,* Cic. (ii) Of speech: *low, base:* est vitiosum in verbis, si inquinatum, si abjectum, id.

inquīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to besmear:* parietem luto, Vitr. 2. *to befoul, stain, pollute, defile:* vestem, Pl.: ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to defile, pollute, corrupt,* etc.: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic.: senatum, Liv. 2. *to adulterate, deteriorate:* Jupiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, Hor.

inquio, usually **inquam**, *3. v. def.* (The follg. forms are in use: inquam, inquis, inquit, inquimus, inquiunt, inquibat (or inquiebat), inquisti, inquies, inquiet, inque, inquito), *I say,* placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say* (*said*) *I, says* (*said*) *he,* etc. ‖ In citing the words of a person: Romulus, Juppiter, tuis, inquit, jussus avibus, Liv. With *dat.*: tum Quinctius ei, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. 2. In emphatically repeating one's own words: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, id. ‖ In stating objections to one's own arguments: cetera funebria, quibus luctus angetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Hominī inquit (*sc.* lex) mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post funus faciat, id. Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, en, hic declarat quales sitis judices, Phaedr. And sometimes inserted pleonastically: hoc adjunxit. pater, inquit, meus, Nep.

in-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, *3. v. a.* [quaero] *to seek after, search for:* omnia ordine, Liv. Fig.: vera honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *to institute an inquiry, to examine, inquire into, pry into:* inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, id.: vitia alicujus, Hor.: patrios inquirit in annos, *endeavours to discover how long his father has to live,* Ov. 2. Legal *t. t. to search for evidence in support of an accusation:* cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, Cic.

inquīsītio, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro] *a seeking* or *searching for:* sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *don't let me have to look for you,* Pl. ‖ *a searching* or *inquiring into, an examination:* veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. 2. Esp. legal *t. t. a seeking for evidence in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition:* id.: annua, *for which a year is allowed,* Tac.

inquīsītor, ōris, m. [id.] *a searcher, examiner, investigator:* rerum naturae, Sen. 2. Esp. in law, *one who searches for proofs to support an accusation:* Cic. ‖ Under the emperors: *a secret spy, police agent:* se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet.

in-quīsītus, a, um, *adj.* [quaero] *not searched* or *inquired into:* res, Pl.

inr, see irr.

in-sălūbris, e, *adj. unhealthy, insalubrious:* fundus, Plin. ‖ Transf. *unserviceable, unprofitable, useless:* id.

in-sălūtātus, a, um, *adj. ungreeted, unsaluted:* inque salutatam linquo, *without taking leave,* Virg.

in-sānābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be cured* or *healed, incurable:* morbus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: ingenium, Liv.

insāne, *adv. madly, insanely:* amare, Pl. *Comp.*: in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. ‖ Transf.: *outrageously, excessively:* esuriens insane bene, Pl.

insānia, ae, *f.* [insanus] *madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness:* nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic.: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness,* id. *Plur.*: Pl. ‖ Fig.: *madness* as displayed in *excess, extravagance,* etc.: villarum, Cic. 2. *poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration:* auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor.

insānio, ivi *and* ii, itum, *4. v. n.* [id.] as medic. *t. t. to be mad, insane:* of men, Cels.: of animals, Plin. 2. *to be senseless, without reason, mad, insane:* usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic.: certa ratione modoque, Hor. Transf. of things: insaniens Bosporus, id. ‖ *to act like a madman, to rage, rave:* quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumtu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Pl.: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg. With *acc.*: errorem, Hor. With *in* and *acc.*: in libertinas, id.

in-sānĭtas, ātis, *f. unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease:* Cic.

in-sānus, a, um, *adj. unsound in mind, mad, insane:* quod idem contigit insanis, Cic. ‖ *acting like a madman, raving, frantic:* ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.: homo insanissimus, Cic. 2. Of things: *violent, vehement, extravagant, excessive,* etc.: acrior et insanior cupiditas, id.: caedis insanae cupido, Virg.: montes, *excessively high,* Liv. Neut. adverb. *outrageously, vehemently, excessively:* insanum bona, Pl. 3. *enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired:* vates, Virg.

in-sătiābilis, e, *adj.* [satio]. ‖ Pass.: *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable:* cupiditas, Cic.: humanus animus, Liv. With *gen.*: sanguinis, Just. ‖ Act.: *that cannot cloy* or *sate, that never produces satiety:* varietas, Cic.

insătiābiliter, *adv. insatiably:* defiere, Lucr.: parare memoriam sui, Tac.

in-sătietas, ātis, *f. insatiateness, insatiety: plur.*: Pl.

in-sătiŭbilis, e, *adj. insatiable:* abdomen, Cic.

insătiŭbiliter, *adv. insatiably:* annis praeteritis expleri, Cic.

in-scendo, endi, ensum, *3. v. a.* [scando] *to climb into* or *upon, to climb up, mount, ascend:* quadrigas Jovis, Pl.: in arborem, id.: equum, Suet. *Absol.*: ubi amicam avectam scio, inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark,* Pl.

inscensio, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo] *a mounting, ascending:* Pl.

inscensus, a, um, *Part.* [inscendo].

in-sciens, entis, *adj. not knowing, without knowledge, unaware:* si peccavi, inscius feci, Ter.: nihil me inscium esse factum, *without my knowledge,* Cic. ‖ *ignorant, stupid, silly:* ab, sis, inscienti, Ter.

inscienter, *adv. unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly:* facere, Cic.

in-scientia, ae, *f. want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience:* in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. With *gen. subjective*: vulgi, Caes. With *gen. objective*: dicendi, Cic.

inscītē, *adv. unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly:* comparari, Cic.: facta navis, Liv.

inscītia, ae, *f.* [inscitus] *ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness.* Usu. with *gen.* (i) *Subjective*: per inscitiam ceterorum, *without the knowledge of their comrades,* Tac. (ii) *Objective*: rerum, Cic.: veri, Hor. 2. With erga: inscitia erga domum suam, *ignorance of household affairs,* Tac. 3. *Absol.*: *ignorance, stupidity:* male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Pl.

in-scītus, a, um, *adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid:* inscita atque stulta mulier, Pl. *Comp.*: quid est inscitius, Cic. *Sup.*: inscitissimus, Pl.

in-scius, a, um, *adj. not knowing, ignorant of:* constr. *absol.* or with *gen.*; rarely with *de. Absol.*: distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic.: inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes. With *gen.*: omnium rerum inscius, Cic. With *de*: de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscius, Pl. With a *depend. clause*: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic.

in-scrībo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to write in or upon, to inscribe.* I. With *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of what is written; that which is written upon in *dat.*, or with *in* and *abl.*: aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic.: nomen suum monumentis, Id.: ut si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, Id. Fig. orationes in animo, Id. 2. Meton. *to assign a name or praise to:* vitiis suis sapientiam inscribit, *gives to his vices the name of wisdom*, Sen. II. With *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of that which is written upon; and *abl.* of what is written: *to furnish with an inscription, title*, etc.: aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, *writes on it that it is for sale*, Pl.: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. 2. Meton.: mea dextera laeto inscribenda tuo est, *thy death is to be ascribed to my hand*, Ov.

in-scriptĭo, ōnis, *f. a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title:* nominis inscriptio, Cic.: hinc illa infelicis monumenti inscriptio, turba se mediocrum perlisse, Plin.

inscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [inscribo].

in-scriptus, a, um, *adj. unwritten:* unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint.

in-sculpo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave:* sortes in robore insculptae, Cic.: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. II. *to imprint, impress upon:* res habere insculptas in animo, Cic.

in-sĕco, cui, ctum, I. *v. a. to cut into, cut up:* corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, *to dissect*, Plin.

in-sectātĭo, ōnis, *f. a pursuing, pursuit:* hostis, Liv. II. Fig. *a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting:* tanta est hominum insolentia, et nostri insectatio, Brut. in Cic.: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m. a persecutor, censurer* (rare): plebis, Liv.

insecto, avi, atum, I. *v. a.* (rare for insector) *to pursue:* Pl.: Just.

insector, atus sum, I. *v. a. dep. freq.* [insequor] *to pursue, attack:* impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic.: verberibus, *to pursue with blows*, Tac. Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, *extirpate with the hoe*, Virg. II. Fig. *to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of:* audaciam improborum, Cic.: damnum amissi corporis, *to reproach, upbraid with*, Phaedr.

insectum, i, *n.* [inseco] *an insect:* Plin.

insectus, a, um, *Part.* [inseco].

in-sēdābĭliter, *adv. unquenchably, incessantly:* Lucr.

in-sĕneco, nui, *3. v. n. incep. to grow old in or at:* libris et curis, Hor.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be felt, imperceptible:* principia, Lucr.

insĕpultus, a, um, *adj. buried.* Fig.: *hidden:* Cic.

in-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj. unburied:* insepultos projecit, Liv.: sepultura, *a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undeserving the name*, Cic.

in-sĕquor, cūtus (quutus) sum, *3. v. a. dep. to follow after or upon, to follow:* proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo insequitur Salius, Virg. Fig.: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. 2. *to come next in order or time:* insequens annus, Liv. 3. With *inf. to proceed:* rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen insequor, Virg. 4. *to pursue hostilely, harass:* aliquem gladio stricto, Cic.: agmen, Caes. 5. *to overtake:* mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. II. Fig.: *to pursue with words, to censure, reproach:* turpitudinem vitae, Id. With *abl.* of the mode: irridendo, Id. 2. *to strive after, endeavour:* pergam atque insequar longius, Id.

in-sĕro, sēvi, situm, *3. v. a. to sow or plant in:* si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 2. *to graft, ingraft:* mala, Virg. II. Fig. *to implant:* num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, Hor.: animos corporibus, *to unite*, Cic.

in-sĕro, sĕrui, sertum, *3. v. a. to put, bring, or introduces into, to insert:* constr. with *in* and *acc.*, or with *dat.*: collum in laqueum, Cic.: caput in tentoria, Liv.: insertus familiae, Suet. 2. With *pron. reflect. to mingle with, join:* se turbae, Ov. II. Fig. *to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with:* amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, quam inserenda, Cic.: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv.

insertātus, a, um, *Part.* [inserto].

insertim, *adv. by insertion:* Lucr.

insertīvus, a, um, *adj.* [insero] *inserted, ingrafted* (only Fig. and rare): liberi, *spurious*, Phaedr. (*al.* insitivi).

inserto, I. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to put into, insert:* with *dat.*: clipeoque sinistram insertabam aptans, Virg.

insertus, a, um, *Part.* [insero].

in-servĭo, ivi, itum, *4. v. n.* and *a. to be a slave or vassal:* Antiochus inservientium regum ditissimus, Tac. With *acc.*: si illum inservibis solum, Pl. II. Transf. *to be serviceable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve:* with *dat.*: alicui, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, *who had been treated with the utmost deference*, Liv. Of things, *to attend to, take care of:* bonoribus, Cic.

insessus, a, um, *Part.* [insideo].

in-sĭbĭlo, I. *v. n. to hiss, whistle, or rustle in* (poet.): ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis fiunt, Ov.

in-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit in or upon.* With *dat.* rarely with *acc.*: equo, Liv.: toro, Ov. 2. *to settle:* ubi Lydia quondam gens bello praeclara jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. 3. With *acc.*: *to sit in or upon;* and of places, *to be situated on, to occupy:* locum, Liv.: juga, Tac. 4. *to be seated, fixed in, to adhere to:* cum in locis semen insedit, Cic. II. Fig.: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, *was firmly stamped on his mind*, Id.

insidiae, arum, *f. plu.* [insideo] *an ambush, ambuscade.* Of persons: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. Of place: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic.: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. II. Fig.: *any plot, device, or artifice:* insidias dare alicui, Pl.: facere vitae alicujus, Cic.: avibus moliri, Virg.: so, insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis, *by artifice or stratagem, craftily, insidiously:* Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic.: per insidias quempiam interficere, Id.: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall.

insidiātor, ōris, *m.* [insidior] *a soldier lying in ambush:* Hirt. II. Transf. *one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer* (rare): viae, Cic.

insidior, atus sum, I. *v. n. dep.* [insidiae] *to lie in ambush, lie in wait for.* With *dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. *Absol.*: neque precibus, ne insidiando, nec speculando, Id. Fig. of things: tempori, *to watch for the favourable moment*, Liv.

insidiōsē, *adv. cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously:* Cic.

insidiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiae] *cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious:* quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. Fig. of things: pocula Circes, Ov.

in-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, *3. v. n.* and *a. to sit down in or on, to settle on;* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: apes floribus insidunt, Virg.: inessum diris avibus Capitolium, *birds alighted upon it*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to settle in a place in order to dwell there:* cineres patriae, Virg. 3. *to occupy, keep possession of a place:* tumulos, Liv.: montes inesse, Tac. II. Fig.: *to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to:* insedit in animo oratio, Cic.: macula insedit in nomine, Id.

insigne, is, *n.* [insignis] *a mark or token:* quod erat insigne eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, Cic.: navalis corona, trajecti et quasi domiti oceani insigne, Suet. 2. Esp. *a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration:* bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. More freq. in *plur.* insignia: sacerdotum, Liv.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognoviase, *arms and decorations*, Caes. 3. *an ensign, flag:* navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, i. e. *the flag* of the admiral's ship, Id. 4. *a signal:* vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, quum ad arma concurri oporteret, Id. II. Fig.: insignia virtutis Cic. (Hence It. *insegna*; Fr. *enseigne*; Eng. *ensign.*)

insignĭo, ivi, itum, *4. v. a.* [id.] *to put a mark upon, to mark:* pueri insigniti, *marked with some bodily de-*

fast, Pl. **2.** *to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn*, etc.: laevem clipeum sublatis cornibus Io auro insignibat, Virg.: cum omnis annus faneribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by, remarkable for*, Tac.

insignis, e, *adj.* [signum] *that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking*: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent*: virtus, Cic.: odium in aliquem, id.: insignis calamitas, Caes.: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, i. e. *of punishing them severely*, Ter.

insignītē, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: insignite improbus, Cic. *Comp.*: Liv.

insignĭter, *adv. remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: amicos diligere, Cic.: pullus insigniter cristatus, Suet. *Comp.*: insignius ornare, Nep.

insignītus, *Part.* [insigno]. ‖ Adj.: *clear, plain*: utendum imaginibus agentibus, scribus, insignitis, Cic. **2.** *distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable*: flagitium, Tac.

insĭlio, ŭi, *v. n.* [salio] *to leap into or upon, to spring at*: constr. with *in* and *acc.*, *acc.*, or *dat.* With *in* and *acc.*: in equum, Liv.: in phalangas, Caes. With *acc.*: undas, Ov. With *dat.*: ramis, id. ‖ Fig.: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *I fear we shall be crucified*, Pl.

insĭmilo, v. insimulo.

in-sĭmul, *adv. at the same time*: Flor. (Hence It. *insembre*; Fr. *ensemble.*)

in-sĭmŭlātĭo (insimil.), ōnis, *f. a charge, an accusation*: Cic.

insĭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [insimulo].

in-sĭmŭlo (insimil.), āvi, atum, 1. *v. a. to allege* or *maintain* anything *against* a person; *to charge, blame, accuse*: constr. with *gen.* of the thing, rarely with *acc.* With *gen.*: Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probri, Pl.: peccati se insimulant, Cic. With *acc.*: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, id. *Pass.*: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv.

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj. not genuine, not pure, adulterated*: cruor, Virg.

in-sĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f. an entrance through a narrow or crooked way*: Ponti, Avien. ‖ Fig. as rhetor. *t. t. an insinuating* or *ingratiating oneself into favour*: Cic.

insĭnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [insinuo].

in-sĭnŭo, āvi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*

A. Act.: *to put gently in*: manum in sinum, Tert. **2.** *to introduce by windings* or *turnings, to insinuate*; and, in gen. *to cause to arrive at* or *get to*: aestum per septa domorum, Lucr.: Romani quacumque data inter-

valla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv. **3.** With *pron. reflect.*: *to wind* or *gently work one's way into*: se inter equitum turmas, Caes.: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. ‖ Fig.: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. **2.** *to ingratiate* or *insinuate oneself*: se ad aliquam, Pl.: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. B. Neutr.: *to wind* or *steal into, to make one's way* or *get into, to reach, arrive at*: constr. with *in*, *acc.*, or *dat.*: caecasque latebras insinuare omnes, Lucr.: penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic.

in-sĭpiens, entis, *adj.* [sapiens] *unwise, senseless, foolish*: insipiens fortunatus, Cic. *Comp.*: ego insipientior quam illi ipsi id.

insĭpienter, *adv. unwisely, foolishly*: sperat, Cic.

insĭpientĭa, ae, *f.* [insipiens] *want of wisdom, senselessness, folly*: Cic.

in-sisto, stĭti, *v. n.* and *a. to stand* or *tread upon*; *to be seated* or *placed on*; *to stand at* or *by*; *to halt, stop*: constr. usu. with *dat.*, also with *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, the *acc.*, or *inf.* With *dat.*: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes. With *in* and *abl.*: insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: in sinistrum pedem, Quint. With *acc.*: limen, Virg. *Absol.*: stellarum motus insistunt, *stop*, Cic. **2.** With iter, viam, *etc.*: *to enter upon a journey* or *course*: quam insistam viam? Ter.: iter, quod insistis, Liv. **3.** With *dat.*: *to pursue, press upon*: hostibus, Nep. ‖ Fig.: *to stop, pause, etc.*: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Cic. **2.** *to dwell upon*: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, id. **3.** *to persevere, persist in*: with *infin.*: credere, Pl.: flagitare, Cic. With *dat.*: orabat insisterent caedibus, Tac. **4.** *to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to, etc.*: omnes vestigiis laudum suarum, Liv.: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insistit, Caes.: munus, Cic. **5.** *to withhold one's assent, to doubt*: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, id.

insĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insero] *an ingrafting, grafting*: Cic. ‖ Meton.: *the time of grafting*: Ov.

insĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ingrafted, grafted*: pira, Hor. ‖ Fig.: *substituted, spurious*: liberi, Phaedr.

insĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who ingrafts*: Prop.

insĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [insero]. ‖ Adj.: *implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural*: tanquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam sapientiam, Cic.: feritas, Liv. **2.** In gen. *taken in, admitted, adopted*: ex deserto Gavii horreo in Catilinos Atilios insitus, Cic.

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible*: gens, Liv.

in-sŏlābĭlĭter, *adv. inconsolably*: dolere, Hor.

in-sŏlens, tis, *adj. contrary to custom*: quid in Athenas insolens? Ter. **2.** *unaccustomed to*. With *gen.*: infamiae, Cic.: belli, Caes. With *in* and *abl.*: non sum tam ignarus causarum, non tam insolens in dicendo, Cic. *Absol.*: emirabitur insolens, Hor. **3.** Of things: *unusual, not in use*: verbum, Cic. (ii) *immoderate, excessive*: ostentatio, id.: laetitia, Hor. **4.** Of persons or things: *haughty, arrogant, insolent*: nec erat ei verendum, ne nimis videretur insolens, Cic. *Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. *Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Coel. ad Cic. **5.** *extravagant, prodigal*: insolens in aliena re, Cic.

insŏlenter, *adv. unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently*: evenire insolenter et raro, Cic.: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes.

in-sŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [insolens] *a want of custom* or *use, a being unaccustomed*: with *gen.*: fori judiciorumque, Cic. *Absol.*: ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insanire, Liv. ‖ In rhetor. *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness*: Cic. ‖‖ *excess, want of moderation*: mirifice Sulpicius majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat, id. ‖‖ *pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence*: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id.

insŏlesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [insolco] *to grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated*: per licentiam animus hominum insolescit, Sall.: rebus secundis, Tac.

in-sōlĭdus, a, um, *adj. not solid, soft, tender*: herba, Ov.

in-sōlĭtus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Act. *unaccustomed to*: constr. *absol.*, with *ad*, or *gen.*: cur feminas insolitas invitasque prodire cogis? Cic.: insolitus ad laborem, Caes.: civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. ‖ Pass. *unusual, uncommon*: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. Subst.: insolitum, i, n. *a strange* or *unusual thing*: insolitum audere, Tac.

in-sōlŭbĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be loosed, indissoluble*: vinculum, Macr. ‖ Fig.: *that cannot be paid*: beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. **2.** *that cannot be refuted, incontestable*: signum, Quint.

insomnia, ae, *f.* [insomnis] *sleeplessness, want of sleep*: incitabatur insomnia, Suet. In *plur.*: insomnia carere, Cic.

insomnis, e, *adj.* [somnus] *sleepless*: insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac. Of things: nox, Virg.

in-somnĭum, ĭi, *n. a dream*: per insomnium, *in a dream*, Aus. In

piser.: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg.

in-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, v. n. *to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alto insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Aegean Sea*, Virg.: calamis, *to play upon*, Ov. With acc.: verbera insonuit, Virg.

in-sons, tis, *adj. guiltless, innocent*: with gen.: insontem probri accusare, Pl.: publici consilii, Liv. Abeol.: insontes, sicuti sontes, circumvenire, Sall.

II. *harmless* (poet.): Cerberus, Hor.

in-sŏpītus, a, um, *adj. not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): Ov.

in-sortītus, a, um, *adj. not allotted*: Pl.

in-spectĭo, ōnis, *f. a looking into, inspection*: Col. 2. *a looking through, examination*: tabularum, Quint. II. Fig. *consideration, investigation, contemplation*: hence *theory*, in opposition to practice, id.

in-specto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to look at, observe, view*: aliquid, Pl.: adstante et inspectante ipso, *in his presence and before his eyes*, Caes.

inspectus, a, um, *Part.* [inspicio].

in-spĕrans, tis, *adj.* (rare in nom.) *not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations*: insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, Cic.

inspĕrāto, *adv. unexpectedly*: Pl.

in-spĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unhoped for, unexpected*. Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Pl. 2. Of things: insperatum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen*: insperatum et necopinatum malum, id. Adverb.: ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Liv.

in-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] *to sprinkle or scatter into or upon*: molam et vinum, Cic. Fig.: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor.

inspersus, a, um, *Part.* [inspergo].

in-spĭcio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] *to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine*: intro inspice, Pl.: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: leges, Cic.: morbum, Pl.: arma militis, Cic. II. Fig. *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive*: res sociorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv.: aliquem a puero, Cic.

in-spico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make pointed, to sharpen*: faces, Virg.

inspīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [inspiro].

in-spīro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to blow into or upon; to breathe into, inspire*: inspirantes ramis arborum auras, Quint. II. Fig. *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame*: occultum ignem, Virg.: fortitudinem, Curt.

in-spŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj. not plundered*: Quint.: Virg.

in-spŭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to spit upon*: Pl.

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* I. Act. *that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering*: instabilis ac lubricus gradus, Curt.: instabile et lubricum solum, Liv. 2. Meton. *unsteady, that does not keep its ground*: hostis, id. 3. Fig. *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle*: maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes.: animus, Virg. II. Pass. *which cannot be trodden or stood upon*: sic erat instabilis tellus, Ov.

instans, *Part.* [insto]. II. Adj.: *present*: bellum, Cic. 2. *pressing, urgent, importunate*: species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac.

instanter, *adv. vehemently, earnestly, pressingly*; intente instanterque pronuntiare, Plin. *Comp.*: instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac.

instantĭa, ae, *f.* [insto] *a standing upon or near*: hence, *a being present*: Cic. II. Fig. *constancy, perseverance*: quid est quod haec instantia non possit effoere? Plin.

instar, *n. indecl. resemblance, image, likeness, manner: a form, figure, appearance*: parvum instar eorum, *a slight sketch*, Liv.: est tanquam animi instar in corpore, *is like the soul to the body*, Cic.: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. Hence, instar, or ad instar, *according to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like*: with gen.: instar muri, id.: triremis instar, Cic.: vallis continuis montibus ad instar castrorum cianditur, Just. 2. *about*: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (mearum epistolarum), Cic. II. *worth, value, amount*: unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me*, id.: unus is immuneri militis instar habet, *is equivalent to*, Ov. [*In-star*, prob. contains the root STA or STAT "place," and is thus equivalent to our *in-stead*.]

instaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instauro] *a renewing, repetition*: ludorum, Cic.

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *renewed, repeated*: ludi, Cic.

instauro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [root STA "place"] *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore*: Latinas, Cic.: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, id.: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 2. *to repay, requite*: dii, talis Graiis instaurate, Virg.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. *to spread or strew upon; to cover, cover over*: instrati ostro alipedes, Virg.: equus tuus speciosius instratus erit, quam uxor vestita? *caparisoned*, Liv. II. *to lay upon or over*: modicis instravit pulpita tignis, *laid the stage on*, Hor.

instigātor, ōris, m. [instigo] *a stimulator, instigator*: Tac.

instigātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates*: Tac.

instigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [root STIG "prick"; cf. stigma, stimulus, etc.] lit. *to prick or goad on*; hence *to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: canem in aliquem, *to set on*, Petr.: intellexit Senones conscientia facinoris instigari, Caes.: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic.

in-stillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to pour in by drops, to instil*: oleum lumini, Cic.: oleum canalibus, Hor. 2. *to drop into or upon*: guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic. II. Fig.: praeceptum auriculis, Hor.

in-stimulātor, ōris, m. *one who incites, an instigator*: seditionis, Cic.

in-stimŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to urge on, stimulate*: aliquem, Ov.

instinctor, ōris, m. [instinguo] *an instigator*: sceleris, Tac.

instinctus, a, um, *Part.* [instinguo].

instinctus, ūs, m. (mostly in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *instigation, impulse*: oraculo, quae instinctu divino affatuque fundantur, *inspiration*, Cic.

in-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to instigate, incite, impel*: Gell. Esp. in *part. perf.*: furore et audacia, Cic.: his vocibus, *animated*, Liv.

in-stipŭlor, 1. v. dep. *to bargain, stipulate for*: Pl.

instīta, ae, *f.* [insisto] *the plaited border or flounce of a Roman lady's tunic*: quarum subsuta talos tegit instita veste, Hor.: longa, Ov.

institŏ, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing still.* (rare): errantium stellarum, Cic.

institor, ōris, m. [id.] *a factor, broker, agent, a huckster, hawker, peddler*: amata nantis multum et institoribus, Hor.: mercis, Liv.

institōrium, i, n. [institor] *the trade of a huckster*, Suet.

in-stĭtio, ui, ītum, 3. v. a. [statuo] Lit.: *to cause to stand up in*; hence, *to set up in, to erect, found, make, construct*: jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic.: magnus muralium pilorum numerus institutur, Caes. So fig.: argumenta in pectus multa institui, Pl. 2. *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive*: mercatum, Cic.: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id.: longiorem sermonem, Caes.: sacros ludos, Ov. 3. *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon*: rationem pontis hanc instituit, Caes.: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic.: codicem instituere et conscribere, id. Esp. milit. t. t. *to draw up in battle-array* (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes. 4. *to resolve, determine*: longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere instituerunt, id.: ut primum Velia navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. 5. *to institute, appoint*: esp. an heir: qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, id.: magistratum, id. 6. *to instruct, train up, educate*: sic tu instituis adolescentes? id.: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. 7. *to procure, gain*: remiges ex provincia, Caes.: aliquos sibi amicos, Cic.

institūtio, ōnis, *f.* [instituo] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner*: rerum, Cic. II. *instruction, education*: puerilis, id.

institūtum, i, n. [id.] *an arrangement, plan; mode of life: a regulation, ordinance, institution*: me nunc obli-

tum consuetudinis et instituti mei, Cic.: ut omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, Caes. ‖ 4. *a purpose, intention, design, resolution*: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic. ‖ 5. *an agreement, stipulation*: militem ex instituto dare, Liv. IV. *instruction, inculcated principles*: praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic.

institūtus, a, um, *Part.* [institno].

in-sto, stĭti, ĭ. *v. n. to stand in* or *upon*: constr. with *dat.*, *in* with *abl.*, or *acc.* With *dat.*: jugis, Virg. With *in* and *abl.*: instans in medio triclinio, Suet. With *acc.* (fig.): rectam instas viam, *you are in the right path*, Pl. ‖ *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten*, etc.: (lit. and fig.): instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, Cic. Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. *Absol. to be at hand, be present*: quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, Cic. ‖ 3. *to urge, press upon, harass, attack*, etc.: hostes acrius instabant, Caes.: cedenti, Liv.: quamobrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic. IV. *to follow up, pursue*: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. V. With *acc.*: *to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal* or *diligence*: parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres instabant, *were hastening forwards, working hard at*, Virg. VI. *to demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon*: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic.: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, *at your instance, your solicitation*, id.

instrātus, a, um, *Part.* [insterno].

in-strātus, a, um *adj. not strewn* or *covered*: instrata saxa cubili, Virg.

instrēnŭs, *adv. without spirit*: Just.

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless*: homo, Pl.

in-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, *v. n. to make a noise in* or *upon*; *to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak*: sub pondere fagmus axis instrepat, Virg.

instrictus, a, um, *Part.* [instringo].

in-structĭo, ōnis, *f. a constructing, erecting, building*: novi balinei, Trajan. ad Plin. 2. *an arranging, planning, setting in array*: signorum, Cic.

instructĭus, *comp. adv. with greater preparation*: Liv.

instructor, ōris, *m.* [instruo] *a preparer* (rare): Cic.

instructus, a, um, *Part.* [instruo]. ‖ Adj.: *taught, instructed, versed in*, etc.: ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic.: vitiis instructior, Hor.

instructus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare): Cic.

instrūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *an implement, utensil, tool, instrument*: in instrumento ac supellectili C. Verris, *household utensils*, Cic.: villae, *implements of husbandry*, id.: militare, Caes.: imperii, *instruments, documents, records*, etc., Suet. *Absol.*: *luggage*, etc., for a journey: quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, Cic. (ii) *ornaments, embellishments*: felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov. ‖ 2. Fig. *means, instrument, intellectual endowment*: oratoris, Cic. 2. *means of conducting* or *promoting*: causarum, id.: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, id. 3. *a legal* or *other instrument, document*: opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, Quint.

in-strŭo, xi, ctum, *v. a. to pile upon, put in order upon*; *to build, erect, construct*: contabulationem in parietes, Caes.: aggerem, Tac. 2. Milit. t. t. *to set in due order* or *array, to draw up*, etc. (very freq. in Caesar): in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit, Caes.: exercitus instructus, Liv.: aciem, Cic. 3. *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish*: domum, id.: agrum, Liv. ‖ Fig.: frandem, Liv.: accusationem, Cic.: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, *had prepared himself*, id. 2. Esp. *to teach, instruct*: disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forenem, id.

insŭbum, i, *n. a kind of dark colour*: Pl.

in-suāvis, e, *adj. unpleasant, disagreeable*: herba cibo non insuavis, Plin.: vita, Cic. Of persons: Hor.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, ĭ. *v. n. to sweat in, on*, or *at*: queis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor.

in-sŭĕfactus, a, um, *adj. accustomed, trained* (rare): Caes.

in-sŭesco, ēvi, ētum, *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* ‖ Neutr.: *to accustom* or *habituate oneself, to become accustomed to*: constr. with *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.*: corpori, Tac.: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv.: mentiri, Ter. ‖ Act.: *to accustom* or *habituate any one*: constr. with double *acc.*, or with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut fugerem, Hor.: aqua pecus, Col. *Pass.*: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv.

insŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [insuesco].

in-suētus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Act.: *not accustomed to, unused to*: constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.*: laboris, Caes.: insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv.: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Caes.: vera audire, Liv. ‖ Pass.: *to which one is not accustomed, unusual*: limen Olympi, Virg.: solitudo, Liv. *Neut. plu. adverb.*: insueta rudentem, *unusually*, Virg.

insŭla, ae, *f. an island, isle*: insula Britannia, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall*. An insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family: ut insulam venderet, Cic. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and the property of one proprietor: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, id. (Hence It. *isola*; Fr. *île*.)

insŭlānus, i, *m.* [insula] *an islander*: Astypalaeenses insulani, Cic.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an island, insular*: Amm. Subst.: insulares, *m. plu. keepers of a temple*: Just.

insulsē, *adv. tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly*: aliquid facere, Cic.: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly*, id.

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insulsus] *tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity*: villae, Cic.: orationis, id.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus] *unsalted, insipid*: amurca insulsa perfundunt sulcos, Col.: gula, *that longs for tasteless things*, Cic. ‖ Transf.: *tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd*: nulla (in sermone) nec illiterata, nec insulsa, id.: insulsissimus homo, Cat.

insulto, avi, atum, ĭ. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [insilio] *to spring* or *leap at* or *upon*: fores calcibus, Ter.: floribus, Virg.: busto, Hor. With *acc.*: nemora avia matres insultant, Virg. *Absol.*: juvenum coetus Bacchico insultans modo, id. ‖ Fig.: *to behave insolently, to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult*: alicui in calamitate, Cic. With *acc.*: multos bonos, Sall. With *in* and *acc.*: in rempublicam, Cic. With *abl.*: morte mea, *at my death*, Prop. *Absol.*: Liv.

insultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a springing* or *leaping at* or *upon*: Pl.

in-sum, fui, esse, *v. n. irreg. to be in* or *upon*. With *dat.* or *in* and *abl.*: numi octingenti aurei in marsupio inerunt, Pl.: nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. ‖ *to be contained in, dwell in, to belong* or *appertain to*: superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic.: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. With *dat.*: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. *Absol.*: praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, *3. v. a. to take for* any purpose; hence, *to apply to, expend* or *bestow upon*, etc.: constr. with *acc.* of direct object; with *in* and *acc.*, *dat.*, *ad* and *acc.* of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, Cic.: pancos dies reficiendae classi, Tac.: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. ‖ *to take to oneself, to take, assume*: interficiendi domini animum, Tac.

in-sŭo, ui, ūtum, *3. v. a. to sew in* or *into, to sew up in*: aliquem in culeum, Cic. With *dat.*: patrio tener (Infans) insuitur femori, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to tack* or *add to*: ingratum opus, quod praedia habebat ibi, privatasque publicae rei impensam insuerat (*al.* imposuerat), i. e. *had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense*, Liv.

in-super, *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv.: *above, on the top, overhead*: cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv.: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. ‖ Fig.: *over and above, moreover, besides*: si id parum est insuper etiam poenas expetita, Liv.: insuper quam, *besides that*, id. B. Prep. with *acc.* and *abl.*: *over, above*. 1. With *acc.*: insuper

arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato. 2. With *abl.*: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, Vitr.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be passed over, insurmountable*: Alpium transitus, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *unconquerable*: genus insuperabile bello, Virg. 2. *unavoidable, inevitable*: fatum, Ov.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. *to rise upon, to rise up or to*: insurgite remis, *rise on your oars*, i. e. *ply your oars vigorously*, Virg. 2. *to raise oneself, to rise, mount*: insurgat Aquilo, Hor.: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Virg. ‖ Fig. of persons, *etc.*: *to rise, grow in power*: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. 3. *to rise against*: insurgere regnis alterius, *to aim at seizing one's kingdom*, Ov. 3. *to rouse or bestir oneself*: Plin. 4. Of style: *to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime*: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint.

in-sūsurro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to whisper in, into, or to; to insinuate, suggest*. ǀ Neutr.: ad aurem, Cic. ‖ Act.: Demosthenes illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae insusurrantisque alteri: hic est ille Demosthenes, id. Fig.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *suggests to us, reminds us*, id.

insŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [insuo].

in-tābesco, bui, 3. v. n. *to waste away by degrees, to pine away*: diuturno morbo, Cic.: quum semel fixae cibo intabuissent pupulae, Hor. 2. *to melt away, dissolve*: ut intabescere flavae igne levi cerae, matutinaeve pruinae sole tepente solent, Ov.

in-tactĭlis, e, *adj. that cannot be touched, intangible*: Lucr.

in-tactus, a, um, *adj. untouched, uninjured, intact*: cervix juvencae, Virg.: nix, Liv.: intactus profugit, Sall. ‖ *untried, unattempted*: silvas saltusque intactos, Virg.: carmen, Hor. ‖ Fig. of moral qualities: *unstained, uninfected*: intactus superstitione, *free from superstition*, Curt.: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. Esp. of female chastity: *undefiled, chaste*: Pallas, Hor.

in-tactus, ūs, m. *intangibility*: Lucr.

intāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [tamino] *unsullied, undefiled*: virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor.

intectus, a, um, *Part.* [intego].

in-tectus, a, um, *adj. uncovered, unclad*: dux prope intectus, Tac.: pedes, *having sandals only*, id. ‖ Fig.: *open, frank*: aliquem sibi incautum intectumque efficere, id

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer] *pretty safe*: Cic.

in-tĕger, gra, grum, *adj.* [TAG, root of tango] *untouched, undiminished, whole, entire*: integer et plenus thesaurus, Pl.: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. 2 *unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous*: integris viribus repugnare, id.: integram famem ad ovum affero, *a keen or unimpaired appetite*, Cic.: florentes atque integri, id.: gens integra a cladibus belli, Liv.: mulier aetate integra, *in the flower of her age*, Ter. With *gen.*: integer aevi Ascanius, Virg. De integro, ab integro, ex integro, *anew, afresh*: ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic.: columnam efficere ab integro aevum, id.: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 3. *untainted, fresh, sweet*: fontes, Hor. ‖ Fig. of moral and intellectual qualities: *blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous*: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic.: incorrupti atque integri testes, id.: vitae, Hor. Of female chastity: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. 2. *free from passion or prejudice, unbiassed, integrum se servare, to keep oneself neutral*, Cic.: scopulis surdior Icari voces audit, adhuc integer, *untouched with love, heart-whole*, Hor. 3. *raw, ignorant, inexperienced*: rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic. 4. Of things: *in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined*: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id.: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Caes.: offensiones, *not yet cancelled*, Tac.: integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power, I am at liberty*, Cic. (Hence It. *intero*; Sp. *entero*; Fr. *entier*.)

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover*: villam, Pl.: turres coriis, Caes.

integrasco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [integro] *to begin afresh*: Ter.

integrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, restoring*: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter.

integrē, *adv. wholly, entirely*: mutare, Tac. ‖ Fig.: *irreproachably, honestly, justly*: incorrupte atque integre judicare, Cic. *Comp.*: quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, id. *Sup.*: Asiam integerrime administravit, Suet. 2. Of style: *purely, correctly*: integre et ample et ornate dicere, Cic.

integritas, ātis, *f.* [integer] *an undiminished or unimpaired condition*. 1. *the whole*: cum pars movetur quiescente integritate, Macr. 2. *completeness, soundness*: integritas corporis, quod est membra omnia tum integra habere, tum bene valentia, Cic. ‖ Fig.: integritas mentis, *soundness of mind*, Labeo. 2. *blamelessness, innocence, integrity*; integritas atque innocentia, Cic.: vitae, Nep. 3. Esp. *female chastity*: mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaque existimari, Cic. 4. Of style: *purity, correctness*: Latini sermonis, id.

integro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] 1 1 t. *to make whole or sound*: amnes integrant mare, *keep it full*, Lucr. 2. *to restore, heal, repair*: elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. 3. *to renew, begin again*: pugnam, Liv.: carmen, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to recreate, refresh*: animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, Cic.

in-tĕgŭmentum, i, *n. a covering*: Liv. 2. Meton. *a protection*: corporis alicujus, Pl. ‖ Fig.: dissimulationis, Cic.

intellectus, a, um, *Part.* [intelligo].

intellectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a perceiving, discerning* by the senses: saporum, Plin. ‖ Fig. *a perceiving* or *discerning* by the intellect; *an understanding, comprehension*: queis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac.: intellectum habere, *to be understood*: hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, id. ‖‖ Meton. *the meaning* or *signification* of a word: verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 2. *the faculty of understanding, intellect*: per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen.

intelligens, entis, *Part.* [intelligo].

‖ Adj. *sensible, intelligent, acquainted with*: intelligens dicendi existimator, Cic.: vir, id. With *gen.*: cujusvis generis ejus intelligens, id. 2. *well skilled in matters of taste*: subst. *a connoisseur*: id.

intelligenter, *adv. intelligently*: ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur, Cic.

intelligentia, ae, *f.* [intelligo] *perception, discernment* by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intelligentia, Cic. ‖ *perception* or *discernment by the intellect, an understanding, knowing*: quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, id.: somniorum, *the art of interpreting dreams*, Just. 2. Esp. *art, skill, taste, connoisseurship*: intelligentia in rusticis rebus, Cic. ‖‖ *the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence*: Deus intelligentiam in animo includit, id.

intel-lĭgo (intellego), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [inter lego] (intellexti for intellexisti, Cic.: intellexes for intellexisses, Pl.): 1 1 t. *to choose between*, i. e. *to exercise knowledge* or *judgment in selecting*: but the word is used in a fig. sense only, to denote conscious mental operations in general. ǀ *to perceive, discern* by the senses: illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes, Ov.: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, Plin. ‖ *to perceive* or *discern* by the mind, *to be sensible of*: quam sis audax hinc omnes intelligere potuerunt, Cic.: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. ‖‖ *to perceive* or *discern* by an effort of the intellect, *to understand, comprehend*: haec duntaxat in Graecis intelligo, quae ipsi, qui scripserunt, volunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, very well*: Pl.: Ter. 2. Esp. *to have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in something, to be a connoisseur*: tametsi

non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic. 3. Of persons: *to understand, comprehend rightly*: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint.

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj. undefiled, inviolate*: Diana virginitatis amorem intemerata colit, Virg.: quŏ die inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac.

in-tempĕrans, antis, *adj. not self-governing, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*: intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic.: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id.: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv.: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, Cic. 2. Esp. *incontinent, profligate, debauched*: inter impudicas mulieres et intemperantes viros versari, id.

intempĕranter, *adv. immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*: nimis iracunde hoc quidem et valde intemperanter, Cic. *Comp.*: insequi, Liv.

in-tempĕrantĭa, æ, *f. want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency*: coeli, Sen. ‖ Fig. *want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic.: intemperantia vini, Liv.: morbo et intemperantia perire, Suet. 2. Esp. of conduct: *want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence*: intemperantia Pausaniae, Nep.

intempĕrātē, *adv. intemperately*: immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic.

in-tempĕrātus, a, um, *adj. untempered, inclement*: quid ad coeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. ‖ Fig. *immoderate, intemperate*: benevolentia, Cic.

intempĕriæ, arum, *f. plu.* [intemperies] *intemperateness, inclemency* of weather: Cato. ‖ Fig. *unreasonable conduct, intemperate behaviour*: quae te intemperiae tenent? *what are you raving about?* Pl.

in-tempĕries, ei, *f. inclemency* (of weather): coeli Liv. In gen. *a tempest, storm*. Fig.: intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. ‖ Fig. *intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: amici, Cic.: cohortium, Tac. 2. In gen. *intemperance*: ebrietatis, Just.

intempestīvē, *adv. out of season, unseasonably*: intempestive accedere, Cic.: juvare, Tac.

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj. untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient*: postes intempestivos excisos credo, Pl.: imbres, Lucr.: amicitia nunquam intempestiva est, Cic. 2. *misplaced, improper*: gula, Suet. ‖ Transf.: *acting unseasonably*: anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin.

in-tempestus, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas] *unseasonable*: intempesta nox, *the dead of night*, Cic. Personified: *dismal Night, the mother of the Furies*, Virg. ‖ Transf.: *unwholesome, unhealthy*: intempestae Graviscae, id.

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, *3. v. a. to stretch towards* or *against, to draw out, extend*: dextram ad statuam, Cic.: alicui manus, Sen.: arcum, Virg. Hence, 2. *to aim* or *direct* a weapon: tela in patriam, Cic.: sagittas, Virg. 3. *to stretch* or *put upon, to spread out*, etc.: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *pitched*, Cic.: stupea vincula collo intendunt, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to strain* or *stretch towards*: aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, *turns keen looks on every side*, Cic.: aures ad verba, Ov. 2. Of motion to a place: *to direct one's course, to turn*, etc. (esp. with iter): ut eo, quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic.: ad explorandum quonam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. *Absol.*: quo nunc primum intendam? *whither shall I turn?* Ter. Hence, 3. of the mind: *to direct one's thoughts* or *attention to*: parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea, Cic.: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Caes.: intendere consilium, *to form a plan*, Ter.

4. *to urge on, incite*: intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot anditae proditiones, Liv. 5. *to purpose, endeavour, intend*: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat efficere potest, Sall. So with animo: si C. Antonius quod animo intenderat perficere potuisset, Cic. With *inf.*: quo ire intenderant, perventum est, Sall. 6. With *pron. reflect.*: *to exert oneself, prepare for*: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Hence, intendi animo, *to be intent upon*, Liv. 7. *to maintain, assert*: pergin', sceleste, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. 8. *to threaten with, to seek to bring upon* or *afflict with*: alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic.: probra et minas alicui, Tac. 9. *to extend, increase, raise, augment*: primis se intendentibus tenebris, *the dusk increasing*, Liv.: alimentorum pretium, Tac. 10. In rhetor. *to state the subject of a syllogism*: Quint.

intensus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo].

intentātus, a, um, *Part.* [intento].

in-tentātus, a, um, *adj. untouched*: vacca intentata jugo, Sen. ‖ Fig.: *untried, unattempted*: miseri quibus intentata nites, Hor.: iter intentatum, Tac.

intentē, *adv. with earnestness, attentively, intently*: pronuntiare, Plin. *Comp.*: cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv.

intentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretching out, straining, tension*: corporis, Cic.: vultus, Tac. 2. *increase, augmentation*: doloris, Sen. ‖ Fig.: of the mind: *exertion, effort*: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, *opp.* remissio, Cic. 2. *attention, application, care*: intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen. With *gen.* of object: lusus, *to play*, Liv.

intento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to stretch out, extend* or *direct towards*, esp. in a threatening manner: haec sica intentata nobis est, Cic.: Virginius intentans in Appium manus, Liv. And of abstract objects: Romanum imperium intentantes, id.: terror omnibus intentatur, *all were struck with terror*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to threaten* or *bring an action at law*: inviosm crimen, Quint. *Absol.*: quasi intentantis loco, Cic.

intentus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo].

‖ Adj.: *attentive to, intent upon, waiting for*: aliquo negotio intentus, Sall. 2. *eager, intent*: totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod sieunt, oculis contemplari, Cic.: intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 3. *strict*: intentum et magnis delictis inexorabilem scias, Tac.

intentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a stretching out, extending*: palmarum, Cic.

in-tĕpĕo, ui, 2. *v. n. to be lukewarm, to be warm*: varine radiis intepuere comae, Ov.: intepuit mucro, Virg.

inter, *prep.* with *acc. between, between, among, amid.*

A. Of space. qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes.: inter hostium tela versari, Cic.: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. Placed after the noun: Faesulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. Separated from the noun: utinam inter errem nuda leones, Hor. 2. With words denoting persons, to designate their place of abode: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Leccae domum, *into the street of the scythe-makers* Cic.

B. Of time: 1. denoting two points between which an action takes place: *between*: inter horam tertiam et quartam tenebrae obortae fuerant, Liv. 2. denoting a period: *during, in the course of, within*. quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium, Pl.: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. And with substantives to denote the precise time at which an action was performed: haec inter coenam Tironi dictavi, *while I was at supper*, Cic. With gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, Virg.

C. Of other relations: 1. Difference: *between*: discrimen inter gratiosos dives atque fortes, Cic.: id omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, *from one another*, Caes. 2. Discrimination, choice: *between, among*: judiciam inter deas tres, Cic. 3. With pers. pronouns: *between* or *among*, with, etc.: quod colloquimur inter nos, id.: Cloeonis pueri amant inter se, *love one another*, id. Esp. inter nos, *among ourselves, confidentially*, like the Fr. *entre nous*: nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos licest, ne tu quidem intelligis, id. 4. To denote attending circumstances: *among, amidst, during*: inter has turbas, id. 5. To denote an order, class or number: *among*: in ostoribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id.: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. Hence legal t. t. inter sicarios, *on a charge of assassination*: quum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, Cic. 6. Distribution: *among*: inter participes praedam dividam, Pl.

7. Denoting a mean or mixture between two qualities or conditions: *between*: colorem inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. 8. Denoting friendly or hostile relations: inter Hectora atque inter Achillem ira fuit capitalis, Hor. 9. In various adverbial phrases: inter manus auferri, *on* or *with the hands*, Cic.: inter vias, *on the road*, Ter.: inter cuncta or omnia, *before all*, Hor.: inter cetera, *especially*, Liv.: inter haec, or quae, *in the mean time*, id. D. In composition: (i) *between*: intercedere, interponere, intervallum, interlunium. (ii) *at intervals, from time to time*: interaestuare, intervisere. (iii) *destruction*: interire, interficere.

intĕrāmenta, orum, *n. plu. timber for the lower part of a ship of war*: Volaterrani interamenta navium politi sunt (acc. to others, inceramenta, *resin and pitch for calking*), Liv.

intĕr-āresco, *3. v. n. incep. to become dry, to dry up*: Vitr. ‖. Fig.: *to dry up, decay*: Cic.

inter-bĭbo, *3. v. n. to drink in, drink up*: Pl.

inter-bĭto, *3. v. n.* [bito] i. q. intereo, *to perish, come to nought*: Pl.

intercălāris, e, *adj.* [intercalo] *that is to be* or *is inserted, intercalary*: dies, *an intercalary day*, Plin.: intercalares Calendae, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv.: intercalares Calendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic.

intercălārius, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris] *of* or *for insertion, intercalary*: mensis, *an intercalary month*: Cic.

intercălātio, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo] *an insertion, intercalation* of a month, day, *etc.*: Plin.

inter-călo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate* a day or month: usu. *pass.*: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 66 *sqq.*) ‖. Fig.: *to put off, defer*: poena intercalata, Liv.

inter-căpēdo, ĭnis, *f. an interruption, intermission, interval, pause*: intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic.: molestiae, id.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n. to go* or *come between, to intervene*: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic.: si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. 2. *to be, stand,* or *lie between*: palus intercedebat, Caes. 3. Of time: *to intervene, pass*: vix annus intercesserat, Cic.: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to occur, happen, come to pass*: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes.: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 2. *to be* or *exist between* persons: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter.: inter consortipses vetus usus intercedit, Cic. 3. *to interpose one's credit, become surety*: pro aliquo, id.: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, *to procure for a person by becoming surety for him*, id. 4. In political affairs: *to oppose, protest against*; said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id.: se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc. Liv. 5. In gen.: *to interpose, interfere*; *to obstruct, hinder*: intercessit et quominus in acta sua juraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet.

interceptio, ōnis, *f.* [intercipio] *a taking away*: poculi, Cic.

interceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who intercepts, a usurper, embezzler*: praedae, Liv.: donativi, Tac.

interceptus, a, um, *Part.* [intercipio].

inter-cessio, ōnis, *f. a coming between, intervention*: testium, Gell. ‖. Fig.: *an intervention, mediation*: mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, Cic. 2. *an interposition, a becoming surety*: intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id. 3. *an intervention, interposition, protest* on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: Caes.: intercessionem remittere, Liv.

intercessor, ōris, *m.* [intercedo] *one who intervenes, a mediator*: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, ad Sullam legati non adierunt, Cic. ‖. *one who interposes, enters a protest*: said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id.: legis, Liv. 2. In gen.: *a hinderer, preventer*: rei malae, Cic.

inter-cīdo, cīdi, cisum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces*: commentarios, *to cut out the leaves* in order to falsify, Plin.: pontem, *to break down*, Liv.: sententias, *to cut up, mangle*, Gell.: dies intercisi, *half-holidays, on which no business was transacted in the morning and evening*, Ov.

inter-cĭdo, cĭdi, *3. v. n.* [cado] *to fall between*: ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to fall out, happen, come to pass*: si qua (*al.* quae) interciderunt, Cic. 2. *to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish*: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov.: si intercideris tibi aliquid, *if you should have forgotten*, Hor.

inter-cĭno, *3. v. a.* [cano] *to sing between*: Hor.

inter-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, *3. v. a.* [capio] ‖it. *to take between*, i. e. while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, *to intercept*: si me hostes interceperint, Pl.: litteras, Cic.: commeatus, Liv.: aliquem ab suis interceptum, *cut off*, id.: venenum, *to take the poison intended for another*, Cic.: hastam, *to intercept* or *be struck by the spear aimed at another*, Virg. ‖. *to deprive of, embezzle, rob, steal*: honorem, Cic.: interceptae e publico pecuniae, *embezzled*, Tac. ‖‖. *to snatch away, carry off*; esp. of death: Cererem, Ov.: interceptus veneno, Tac. ‖V. *to interrupt, hinder*: iter, Liv.

intercīsē, *adv. piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly*: Cic.

interclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [intercludo].

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clusum, *3. v. a.* [claudo] *to shut* or *block up, to cut off, hinder*: inimicis commeatum, Pl.: fugam, Cic.: animam, Liv. 2. Of persons: *to cut off, separate from*: nostros commeatibus, Caes. With *ab*: adversarios ab oppido et ponte et commeatu omni, id. Fig.: intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, *am prevented*, Cic. ‖. *to shut in, blockade*: angustiis intercludi, Caes.: aliquem in insidiis, Cic.

interclūsio, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo] *a stopping* or *shutting up*: animae, Cic.

interclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [intercludo].

inter-cŏlumnium, i, *n.* [columna] *the space between two columns, intercolumniation*: ambulationis, Cic.

inter-curro, cŭcurri, cursum, *3. v. n. to run between*: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 2. *to hasten in the mean time to*: indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv. 3. *to run through, mingle with, be between*: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (=intercedit), Lucr. ‖. Fig. *to step between, to intercede*: qui intercurrerent misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. 2. *to come between, be intermingled with*: ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, id.

inter-curso, avi, atum, *1. v. n. freq. to run between*: intercursantibus barbaris, Liv. ‖. Meton. *to lie* or *be between, to intersect*: intercursant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiae, Plin.

intercursus, *Part.* [intercurro].

inter-cursus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a running between, intervention, interposition*: Liv.

inter-cus, ūtis, *adj.* [cutis] *under the skin, intercutaneous*: aqua intercus, *the dropsy*, Pl.: medicamentum aliqui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic.

interdātus, a, um, *Part.* [interdo].

inter-dīco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to say among other things, to remark at the same time*: in praesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. ‖. *to forbid, prohibit, interdict*: constr. with *acc.* of pers. (or *nom.* in *pass.*) and *abl.* of thing; *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* of thing; or with *subj.*: aliquem sacrificiis, Caes.: histrionibus scenam, Suet.: interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv.: interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio nocsat, Caes. 2. Esp. interdicere aqua et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water*, i. e. *to banish*: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. Hence, ‖‖. Of the praetor, legal *t. t. to forbid, interdict*; esp. *to make a provisional or interlocutory decree*: praetor interdixit de vi, id.

interdictio, ōnis, *f.* [interdico] *a prohibiting, interdicting:* tecti et aquae et ignis interdictione, *banishment*, Cic.

interdictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a prohibition:* deorum, Cic. ‖. Legal *t. t. a provisional decree of the praetor*, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property: possessionem per interdictum repetere, Id.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.* [interdico].

inter-diu, *adv. during the day, by day:* nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes.: nocte et interdiu, Liv.

interdius, *adv.* for interdiu: interdius domi sedet totos dies, Pl.

inter-do, dătum, 1. *v. a. to distribute:* Lucr.

interdŭătim, *adv.* for interdum: *now and then:* Pl.

inter-ductus, ūs, *m. interpunctuation:* Cic.

inter-dum, *adv. sometimes, occasionally, now and then:* interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic.: modo .... interdum, Suet. ‖. *meanwhile, in the meantime:* laeti interdum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, *etc.* Tac.

inter-dŭo, 3. *v. a.* [for interdo: v. in-duo] *to give for:* nihil interdno, *I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Pl.

intĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [prob. contr. for inter eam, sc. partem, diem, etc.] *meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim:* haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, Cic.: interea .... dum, Caes.: interea .... donec, Liv. With loci (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci nunquam quicquam fecl pejus quam hodie, Pl. ‖. *meanwhile, nevertheless, however* = tamen: tamdiu bella geritis, quum interea non universa Etruria bello vobis par est, Liv.

intĕremptor (-emt-), ōris, *m.* [interimo] *one who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer:* fratris, Vell.

intĕremptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.* [interimo].

intĕr-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n. to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die:* ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, *becomes lost in it*, Cic.: omnia fato interitura gravi, Ov.: segetes, Virg. 2. Of persons: fame aut ferro interire, Caes. Hence, as an exclamation: interii! *I am ruined, undone:* interii, perii, Pl. So also, inteream, *may I perish!* Hor.

intĕr-ĕquito, 1. *v. n. to ride between:* Liv.

interfātio, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (rare): Cic.

interfectio, ōnis, *f.* [interficio] *a killing, murdering* (rare): Brut. ad Cic.

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slayer, murderer:* alicujus, Cic.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a murderess:* nepotis, Tac.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.* [interficio].

inter-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume:* messes, Virg.: herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. With *abl.:* aliquem et vita et lumine, Pl. 2. Esp. *to kill, slay, murder* (very freq. in Caesar): hos latrones interficiamus, Caes.: anum siti fameque atque algu, Pl.: aliquem per insidias, Cic.

inter-flo, ōri, *v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away* (poet.): Pl.: flammis, Lucr.

inter-fŭo, xi, 3. *v. n. to flow between* (rare): angusto freto interfluente, Plin. With *acc.:* fretum, quod Nanpactum et Patras interfluit, Liv. ‖. Fig. of time, *to pass away* or *elapse between:* cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent (*al.* interfuissent), Cic.

inter-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig* or *pierce to pieces* (poet.): Lucr.

inter-for, fatus sum, 1. *v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking:* priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv.

interfossus, a, um, *Part.* [interfodio].

inter-fŭgio, 3. *v. a. to flee between* or *into* (poet.): Lucr.

inter-fulgeo, 2. *v. n. to shine* or *glitter between:* Liv.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour between;* and pass. *to flow between:* interfusum mare, Plin. ‖. Meton.: maculis interfusa genas, *stained with spots of blood*, Virg.

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [interfundo].

interfūtūrus, v. intersum.

intĕr-ĭbi, *adv. in the meantime, for interea, interim:* Pl.

intĕrim, *adv.* [inter im for eum] = interea, *meanwhile, in the meantime* (the usu. sign.): interim ad me venit Munatius noster, Cic.: interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. ‖. *sometimes:* Sen. ‖‖. *for the present, first of all:* mox, inquit, de ceteris: interim a sole mihi velim ne obstes, Val. Max. ‖V. *however, nevertheless:* interim velim mihi ignoscas, Cic.

intĕr-imo, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take out of the midst, do away with, abolish, destroy:* vitam, Pl.: interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. 2. Esp. of persons: *to slay, kill:* Phrygia de gente Dolona interimo, Ov.: se, *to commit suicide*, Pl. Fig.: me quidem, judices, examinant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, *distress me*, Cic.

intĕrior, ius. ōris [intra] *Comp. adj.* (*Sup.* intimus, a, um, q. v.) *inner, interior:* in interiore aedium parte, Cic.: secessit in partem interiorem, Liv.: nationes, *living farther in the interior*, Cic.: so, subst. *n. pl.* interiora regni, *the interior of the kingdom*, Liv.: rota, *the inner* or *near wheel*, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov. ‖. *more hidden, secret,* or *unknown:* sed haec quoque in promptu fuerint: nunc interiora videamus, Cic.: nota Falerni, *more carefully preserved*, Hor. ‖‖. *deeper, more intimate:* timor, Cic.: amicitia interior, Liv.

intĕrĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [intereo] for interitus, *destruction, ruin* (rare): Cic.

intĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intereo].

intĕrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *destruction, ruin, annihilation, death:* omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, Cic.: Gracchi immaturus interitus, id.

intĕrius, *adj. comp.* from interior. ‖. *adv. comp.* from intra.

inter-lăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to lie between:* constr. with *dat., acc.* or *inter:* campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv.: regio, quae duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin.

interjacio, v. interjicio.

interjectio, ōnis, *f.* [interjicio] *a throwing* or *placing between, insertion:* verborum, Auct. Her. 2. In gramm. *an interjection:* Quint. 3. In rhetor. *a parenthesis:* interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquem inserant sensum, id.

interjectus, a, um, *Part.* [interjicio].

interjectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing* or *placing between, interposition:* lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App. ‖. *a coming between, intervention:* interpositu interjectuque terrae, Cic.

inter-jĭcio (interjacio), jēci, jectum, 3. *v. a.* [jacio] *to throw* or *cast between; to set, place,* or *put between; to join* or *add to, to intermix:* constr. with *dat.* or *inter:* nasus oculis interjectus, Cic.. pleraque sermone Latino, Tac.: interjecti inter philosophos et eos qui, *etc.* Cic.: pancis interjectis diebus, *after a few days*, Liv.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interjungo].

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to join together, join, unite:* dextrae interjunctae, Liv. ‖. *to unyoke:* lassos equos, Mart. 2. Fig. (absol.) *to rest:* quidam medio die interjunxerunt, Sen.

inter-lăbor, psus sum, 3. *v. n. dep. to fall, slip, slide, glide* or *flow between* (poet.): inter enim labentur aquae, Virg.

inter-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 *v. a. to cull* or *pick off here and there:* uncis carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae, Virg.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear between, besmear:* Liv. ‖. *to falsify by smearing out* or *erasing:* testamentum, Cic.

interlĭsus, a, um, *Part.* [interlido].

interlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [interlino].

inter-lŏquor, quūtus or cūtus sum, 3. *v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking:* with *dat.:* sicotne mihi interloquere? Ter.

inter-lūcĕo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine* or *glitter forth:* duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. ‖. Fig. *to appear, be visible:* quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, *a difference is perceptible*, id. 2. *to be capable of being seen through, to*

be transparent: interlucet corona (millitum), Virg.

inter-lŭo, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act. *to wash while doing anything:* manus, i. e. *during the performance of a sacrifice*, Cato. II. Neutr. *to flow between:* quantum interluit fretum (al. interfluit), Liv. With *acc.:* quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac.

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj. between two months:* luna intermenstrua, *i. e. at the time of new moon*, Plin. Subst.: intermenstruum, i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus), *the time of new moon:* Cic.

in-terminātus, a, um, *adj. unbounded, endless:* Cic.

interminātus, a, um, *Part.* [intermino].

inter-mĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. i. q. interminor, *to threaten, menace* (poet.): quis homo interminat? Pl. II. *to forbid with threats:* interminatus cibus, Hor.

inter-mĭnor, atus sum, 1. v. *dep. to threaten, menace* (poet.): mihi illique interminatus est, Pl. II. *to forbid with threats:* eminor interminorque, ne quis mi obstiterit, id.

inter-misceo, scui, xtum, *or* stum, 2. v. a. *to mix among, intermix:* turbam indignorum dignis, Liv.

inter-missio, ōnis, *f. a breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance:* forensis operae, Cic.: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv.: verborum, *formed in short clauses*, Cic.

intermissus, a, um, *Part.* [intermitto].

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. and n. 11t. *to let go between;* hence *to break the continuity of anything; to cease for an interval, pause* (whereas omittere means to leave off altogether, to stop). I. Act. *to leave off, intermit, neglect;* constr. with *acc., ab, ad,* or *inf.:* studia, Cic.: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes.: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, id.: literas mittere, Cic. 2. *to let pass, suffer to elapse:* brevi tempore intermisso, *after a short time*, Caes. 3. *to interrupt, discontinue, break off*, etc. (in *part. perf.*): planities intermissa collibus, id.: custodiis loca, *to leave without*, Liv.: trabes intermissae spatiis, *separated*, Caes. II. Neutr. *to leave off, leave a space or interval, cease, pause:* gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic.: spatium, qua flumen intermitti, Caes.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, *Part.* [intermisceo].

inter-mŏrior, tuus sum, 3. v. *dep. to die off, fall to decay:* ignis, Curt. 2. *to faint away, to swoon:* in ipsa contione intermortuus, paulo post exspiravit, Liv. II. Fig.: contiones, Cic.: mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Pl.

intermortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [intermorior].

inter-mundĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [mundus] *spaces between the worlds*, in which Epicurus supposed the gods resided: Cic.

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj. between two walls:* amnis, Liv.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, 3. v. *dep. to grow between or among:* virgulta internata, Liv.

internātus, a, um, *Part.* [internascor].

internĕcātus, a, um, *Part.* [internico].

internĕcīnus, a, um, v. internecivus, a, um.

internĕcio (-nicio), ōnis, *f.* [interneco] *a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination:* improborum, Cic.: Lucerini ad internecionem caesi, *to a man*, Liv.: prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes.

internĕcīvus (internecinus), a, um, *adj.* [internecio] *deadly, murderous, destructive:* bellum, Cic.

inter-nĕco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to kill, destroy:* internecatis hostibus, Pl.

inter-necto, 3. v. a. *to bind together, bind up* (poet.): Virg.

internicio, v. internecio.

inter-nĭteo, 2. v. n. *to shine among, shine forth:* sidera internitebant, Curt.

inter-nōdium, ii, n. [nodus] *the space between two knots* or *joints, an internode* or *joint.* 1. Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 2. Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a. *to distinguish from one another, to discern, distinguish.* mater geminos internoscit, Cic.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id.

inter-nuntĭa, ae, *f. adj. serving as a messenger between:* aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic.: Pl.

inter-nuntĭus (internunc.), i, *m. a mediator, messenger, go-between:* egone ut ad te ab libertina esse anderem internuntius? Pl.: internuntiis ultro citroque missis, Caes.: Jovis interpretes internuntiique, *of the augurs*, Cic.

internus, a, um, *adj. inward, internal:* discordiae, Tac. II. Subst. n. *plu.* interna, orum, *interior parts:* mundi, Plin. 2. Fig. *internal or domestic affairs:* si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac.

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. a. *to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound:* aliquid potioni, Plin. Esp. in *part. perf.:* glans intrita, id. II. Fig.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exedendum est, *you have made the mess and must eat it up*, i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through*, Ter. (Hence It. *intridare.*)

interpellātio, ōnis, *f.* [interpello] *a speaking between, an interruption in speaking:* cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. II. *an interruption, hindrance:* sine ulla interpellatione, id.

interpellātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter:* Auct. Her. II. *a disturber:* ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic.

interpellatus, a, um, *Part.* [interpello].

inter-pello, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [v. appello] *to interrupt in speaking:* nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. 2. In gen.: *to interrupt, disturb:* si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellet, Curt. 3. *to beset or disturb with demands*, etc.: ne ream quidem interpellare desiit, ecquid poenderet? Suet. II. In gen.: *to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest:* constr. with *acc., ne,* or *inf.* (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure suo, Caes.: tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv.: pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani ventre diem durare, Hor.

inter-pŏlis, e, and **inter-pōlus**, a, um, *adj.* [polio] *that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, vamped up, repaired;* esp. *falsified, painted, not genuine:* Plin. II. Fig.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Pl.

interpŏlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [interpolus] *to give a new form or appearance: to polish, furbish, or dress up:* togam praetextam, *to dye anew*, Cic. Fig.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, i. e. *will bang me into another shape*, Pl. II. *to spoil, corrupt, falsify:* semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando, ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic.

inter-pōno, pōsui, pōsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to put, place, lay or set between: to intermix, intermingle; to interpose:* equitatui interponit auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt.: ne *inquam* et *inquit* saepius interponeretur, *should be introduced*, Cic.: judicium suum, id.: spatio interposito, *i.e. some time after*, id.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, *to be left*, Caes. 2. With *pron. reflect.* and *dat., in* and *acc.,* or *absol.: to interfere* or *intermeddle with* (either to hinder or forward), *to mediate, mix oneself up with*, etc.: quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? Cic.: semper se interposuit, Nep.: se in pacificationem, Cic. 3. interponere fidem, *jusjurandum, etc., to pledge one's word*, etc.: jusjurandum, Liv.: in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. 4. In law: *to order, decree:* decreta, Cic. 5. *to interpolate, falsify:* interponere rationes, id.

inter-pŏsĭtio, ōnis, *f. a putting between, insertion:* personarum, Cic. 2. *an inserting of words in a manuscript*, etc.: id. 3. In rhetor. *a parenthesis:* Quint.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [interpono].

inter-pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a putting between, interposition* (rare): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic.

interpres, ētis, *c. an agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, translator, go-between:* quod te praesente istic ego, teque interprete, *through your agency*, Pl.: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic.: pacis, Liv.: Divum, i. e. *Mercury, as the messenger of the gods*, Virg.: juris, Cic.: coeli, *an astronomer*, id.: interpres mentis est oratio, id.: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, *the regular* or *paid interpreters*, Caes. [Etym. uncertain: but the root PARP in *inter-pres*, *inter-pret-is* is perhaps the same as in *pret-ium*.]

interprĕtātio, ōnis, *f.* [interpretor] *an explanation, exposition, interpretation:* juris, Cic.: interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2. Meton.: *signification, meaning:* foederis, Cic. II. In rhet.: *an explanation of one expression by another:* Quint.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *Part.* [interpretor].

interprĕtor, ātus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [interpres] *to explain, expound, interpret, translate:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic.: ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv. Fig.: memoriae alicujus, *to assist one's memory*, Pl. II. *to put an interpretation* or *construction upon, to conceive* or *understand in a certain manner:* aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic.: felicitatem alicujus grato animo, id.: plerique, viso adspectuque Agricolae, quaererent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. With *acc.* and *inf.*: reditu in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. III. *to decide, determine:* recte, an perperam interpretor, Liv.

inter-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press* or *squeeze to pieces, to crush:* alicui fauces, Pl.

intĕr-punctio, ōnis, *f. a placing of points between words, interpunctuation:* interpunctiones verborum, Cic.

inter-punctum, i, *n.* i. q. interpunctio, *interpunctuation:* Cic.

interpunctus, a, um, *Part.* [interpungo].

inter-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to place points between words, to punctuate:* cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen.: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, *well divided*, Cic.

inter-quĕror, questus sum, 3. *v. dep. to interrupt* or *mix with complaints* (rare): Liv.

inter-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n. trscp. to rest between whiles, pause:* cum haec dixissem et paululum interquievissem, Cic.

inter-regnum, i, *n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum.* During the Roman republic the term was also applied to *the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones:* id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv.: res ad interregnum venit, Cic.

inter-rex, rēgis, *m. one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another: a regent, interrex:* Liv. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 213).

in-territus, a, um, *adj. undaunted, undismayed, unterrified:* spectatque interrita pugnas, Virg. With *gen.*: mens interrita leti, *unterrified at death*, Ov.

inter-rōgātio, ōnis, *f. a questioning, inquiry, examination:* testium, Tac. II. In rhetor.: *an interrogation:* Quint. III. In dialectics: *an argument, syllogism:* Cic.

interrōgātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interrogatio] *a short argument* or *syllogism:* minutae, Cic.

interrōgātum, i, *n. that which is asked, a question:* Cic.

inter-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask, question, inquire, interrogate:* hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. II. In law: *to examine:* testes in reos, Plin.: bene testem, *to cross-examine, perplex, entangle*, Cic. 2. Meton.: *to bring an action against, sue:* legibus interrogari, Liv.: quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a. to break asunder, break to pieces, break up:* interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, Caes.: interrupta et impervia itinera, Tac. 2. *to separate, divide:* hos interruptos esse, *separated*, Cic.: ignes, *scattered about*, Virg. II. Fig.: *to interrupt, break off:* orationem, Caes.: iter amoris et officii, Cic.: voces, id.

interruptē, *adv. interruptedly:* narrare, Cic.

interruptus, a, um, *Part.* [interrumpo].

inter-scindo, idi, issum, 3. *v. a. to cut* or *tear asunder, break down:* pontem, Cic.: aggerem, Caes.: venas, *to open*, Tac. 2. *to cut off, separate:* Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, Liv.

inter-sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure:* foramina, Cic.: quaedam operibus, Liv. II. *to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent:* interseptum iter, Cic.: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv.

interseptus, a, um, *Part.* [intersepio].

inter-sĕro, sēvi, situm, 3. *v. a. to sow, plant,* or *set between:* Lucr.

inter-sĕro, serui, sertum, 3. *v. a. to put* or *place between, to interpose, add:* mediis oscula verbis, Ov.

interstĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [intersero].

inter-spīrātio, ōnis, *f. a fetching of breath between:* Cic.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *lay between* or *among:* bitumine interstrato, Just.

interstinctus, a, um, *Part.* [root STRIG: cf. instigare] *variegated, chequered:* facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac.: candor interstinctus coloribus, Plin.

inter-stinguo, 3. *v. a. to put out, extinguish:* ignes interstingui, Lucr.

interstĭtium, ii, *n. a space between, interstice.* Of place: Macr. Of time, *an interval:* interstitium poenae, Tac.

interstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [intersterno].

inter-strĕpo, 3. *v. n. to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of* (poet.): anser olores, Virg.

inter-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to squeeze tight* (poet.): Pl.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n. irreg. to be* or *lie between.* Of space: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Of time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, id. II. *to be apart:* clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato. 2. Fig.: *to be different, to differ:* ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem interesit, *there is not the slightest difference*, Cic.: hoc pater ac dominus interest, Ter. With *ab*: negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic. With *dat.*: intererit Satyris paulum, Hor. III. *to be present at, take part in, attend:* with *dat.* or *in* and *abl.*: rebus divinis, Caes.: bello, Liv. With *dat. pers.*: sacrificanti interfuit, *attended him*, Suet. With *in* and *abl.*: in convivio, Cic. *Absol.*: si ipse interfuerit ac praesens viderit, id. IV. interest, *impers.* a contraction of inter rem est, *i. e.* lit. *it is connected with the affair:* hence it is constructed with a *gen.* of subst. or pronouns dependent on *res*; and with what was orig. the *acc.* of the possessive pronouns, agreeing with *res*: but the latter have lost the final *m*, and hence are usually regarded as *ablatives* (cf. réfert): *it concerns, imports; it is of interest, importance:* often with a qualifying *neut. adj.* (multum, plurimum, *etc.*) or *adv.*: also with *acc.* and *inf.*, a *subj.* or *relat. clause*, as its subject: quid illius interest, ubi sis? id.: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id.: tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, id.: docet quantopere reipublicae communisque salutis interesit nemus hostium distineri, Caes.: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, quis primus aditus sit, Cic. With *ex* and *acc.*: interest ad laudem civitatis, id. With a *gen.* expressing the degree: illud mea magni interest, te ut videam, id.

inter-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to intertwine:* flores hederis, Ov. II. *to interweave, interperse:* chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

intertextus, a, um, *Part.* [intertexo].

inter-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to withdraw from, take away:* Pl.

inter-trimentum, i, *n.* [tero] *loss by attrition, waste* of gold or silver in melting or working: purpura tertiur

absumiturque: in auro praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *loss, damage* (esp. on both sides): sine ullo intertrimento, Cic.

inter-turbātio, ōnis *f. disquietude, confusion*: Liv.

inter-turbo, 1. *v. a. to cause a disturbance* or *confusion* (poet.): Ter.

inter-vallum, i, *n.* lit. *the space between two palisades*: hence, in gen. *space between, interval, distance*: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervallia grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes.: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv.: unius signi, Cic. Of time: *intermission, pause*: annuum intervallum regni, *an interregnum*, Liv.: sine intervallo loquacitas, Cic.: dare quippiam alicui per intervalla, *from time to time*, Plin.: per intervallum adventantes, Tac. ‖. Fig.: *difference, dissimilitude*: videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, *3. v. a. to pluck out here and there, to thin, prune*: Plin.

inter-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, *4. v. n. to come between, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt*: constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.*: verens ne molesti vobis intervenīremus, Cic.: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes.: oratioui, Liv. With *acc.*: ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, Tac. ‖. *to happen, occur*: nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, Ter.: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, *has taken place*, Cic. ‖‖. *to stand in the way of, to oppose. hinder, disturb*: villicum intervenientem flagellasset, Suet. ‖V. *to interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority* (esp. of magistrates): neque senatu intervenīente, Suet.

interventor, ōris, *m.* [intervenio] *one who comes in, a visitor*: vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic.

interventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming between, intervention*: interventus Caleni et Calvenae, Cic. Of things: noctis, Caes.: malorum, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *interposition, mediation, assistance*: sponsorum, Suet.

interversus, a, um, *Part.* [interverto].

inter-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a. to turn aside, turn in another direction*: Vitr. ‖. Fig.: *to alter, change*: ingenia, Sen. *2. to purloin, pilfer, embezzle*. donum regale, Cic.: vectigalia, Suet. *3.* With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: *to cheat, defraud*: ut me muliere intervorteret, Pl. *4. to intercept, deprive of*: promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. *5. to waste, squander*: Vitellius novies millies sestertium pancisissimis mensibus intervertisse creditur, Tac.

inter-viso, si, sum, *3. v. a. to come* or *go to look after, inspect secretly*: ipse crebro interviso, Cic. ‖. *to visit from time to time*: aliquem, id.

inter-vŏlito, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly about between* or *among* (rare): Liv.

inter-vŏmo, ui, itum, *3. v. n. to throw up among* (poet.): Lucr.

intestābilis, e, *adj. disqualified from being a witness to or of making a will*, in consequence of misconduct: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. Hence, ‖. Meton.: *infamous, dishonourable*: Pl. *2. execrable, detestable, abominable*: homo, Hor. Of things: saevitia, Tac.

in-testātus, a, um, *adj. that has made no will, intestate*: si intestata esset mortua, Cic. ‖. *unconvicted by witnesses*: indemnatus atque intestatus, Pl.

in-testātus, a, um [testis, testicle] *castrated*: Pl.

intestīna, orum, v. intestinus.

intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [intus] *inward, internal*: intestinum opus, *inlaid work, fine joiner's work*: villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. ‖. Meton. *intestine, domestic, civil*: occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum, Cic. ‖‖. Subst.: intestinum, i, *n.*, and intestina, orum, *a gut, the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal*: laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels*, id.

in-texo, xui, xtum, *3. v. a. to weave into, to inweave, embroider, interlace*, etc.: purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov.: intexit vitibus ulmos, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *to interweave, intermingle, join* or *add to*: venae toto corpore intextae, Cic.: facta chartis, *to interweave on paper*, i. e. *to describe*, Tib.

intextus, a, um, *Part.* [intexo].

intĭmē, *adv. in the inmost part, inwardly, internally*: uri intime, App. ‖. Fig. *most intimately*: utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, *was on terms of close intimacy with him*, Nep. *2. heartily, cordially*: intime commendari, Cic.

intĭmus, a, um, *sup. adj.* (*comp.* interior, q. v.) *inmost, innermost*: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *from the deepest part*, Pl.: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic. ‖. Fig. *most secret, most profound, most intimate*, etc.: ex intima philosophia, id.: consilia, id. ‖‖. Subst. intimus, i, *m. a most intimate friend*: facere se intimum apud aliquem, Pl.: intimus Catilinae, Cic. *2.* intima, orum, *n. plu. the inward parts, intestines*: Pers.

intinctus, a, um, *Part.* [intingo].

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to dip in*: faces sanguine, Ov.

in-tŏlĕrābilis, e, *adj. unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*: odor, Cic.: frigus, id.

in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, *adj. insupportable, intolerable*: tyrannus, Cic.: res, id.: frigora, Liv.

in-tŏlĕrans, antis, *adj.* ‖. Act. *that cannot bear, impatient, intolerant*: with *gen.*: secundarum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv.: omnium, Tac. ‖. Pass. *insufferable, intolerable*: vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id.

intŏlĕranter, *adv. intolerably, immoderately, excessively*: dolere, Cic.: intolerantius insequi, Caes.: intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.

in-tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f. insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence*: regis, Cic.

in-tŏno, ui (avi), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to thunder*: intonuere poli, Virg. Fig. of an orator: hesterna contione intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic. *2.* In gen. *to make a noise, resound*: contremuit nemus et silvae intonuere profundae, Virg. ‖. Act. *to thunder forth something*: cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv. *2. to thunder at* or *upon*: Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor.

in-tonsus, a, um, *adj. unshorn* (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor.: caput, Ov. ‖. Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: avi, *bearded*, Ov.: Cato, Hor. *2.* Fig. *unpolished, rude*: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. *3. leafy, covered with grass, herbs*, or *bushes*: montes, Virg.

in-torqueo, torsi, tortum, *2. v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain*: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, Cic.: oculos, Virg.: paludamentum circum brachium, *to wrap round*, Liv.: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined*, Hor. ‖. *to brandish, hurl*: hastam tergo, Virg.: telum in hostem, Sen. ‖‖. Fig.: alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic.: oratio intorta, *perplexed, involved*, Pl.

intortus, a, um, *Part.* [intorqueo].

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [from in, inter].

‖. Adv. *on the inside, within*: pars quae intra, longior esse debet quam quae extra, Cels. *Comp.* intĭrius: Ov. Fig.: interius si attendas, *more carefully*, Juv.: ne insistat interius (oratio), *be too brief*, Cic. *Sup.* intime, *q. v.* ‖. Prep. with *acc.* A. Of space: without motion: *within*: intra navim, Pl.: intra parietes meos, Cic. *2.* With motion: *into, within*: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl.: nosse regiones, intra quas venias, Cic. B. Of time: (I) *within*: intra viginti dies, Pl. With *quam*: intra decimum diem, quam Pheras venerat, i. e. *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. (II) *during*: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiissent, Caes. C. Of number: *under, fewer than*: intra centum, Liv. D. Fig.: of other relations: epulari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic.: intra famam sanctae scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint. E. Placed after its case: dura populatio lucem intra aisteretur, Tac. (Hence It. *tra.*

intrābilis, e, *adj.* [intro] *that can be entered*: os amnis, Liv.

in-tractābilis, e, *adj. not to be handled* or *meddled with, unmanage-*

able, intractable: rough, rude, wild, fierce. Of persons: genus intractabile bello, Virg. Of things: frigore loca, *uninhabitable*, Just.: bruma, Virg.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj. not handled* or *managed, untamed*: equus, *unbroken*, Cic. Fig.: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, *unattempted*, Virg.

intrā̆tus, a, um, *Part.* [intro].

in-trēmo, ui, *3. v. n. to tremble, shake, quake*: omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg.

intrēpidē, *adv. undauntedly, intrepidly*: Liv.

in-trēpidus, a, um, *adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid*: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. Of things: vultus, Ov.: hiems, *spent without disturbance*, Tac.

intricātus, a, um, *Part.* [intrico].

in-trico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tricae] *to entangle, perplex, embarrass*: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic.: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will embarrass him*, Pl.

intrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [intrinde secus, from intra] *on the inside, inwardly*: intrinsecus et exterius vasa picare, Col. ||. *towards the inside, inwards*: Suet.

intrītus, a, um, *Part.* [intero].

in-trītus, a, um, *adj. not rubbed* or *worn away, whole, entire, sound*: oliva, Col. ||. Fig. *unexhausted*: cohortes intritae ab labore (*al.* integrae), Caes.

intrō, *adv. into the inside, within*: requere intro me, *into the house*, Pl.: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. [*intrŏ*, like *eō, quō*, etc., was prob. orig. *intrōs*, signifying "motion inwards."]

intro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to go into, to enter*; constr. with *acc.*, sometimes with *in*: tu ingredi filiam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic.: maria, Virg.: silvae intratae, Liv.: intravit in hortos, Ov. 2. *to penetrate into*: intra praesidia, Caes.: si mare intretur, Tac. *Pass. impers.*: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem possit, Caes. ||. Fig. *to penetrate* or *pierce into*: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic.: penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to become one's intimate friend*, id.: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac.

intrō-dūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to lead* or *bring within* or *in*: noctu milites introduci, i. e. *into the house*, Sall.: copias in fines hostium, Caes. ||. Fig. *to introduce, bring into vogue* or *practice*: philosophiam in domos, Cic. 2. *to bring forwards, maintain* (an argument, etc.): introducebat summum bonum esse, frui, id.

intrō-ductio, ōnis, *f. a leading in, introduction*: mulierum, Cic.

introductus, a, um, *Part.* [introduco].

intrō-ĕo, ivi, ii, itum, *4. v. n. to go into, to enter*; constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, with simple *acc.*, and with *inf.*: in urbem, Cic.: ad aliquem, Ter.: domum, Cic.: tuus filius introit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter. *Absol.*: intrare Coelimontana porta, *through the gate*, Cic. ||. Fig.: quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, id.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *3. v. a. irreg. to carry* or *bring in*: Cic.: Liv.

intrō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, *3. v. dep.* [gradior] *to step* or *go into, to enter* (poet.): Virg.

introĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [introeo].

introĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going into, an entering, entrance*: nocturnus introitus Smyrnam, quasi in hostium urbem, Cic.: primo statim introitu, *at his very first entrance*, Tac. 2. Meton. *a place of entrance, passage*: omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. ||. Fig. *an entering upon an office, into a society*, etc.: sacerdotii, Suet. 2. *a beginning, introduction, prelude*: fabulae Clodianae, Cic.

introlātus, a, um, *Part.* [introfero].

introlātus, a, um, *Part.* [intromitto].

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, *3. v. a. to let* or *send into*: legiones in oppidum, Caes.

introrsum and **introrsus**, *adv.* (contr. from intro versum) *towards the inside, inwards, into*: hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv.: ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, Caes. ||. *inwardly, within*: sed videt hunc omnis domus, et vicinia tota introrsus turpem, Hor.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. n. to break* or *burst into, to break in, enter by force*: in aedes, Pl.

intrō-specto, 1. v. a. *to look into*: quid introspectant? Pl.

intrō-spĭcio, exi, ectum, *3. v. a.* [specio] *to look into*: domum, Auc. Har. resp. 2. *to look at, behold*: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. ||. Fig. *to inspect, examine, observe attentively*: with *in* and *acc.* or simple *acc.*: introspicite penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, Cic.: fortunam suam, Tac.

intrō-vŏco, 1. v. a. *to call in*: tribus ad suffragium, Liv.

in-trūdo, si, *3. v. a. to thrust in*: intrudebat se, *obtruded himself*, Cic.

intŭbus (intybus), i, *m.* or *f.*, or **intŭbum** (intybum), i, *n.* [ἔντυβον] *chicory* or *succory*: Virg. (Hence It. Sp. *endivia*; Fr. *endive.*)

intŭĕor, ĭtus sum, 2. v. *dep. to look at, upon, or towards*: with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: solem, Cic.: in speciem rerum intuens, id. ||. Fig.: *to regard, observe, contemplate, consider*: quo intuens, *keeping which in view*, id. 2. *to look up to, to regard with admiration* or *astonishment*: genus humanum vestrum nomen imperiumque juxta ac deos immortales intuetur, Liv.

intŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [intuor].

in-tūmesco, mŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to swell up, to rise*: fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin.: Ov. ||. Fig. *to increase, grow*: vox intumescit, Tac. 2. *to be puffed up, elated*: jure quodam potestatis intumescere, Quint. 3. *to become angry*: Juppiter intumuit, Ov.

in-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj. unburied* (poet.): Ov.

in-tŭor, *3. v. a. dep.* (old form for intueor), *to look at* or *upon to behold*: qui intuitur nos, Ter.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj. undisturbed, quiet, calm*: annus, Tac.: vir, id.

intus, *adv.* [in; cf. *ἐντός*] *on the inside, within*: intus insidiae sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis, Cic.: estne frater intus? *at home*, Ter.: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. With *in*: intus in corpore esse, Cic. Poet. with *abl.*: templo tali intus, Virg. With *acc.*: domum, Pl. 2. Of motion: *to the inside, into*: quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes.: agere equos, *to drive inwards, towards the goal*, Ov. (H) *from within*: tu intus pateram proferto foras, Pl. ||. Fig. *in the inmost soul*: te intus et in cute novi, Pers. Prov.: quem omnia intus canere dicebant, *to be feeling one's own music, though nobody else could hear it*, Cic.

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj. unguarded, defenceless*: castra, Liv. *Plur. neutr.* subst.: intuta moenium firmare, *the insecure parts*, Tac. ||. *unsafe*: amicitia, id.

intybus, intybum, v. intubus.

inŭla, ae, *f.* [ἑλένιον] *elecampane*, a plant: Hor. (Hence It. *enola, cila, lella*; Sp. *enula, ala*; Fr. *aunde.*)

inulte, *adv. without revenge*: Curt.

in-ultus, a, um, *adj. unrevenged*: ne inultus esset, Cic.: imperatores, Liv.: preces, Hor. ||. *unpunished*: cur hunc Asellium esse inultum tandiu sinis? Cic. Of things: injuriae impunitae atque inultae, id. |||. *safe, unhurt*: inultae ferae, Hor.

In-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cast a shadow upon, to shade*: toros obtentu frondis, Virg. ||. Meton.: *to cause darkness*: inumbrante vespera, Tac. 2. *to cover*: ora coronis, Lucr.

Inunctus, a, um, *Part.* [inungo].

inundātio, ōnis, *f.* [inundo] *a flowing upon* or *over in inundation*: coërcere, Suet.

In-undo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. ||. Act.: *to flow upon* or *over, to inundate*: terram inundet aqua, Cic.: imbres campis inundantes, Liv. 2. Fig.: inundant Troes, Virg.: vestro, aut Ennesium, sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. ||. Neutr.: *to be deluged* or *inundated*: Val. Max. 2. *to be full, abound*: inundant sanguine fossae, Virg.

In-ungo (inunguo) nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to anoint*: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor.

Inurbānē, *adv. rudely, inelegantly, without wit*: non inurbane, Cic.

In-urbānus, a, um, *adj. rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly*: habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic.: scimus inurbanum lepido reponere dicto, Hor.

in-urgĕo, si, 2. *v. a.* *to push* or *thrust in to, to obtrude:* petit atque inurget vitulus cornibus, Lucr.

in-ūro, ussi, ustum, *3. v. a.* *to burn in:* notas et nomina gentis, Virg. 2. *to burn, scorch, parch, dry up:* (solum) brumae frigoribus et pruinis inurendum, Col.: ros inustus sole acri, Plin. 3. *to consume by burning:* vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov. ‖. Fig.: *to brand, to imprint* or *attach indelibly:* ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic.: eam maculam Claudiae genti, Liv.

inūsĭtātē, *adv. in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely:* absurde et inusitate scriptae epistolae, Cic. *Comp.:* posta inusitatius contraxerat, id.

in-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj. unusual, uncommon, extraordinary:* nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes.: magnitudo, Cic. *Comp.:* species navium inusitatior, Caes.

Inustus, a, um, *Part.* [inuro].

in-ūtĭlis, e, *adj. useless, unserviceable, unprofitable:* with *ad* or *dat.:* homo iners atque inutilis, Cic.: per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes.: aetate inutiles bello, id. Of things: rami, Hor. ‖. *hurtful, injurious:* seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic.: oratio, Liv.

In-ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f. uselessness, unprofitableness:* Lucr. ‖. *hurtfulness, injuriousness:* Cic.

inūtĭlĭter, *adv. uselessly, unprofitably:* Liv. ‖. *hurtfully, injuriously:* late diffusa aqua bibitur inutiliter, Varr.

in-vādo, si, sum, *3. v. n. to go, come, or get into, enter upon, penetrate into:* constr. with *in* and *acc.*, simple *acc.* or *adv.:* ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic.: vicinos portus, Virg.: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, *accomplished a distance,* Tac. 2. *to fall* or *rush upon, assail, assault, attack, invade:* in collum (mulieris) invasit, *fell upon her neck,* Cic.: castra, Liv. *Pass.:* sperans mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. ‖. Fig.: *to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp,* etc.: in multas pecunias, Cic.: eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl.: tantus repente terror invasit, Caes. Rarely with *dat.:* furor invaserat improbis, Cic. 2. *to address, accost* (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg. (Hence Fr. *envahir.*)

in-vălĕo, 2. *v. n. to be strong:* inque talebunt, Lucr.

in-vălesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful* (only fig.): tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. ‖. *to increase, prevail, predominate:* libido atque luxuria invalnerat, Suet.

in-vălĕtūdo, ĭnis, *f. infirmity, illness, indisposition:* Cic.

in-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj. not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient:* senecta invalidus, Liv.: invalidus et inermis, Tac.: invalida moenia adversus irrumpentes, id.

invāsus, a, um, *Part.* [invado].

invectĭo, onis, *f.* [invebo] *a bringing in, importing:* Cic. ‖. *an inveighing against, invective:* id.

invectus, a, um, *Part.* [inveho].

in-vĕho, vexi, vectum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to carry, bear,* or *bring into* or *to, to import:* tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit, Cic.: frumenta, *into the barns,* Plin. ‖. Reflect. or with *pron. reflect.: to ride, drive, sail, fly into* or *to:* dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv.: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov.: curru, Virg.: Triton pingitur, natantibus invehens belua, *riding upon,* Cic. 2. Esp. *to enter, penetrate:* quum utrinque invehi hostem nuntiaretur, Liv. ‖‖. Fig.: ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it,* Cic. 2. *to attack with words, inveigh against:* (often *reflect.*): aperte in te invehens, id.: si quid inclementius in te sum invectus, Liv.

in-vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj. unsaleable:* merx, Pl.

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, *4. v. a.* 1 l t. *to come* or *light upon;* hence, *to find, meet with:* neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl.: naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. ‖. *to find out, discover, learn:* scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter,* Ter.: conjurationem, Cic. 2. Esp. *to find by reading:* apud auctores invenio, Liv. ‖‖. *to find out, invent, devise, contrive:* inveni quandam nuper fallaciam, Ter.: multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Cic. ‖V. *to procure, effect, obtain, get:* perniciem allis, ac postremo sibi invenere, Tac. V. Non invenire se, *to be at a loss:* minusque se inveniunt, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, Sen. Affirmatively: dolor se invenit, *appeared,* Ov.

inventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invenio] *an inventing, invention:* Cic. ‖. *the faculty of invention:* illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, id.

inventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor:* o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector, Ter.: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic.

inventrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that finds out* or *invents:* omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic.

inventum, i, *n.* [id.] *a device, contrivance, invention:* inventum medicina meum est, Ov.

inventus, a, um, *Part.* [invenio].

in-vēnustus, a, um, *adj. not elegant* or *graceful, ungraceful:* non invenustus actor, Cic. ‖. (without Venus, *i. e.*) *unfortunate in love:* Ter.

in-vĕrēcundus, a, um, *adj. without shame, shameless, immodest:* impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. Of things: animi ingenium, Cic.

in-vergo, *3. v. a. to incline* or *turn to, to pour upon* (poet.): fronti vina, Virg.

inversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inverto] *a turning about, inversion of words.* I. *irony:* Cic. ‖. *an allegory:* Quint.

inversus, a, um, *Part.* [inverto].

in-vertō, verti, versum, *3. v. a. to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert; pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, turn up,* Virg.: vinaria, *to upset, empty,* Hor.: inversus annus, *brought round, completed,* id. ‖. Fig.: *to invert, transpose, alter, pervert:* quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, *to alter, give in another form,* Tac.: virtutes, Hor.: verba, *perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous,* Ter.

in-vespĕrascit, *3. v. impers. it becomes evening, evening is approaching:* jam invesperascebat, Liv.

investigātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [investigo] *a searching* or *inquiring into, investigation:* investigatio rerum occultissimarum, Cic.

investigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that searches* or *inquires into, an investigator:* rerum, Cic.

in-vestĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to track* or *trace out,* as a dog: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. ‖. Fig.: *to search into, investigate, find out, discover:* nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl.: ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, Cic.

in-vĕtĕrasco, avi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow old, to become fixed* or *inveterate:* populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, *to settle, establish itself,* Caes.: sese alienum inveterascit, Nep. *Impers.:* inveteravit, *it has become a custom, grown into use:* intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, Cic. ‖. *to grow obsolete:* si (res) inveterarit, id.

invĕtĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [invetero] *inveterateness* (of a disease): Cic.

in-vĕtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to render old, to give age* or *duration:* aquam, Col. In *pass.: to become old, to acquire age* or *durability:* inveterata amicitia, *old,* Cic.

in-vicem, *adv.* [vicis] *in turn, by turns, one after another, alternately:* defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes.: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. ‖. *among one another, mutually, reciprocally:* cuncta invicem hostilia, *i. e. on both sides,* Tac.

in-victus, a, um, *adj. unconquered;* hence *unconquerable, invincible;* constr. with *ab, ad, adversum,* and simple *abl.:* invictum se a labore praestare, Cic.: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv.: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov.: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac.: armis invictus, Cic.

invidens, *Part.* [invideo]. ‖. Subst.: *an envious person:* Cic.

invidentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *an envying, envy:* Cic.

in-vidĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a.* Lit. *to look askance at, to look maliciously* or *spitefully at, to cast an evil eye*

upon: ut videre, sic invidere florem certius, quam fiori, Cic. *Absol.*: ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. ‖ Meton. *to envy, grudge*: constr. usual. with *dat.* of direct object: that which excites the feeling is expressed by *in* and *abl., gen., abl.*, etc.: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic.: in hoc Crasso, id.: neque illi cespositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. In the *pass.*: invidenda aula, id. *Pass. impers.*: invidetur commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. 2. *to be loth, unwilling*: with *inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. 3. *to hinder, prevent; refuse, deny*: plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, id.

invidĭa, ae, *f.* [invidus]. ‖ Act. *envy, jealousy, ill-will*: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phrases: sine invidia, *willingly, with pleasure*, Mart.: abeit verbo invidia, *without boasting*, Liv. ‖ Pass. *odium, unpopularity*: in invidia esse, Cic.: lenire, Sall.: pati, Ov. Proverb.: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. In *plur.*: vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. (Hence It. *invoglia*; Fr. *envie.*)

invidĭōsē, *adv. enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously*: dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: Vell.

invidĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia]. ‖ Act.: *full of envy, envious*: formonis invidiosa Dea est, Prop.: vetustas, Ov. ‖ Pass.: *envied, hateful, odious*: possessiones, Cic: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, id. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juventae, *envied*, Prop.

invĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [invideo] *envious*: jam dente minus mordeor invido, Hor.: invidi, malevoli et livid, Cic. With *dat.*: potentiae, Nep. 2. Subst.: invidus, i, *m. one that envies, an envier*. persuaserat invidis meis, Cic. With *gen.*: laudis invidus, id. 3. Of things: noxque fuit praeceps, et ceptis invida nostris, *unfavourable*, Ov.: cura, Hor.

in-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to watch* or *be awake in, at, over*, or *on account of*: with *dat.* (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. 2. *to be intent upon, pay attention to*: alias victu (for victui) invigilant, Virg. With *pro*: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj. inviolable*: Lucr.

invĭŏlātē, *adv. inviolately*: servare memoriam alicujus, Cic.

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj. unhurt, inviolate*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. amicitia, id. ‖ *Inviolable*: tribunus plebis, Liv.

in-visĭtātus, a, um, *adj. that has not been seen, unseen*: omnia visitata et invisitata, Vitr. ‖ *Unvisited, unfrequented*: Galli invisitati ante alienigenis, Liv.

in-vīso, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to look after,* 310

look into: domum nostram invisas, *look after the building of*, Cic. ‖ *to go to see, to visit*: ut jam invisas nos, id.: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Virg. With *ad*: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Pl.

invīsus, a, um, *Part.* [invideo]. ‖ Adj.: *hateful, detested*: genus invisum, Virg.: persona intulenta, impura, invisa, Cic. *Comp.*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, id. Of things: cupressus, Hor.

in-vīsus, a, um, *adj. unseen*: res, Caes.

invītāmentum, i, *n.* [invito] *an invitation*: App. ‖ *an allurement, incitement, inducement*: invitamenta naturae, Cic.

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an invitation*: in Epirum vero invitatio quam suavis! Cic.: invitatio benigna, *to a large feast*, Liv. ‖ *a working upon the feelings*, etc., *a calling upon to do something*: aegritudo non natura exoritur, sed invitatione quadam ad dolendum, Cic.

invītātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inviting, invitation* (rare): invitatu tuo, Cic.

invītē, *adv. against one's will, unwillingly*: invite cepi Capuam, Cic.

invĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Pl.), *to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain*: constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, with *acc., abl.*, or *subj.*: aliquem ad coenam, Cic.: aliquem in hospitium, Liv.: aliquem domum suam, Cic.: aliquem tecto ac domo, id.: invito eum, ut apud me diversetur, id. *Absol.*: *to entertain*: alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. With *pron. reflect.*: *to treat* or *regale oneself, to carouse*: sese in coena pluscultum, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to invite, summon, challenge*: a Caesare liberaliter invitor in legationem illam, Cic. 2. *to incite, allure, attract*: hiems invitat, Virg.: ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic.

invītus, a, um, *adj. against one's will, unwilling, reluctant*: ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic.: ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, *very much against my will*, id. Esp. freq. in *abl. absol.* with *pers. pron.*: si se invito transire conarentur, *against his will, without his consent*, Caes. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic.: verba non invita sequentur, Hor. Proverb.: invita Minerva, *contrary to the bent of one's genius*, id. [*invi-tus*, from VEL or VOL, root of *volo*, by a contraction similar to that which takes place in the 2nd. pers. sing. of the pres. indic. vis for vŏlis.]

in-vius, a, um, *adj.* [via] *without a road, impassable*: lustra, Virg.: saltus, Liv.: invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. Subst.: invia, orum, *n. plu. impassable places*: Liv.

in-vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f. a calling upon, invocation*: deorum, Quint.

invŏcātus, a, um, *Part.* [invoco].

in-vŏcātus, a, um, *adj. uncalled*: imagines rerum, Cic. ‖ *uninvited*: Pl.

in-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call upon, invoke*, esp. as a witness or for aid: invoco vos, Lares viales, Pl.: in pariendo Junonem Lucinam, Cic. With *subj.*: justae preces invocantium, ad ultionem accingerentur, Tac. ‖ *to call by name, to name*: aliquem dominum, Curt.

in-vōlātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) *a flying, flight*: Cic.

involgo, v. invulgo.

in-vŏlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly frequently in* or *to*: with *dat.*: Prud. ‖ Meton. of inanim. things: *to flow* or *float upon*: (comae) humeris involitant, Hor.

in-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fly into* or *at, to rush upon; to attack, seize*. With *in* and *acc.*: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter.: in possessionem, *to pounce on, take forcibly*, Cic. With *acc.*: castra, Tac. Of abstract things: animos involat cupido eundi, id. ‖ *to carry off, steal*: remitte pallium mihi meum, quod involasti, Cat.

involucre, is, *n.* [involvo] *a cloth* or *napkin to wrap round one*, as in shaving: Pl.

involucrum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, case, envelope*: clipei, Cic. ‖ Fig.: simulationum, id.

involūtus, a, um, *Part.* [involvo]. ‖ Adj.: *involved, intricate, obscure*: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic.: res omnium involutissimae, Sen.

in-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll to* or *upon* (poet.): Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg.: montes, Ov. 2. *to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve*: sinistras sagis, Caes.: involvi fumo, Ov. ‖ Fig.: se litteris, Cic.: se sua virtute, Hor.

involvŭlus (involvolus), i, *m.* [involvo] *a worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*: Pl.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to publish, make known*: Gell. ‖ *Absol.*: *to give evidence, make a deposition*: quo die Allobroges invulgarunt, Cic.

in-vulnĕrātus, a, um, *adj. unwounded*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic.

Iō, *interj.* = *ah*, expressing joy, *ho! hussa! hurrah!*: io hymen hymenaee, io hymen, Pl.: miles, io magna voca, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2. expressing pain, *oh! ah!*: uror! io, remove saeva puella faces! id.

iōhĭa, *interj.* an exclamation of denial, Pl.

Iōta, *n. indecl. the name of the Greek* ι, *iota* = *iōta* (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): Cic.

ipse, a, um (*nom. m.* ipsus, Pl.: Ter. *Gen.* ipsīus, Virg. *Sup.* ipsissimus, like *αὐθέντατος*, *the very same*, Pl.) [*is*

and the suffix -pse: in the old writers the *is* is declined and the -pse remains undeclined: ea-pse, Pl.: eam -pse, id.: the -pse is the same as -pte occurring in *suo-pte, meo-pte, eo-pte*, etc.: and hence the orig. form of ipse was perh. *is-pte*] *pron.* (of all three persons: it is employed with other pronouns and with substantives to give them greater emphasis: when used alone, it is gen. of the third person, and invariably stands in opposition to some other word) *self, very, the identical*: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, Pl.: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, Cic.: tute ipse praescripseris, Ter.: agam per me ipse, Cic.: eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *the very cause*, Liv. With substantives: adest optime ipse frater, Ter.: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, *of themselves, spontaneously*, Cic. ‖ To add precision to a specification of number or time: *just, exactly*: triginta dies erant ipsi, cum has dabam literas, id. ‖‖ Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, *my mistress*, Pl. So, ipse dixit, *he*, i. e. *the master, teacher, has said*, a phrase used by the Pythagoreans in speaking of the dicta of Pythagoras, Cic. ‖V. *by himself, alone*: aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, Virg. Hence, ipse per se, *in* or *of himself, itself*, etc.: per se ipsa maxima est, Cic.

ipsus, a, um, v. ipse.

Īra, ae, *f. anger, wrath, rage, ire*: ira est libido puniendi ejus, qui videatur laesisse, injuria, Cic.: ira furor brevis est, Hor.: irae esse alicui, *to be the object of one's anger*, Virg. With *inf.*: subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, id. With objective *gen.* (*on account of*): ob iram fugae, Liv. Fig.: of things: belli, Sall.

Īrācundē, *adv. angrily, passionately*: iracunde agere cum aliquo, Cic. *Comp.*: iracundius docere, id.

Īrācundĭa, ae, *f.* [iracundus] *proneness to anger, irascibility of temper*: iracundia ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore, Cic. ‖ *violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion*: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter.: suam reipubl. dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes.

Īrācundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira] *irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry*: sunt morosi et saxili et iracundi senes, Cic.: fulmina, Hor. *Comp.*: iracundior est panlo, id.

Irascor, 3. v. *dep.* [id.] *to be angry, to be in a rage*: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: amicis irasci, Cic.: taurus iraci in cornua tentat, *to butt with his horns*, Virg.: ne nostram vicem irascaris, *with us*, Liv.

Irātē, *adv. angrily*: Phaedr.

Irātus, a, um, *Part.* [irascor]. ‖. *Adj.*: *enraged, angry*: numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Pl.: habere aliquem iratum, *as one's enemy*, Cic. *Comp.*: Archytas cum villico factus esset iratior, id. *Sup.*: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. Of things: mare, Hor.

Īris, Idis, *f.* (*acc.* irim, Virg.) = *Iris, the rainbow*: Plin.

Īrōnĭa, ae, *f.* = *eirōneía, irony*: Cic.

ir-rādo (inr.), rāsi, rāsum, 3. v. *a. to scrape into*: Cato. ‖. *to scrape, shave, make smooth*: caput irrasum, *shaved, bald*, Pl.

irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrado].

ir-rātiōnālis (inr.), e, *adj. without reason, irrational*: Sen. ‖. *without exercising the reason*: usus, *mechanical exercise*, Quint.

ir-rauceseo (inr.), rausi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [raucus] *to become hoarse*: Cic.

ir-rēdīvīvus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreparable, that cannot be restored*: Cat.

ir-rēligātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unbound* (poet.): Ov.

irrēligiōsē (inr.), *adv. impiously*: si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac.

ir-rēligiōsus (inr.), a, um, *adj. irreligious, impious*: Liv.

ir-rēmēābilis (inr.), e, *adj. from which one cannot return* (poet.): Virg.

ir-rēmēdĭābilis (inr.), e, *adj. incurable, irremediable*: Plin.

ir-rēpărābilis (inr.), *adj. irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable*: breve et irreparabile tempus, Virg.

ir-rēpertus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not found, undiscovered*: aurum, Hor.

ir-rēpo (inr.), psi, 3. v. n. *to creep in, into, upon, or to*: draconem repente irrepisse ad eam, Suet. ‖. Fig. *to creep* or *steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself*: eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic.: in testamenta locupletium, id.

2. Esp. *absol. to insinuate oneself as a friend*: adolescentuli penitus irrepserant per luxum et ambigua secreta, Tac.

ir-rēprēhensus (inr.), a, um, *adj. blameless, without blame* (poet.): Ov.

ir-rēquiētus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unquiet, restless*: sors mea, Ov.

ir-rēsectus (inr.), a, um, *adj. uncut, unpared*: pollex, Hor.

ir-rēsōlūtus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unloosed*: vincula, Ov.

ir-rētio (inr.), īvi, ītum, 4. v. *a.* [rete] *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle*: quid ad illum, qui te capiare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. ‖. Fig.: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id.

irrētītus, *Part.* [irretio].

ir-rētortus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not turned back*: oculo irretorto spectare aliquid, *without looking back*, Tac.

ir-rēvĕrens (inr.), entis, *adj. disrespectful, irreverent*: Plin.

ir-rēvĕrenter, *adv. disrespectfully, irreverently*: Plin.

ir-rēvĕrentĭa (inr.), ae, *f. want of due respect* or *reverence, irreverence*: juventutis, Tac.

ir-rēvŏcābilis (inr.), e, *adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable*: aetas praeterita, Lucr.: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, Liv. ‖. Fig.: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram et quo obscurior eo irrevocabilior, *the more implacable*, Tac.

ir-rēvŏcātus (inr.), a, um, *adj. not called back: not encored*: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor ‖. *that cannot be called* or *kept back*: ab acri caede lupus, Ov.

ir-rīdĕo (inr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. v. n. and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to laugh at, to joke, jeer*: irrides in re tanta, Ter.: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic. ‖. Act. *to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn*: venis ultro irrisum dominum, Pl.: per jocum deos irridens, Cic.

ir-rīdĭcŭlē (inr.), *adv. without humour* or *wit*: Caes

ir-rīdĭcŭlum, i, *n. a laughing-stock*: irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing-stock of*, Pl.

ir-rigātio (inr.), ōnis, *f. a watering, irrigating*: agrorum irrigationes, Cic.

ir-rigo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to lead* or *conduct* water or other fluids: imbres plantis, Virg. ‖. Meton. *to water, irrigate*: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. 2. *to overflow, inundate*: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv

3. *to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse*, etc. (poet.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen.: sol irrigat assidue coelum candore recenti, Lucr.: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Virg.

ir-rigŭus (inr.), a, um, *adj. well watered, wet, swampy*: herba, Pl.: hortus, Hor. Poet. in an act. sense: *that waters* or *moistens*: fons, Virg.: aqua, Ov. ‖. Meton. poet. *moistening, soaking*; or, pass. *moistened, soaked*: somnus, *nourishing, strengthening*, Pers.: corpus meum, *soaked*, Hor.

ir-rīsĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f. a deriding, mocking, mockery*: Cic.

ir-rīsor (inr.), ōris, *m. a mocker, scoffer*: Cic.

irrīsus, a, um, *Part.* [irrideo].

ir-rīsus (inr.), ūs, *m. a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision*: Tac.: suam virtutem irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, Caes.: ab irrisu, *out of mockery*, Liv.

irrītābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrito] *easily excited* or *enraged, irritable*: genus irritabile vatum, Hor.

irrītāmen (inr.), ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative*: opes animi irritamen avari, Ov.

irrītāmentum (inr.), i, *n.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (mostly in *plur.*): irritamentis irae militum acuere, Liv.: gulae, Sall.

irrītātio (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an incitement, incentive, provocative*: animorum, Liv.: conviviorum, Tac.

irrītātus, a, um, *Part.* [irrito].

irrito (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* (*perf. subj.* irritassis for irritaveris, Pl.) *to provoke, enrage, stimulate, incite, excite*: irritari proprie canes dicuntur, Donat. Ter.: ne canem quidem irritatam voluit quisquam irritarier, Pl.: ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum

audēret, Cic.: animos ad bellum, Liv. Poet.; cum fera diluvies quietos irritat amnes, *usurges*, Hor. [Etym. uncertain: prob. a frequentative from *ringor, rictus*; hence *in-ri(c)-to* meant originally "to keep snarling at," which is in accordance with the explanation of Donatus.]

ir-rītus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [ratus] *invalid, of no effect*: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter.: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. **2.** *vain, useless, ineffectual*: ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intelligo, Pl.: inceptum, Liv.: dona, Virg. Subst. irritum, i, n.: spes ad irritum redacta, Liv. ‖ Meton. of persons: *that undertakes in vain* or *without effect*: with *gen.*: irritus legationis, Tac.: spei, *vainly hoping*, Curt. *Absol.*: varlis assultibus irritus urget, Virg.

ir-rōgātio (inr.), ōnis, *f. an imposing, adjudicating* (of a penalty, *etc.*): unitae, Cic.

ir-rōgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic.) *to propose anything against any one*: multam alicui, Cic. **2.** In gen. *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict*: poenam, Tac.: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint.

ir-rōro (inr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wet* or *moisten with dew, to bedew*: Col. ‖ In gen. *to moisten, besprinkle, wet*: crinem aquis, Ov. With *dat.*: lacrimae irrorant follis, id. Transf.: of things not fluid: irrorare patinae piper, Pers.

ir-rŭo (inr.), 1. *v. a. to belch into*: alicui in os, Pl.

ir-rumpo (inr.), rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. n.* and *a. to break, burst*, or *rush in* or *into*: ceso huc intro irrumpere? Ter.: in castra, Cic.: telis ad aliquem, Sall. With *acc.*: domum alicujus, Caes. With *dat.*: thalamo, Virg. **2.** Meton. *to interrupt, disturb, break off*: irrumpere pontem inchoatum, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to break* or *rush in*: atrocitas ista quo modo in Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic.: irrumpet adulatio, Tac.

ir-rŭo (inr.), ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to rush against, to charge; to force one's way into*: quam mox irruimus? Ter.: irruimus ferro, Virg.: in mediam aciem, Cic. With *acc.*: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. ‖ Fig.: in alienas possessiones, Cic. **2.** *to run* or *hit against*: multa in causis in omni parte orationis circumspiciendo, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, id.

ir-ruptio, ōnis, *f. a breaking* or *bursting in, an irruption*: irruptionem facere in popinam, Pl.: si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic.

irruptus (inr.), a, um, *Part.* [irrumpo].

ir-ruptus (inr.), a, um, *adj. unbroken, unreserved*: copula, Hor.

is, ea, id: (*dat.* ei, Pl.: ei, monosyllable, Cat. *Plur.* ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and inscrr.: hi and his are also common: Caes.: *dat.* and *abl.* ibus and ibus, Pl. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *pse*: id.) *pron.* (prop. used only with reference to some *word* or *clause*, not, like the demonstratives, to direct attention to a *thing*: hence it is sometimes called a *logical* pronoun). ‖ In connection with substantives: *this* or *that*: is locus, Caes.: ea res, id.: id flumen, id. ‖ As a pronoun, it is usu. of the third person: *he, she, it*: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic.: Myris ab ea (*i. e.* Glycerio) egreditur, Ter.: flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes. When rendered emphatic by *et*, the enclitic *que*, or by its position, it sometimes enhances a preceding statement: a te vero bis terve summum, et eas perbreves litteras accepi, Cic.: Antonius cum una legione eaque vacillante, id.: certa flagitiis merces, nec ea parva, id. (ii) Of the *first* pers.: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, id. (iii) Of the *second* pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi videretur, is per municipia cucurristi, id. **2.** It is very freq. used without reference to any expressed substantive, being defined by a relative clause: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, Caes. **3.** When *is* would be in the same case as the relative it is usually omitted: partem tertiam incolunt qui ipsorum lingua Celtae appellantur, id. But when the relative clause comes first, *is* is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Sometimes also it is used along with a relative pronoun for the same purpose: quorum eorum ope, Liv. Esp. with *quod*: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. ‖ In the *neut.* freq. used as a subst.; and hence sometimes with *gen.*: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, Liv.: id aetatis, *at that age*, Cic.: hence, id, *therefore, on that account*: id ego gaudeo, id. In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass*: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. In eo est also means, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit conspicuum, Cic. Ex eo, *from that, hence*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari saepe vehementius, id. Cum eo, *with the condition* or *stipulation*: Liv. ‖ V. Sometimes *is* refers to the follg. substantive, instead of to that which precedes: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. ‖ V. *such, of such a sort, character*, or *quality*: in eum res rediit jam locum, ut sit necessum, Ter.: neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic.

istāc, *adv. by that way*: abi sane istac, istorsum, quovis, Ter.

istae-tēnus, *adv. thus far*: Pl.

istaec, v. istic.

iste, a, ud (*gen.* istius; in the poets sometimes short, istius, Virg. An old form of the *gen.* isti, Pl.: *dat. fem.* istae, id.), *pron. demonstr.* of the second person [is tu]: *that of yours, that near you*: hence in letters it refers to the person to whom the letter is addressed; and in speeches, it frequently stands for the person against whom the orator is speaking; hence when that person is represented by an advocate, iste may often be translated by *your client*: and in gen. *that, this*: quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *those seats where you are sitting*, Cic.: iste vir optimus (ironically), id. With other pronouns: scio ista haec facta, proinde ut proloquor, Pl.: istius-ipsius in dicendo facultatis, Cic. **2.** *such, of such a kind*: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. **3.** from its frequent use in speeches to designate those opposed to the orator, it sometimes conveys an accessory dyslogistic notion: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, id. (Hence It. *questo*; Fr. *ce, cet.*)

istic (isthic), aec, oc, and nc, *pron. demonstr.* [iste with the suffix ce] *this same, this*: isne, istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Pl.: ictaec miseria, id.: malum istoc, id. With the suffix ce repeated, and in interrogations with *cine*: istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? Ter.

istic (isthic), *adv. of* place, *there, in the place where you are*: ibi malis esse quam istic ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. ‖ Meton. *herein, in this affair, on this occasion*: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter.: istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, Cic.

istim, *adv. from the place where you are*: Cic.

istimŏdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc (isthinc), *adv.* of place: *from the place where you are, thence*: qui istinc veniunt, Cic. ‖ Meton. *thereof, of that thing*: memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Pl.

istius-mŏdi (also separately istius modi, istimŏdi, or istimodo, Pl.): *of that kind, such*: istiusmodi amicos, Pl.: istiusmodi ratio, Cic.

istō, *adv. to the place where you are*: isto venire, Cic. ‖ Meton. *thereinto, into that thing*: Trebatium meum, quod isto admiscea, nihil est, id. ‖ *for this reason*: isto ta pauper es, cum minus sancte pius, Pl.

istŏc, *adv.* = isto: *thither*: accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, Ter.

istorsum, *adv.* [isto versum] *thitherwards*: concede hinc a foribus paullum istorsum, sodes, Ter.

istŭc (isthuc), *adv.* = isto: *to the place where you are*: dabo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. **2.** In gen. *thither*: concedite istuc, Pl. ‖ Meton. *thither*, i. e. *to that matter* post istuc veniam, Ter.

istuccine, v. istic.

Ităque, *adv.* [ita] *in this or that manner, so, thus:* it differs from *sic* (which comes from hic) in the same way as *is* differs from *hic;* but the two adverbs, like the two pronouns, are sometimes interchanged: ita est homo, Ter.: est, judices, ita ut dicitur, Cic. 2. Ita—ut, or ut—ita, *as—so also, as well—as:* in morbis corporis ut quisque est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quæritur, id. 3. Frequently before an *acc.* and *inf.:* velim ita statutum habeas, me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, id. 4. Followed by a *subj.* clause: ita se meritos esse ut in servitutem abduci non debuerint, Cæs. 5. In interrogations: itane censes ante coronam herbæ exstitisse semen? Cic. 6. In replies, *ay, yes:* Menæchmum, opinor, te vocari, dixeras. *Me.* Ita vero, Pl. 7. In asseverations and oaths: *as truly as, so:* ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. 8. Non ita, *not particularly, not so very:* non ita lato interjecto mari, id.: haud ita multum frumenti, Liv. 9. In reference to what follows: *in the following manner, as follows:* is ita cum Cæsare agit, Cæs. 10. With reference to certain circumstances before alluded to: *thus, in this manner:* dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies ægrotasse et ita esse mortuum, Cic. 11. In stating a logical inference: *consequently:* id. 12. To denote a restriction: *on this condition* or *understanding:* tibi imponam (onus), ita, tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, id. 13. To denote degree: *to such a point,* or *extent:* ne non habeas quod cures; ita sunt omnia debilitata, id.

Ităque, *conj. and so, and thus:* ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic. ‖ Transf. *therefore, for that reason, consequently, accordingly:* itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Cæs.: est itaque id genus totum situm in commutatione verborum, Cic. 2. Itaque ergo, *hence therefore, and so for that reason:* itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit, Liv.

Item, *adv.* [is] *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also:* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. To supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, id. In comparisons, with *ut, quemadmodum, quasi,* etc.: fecisti item uti prædones solent, id.: item ... quasi, Liv. 2. For iterum, *a second time, again:* Suet. So in enumerations: solis defectiones itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos, Cic.

Iter, ĭtĭnĕris, *n.* (anomalous forms: nom. ĭtĭnus, Pl.: *abl.* itere, Lucr.) [ire, itum] *a going, a walk, way:* dicam in itinere, *on the way,* Ter. 2. Esp. *a going to a distant place, a journey, march:* cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic.: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Cæs.: contendere iter, *to hasten,* Cic.: maturare, Cæs.: flectere, *to change one's course,* Virg.: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night,* Cæs. 3. As a measure: *the distance travelled, a journey, a march:* cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey,* Cic.: justum iter diei, *a day's march of the proper* or *usual length:* confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Cæs. 4. Meton. *a way, passage, path, road:* itineribus devis proficisci in provinciam, Cic.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Cæs. Of any *passage:* vocis, Virg.: itinera aquæ, Col. 5. *a right of way:* aquæductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic. ‖ Fig. *a way, course, custom, method:* iter amoris nostri et officii mei, id.: salutis, Virg.

Ĭtĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [itero] *a repeating, repetition:* verborum iterationes, Cic.

Ĭtĕrāto, *adv. again, once more:* Just.

Ĭtĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [itero].

Ĭtĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [iterum] *to do anything a second time, to repeat:* quæ audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl.: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic.: pugnam, *to renew,* Liv.: mane ubi bis fuerit Phœbusque iteraverit ortus, *has risen a second time,* Ov. ‖ *to repeat, rehearse, relate:* hæc ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Pl.

Ĭtĕrum, *adv. again, a second time, anew:* Livianæ fabulæ non satis dignæ sunt, quæ iterum legantur, Cic.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Cæs.: iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly,* Hor. [From *is* with the compar. suffix.]

Ĭtidem, *adv.* [ita and idem] *in the same way, just as, likewise, also:* itidem duplex, Cic.: itidem, uti catapultæ solent, Pl.

Ĭtiner, v. iter, *ad init.*

Ĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [i, stem of eo] *a going, walking, travelling:* itiones crebræ, Ter.: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic.

Ĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to go:* ad cœnas itare, Cic.

Ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going, gait:* nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis sentimus, Lucr. ‖ Esp. *a going away, departure* (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic.

J.

J, represents a sound respecting which grammarians have maintained widely different opinions. There is no doubt, however, that it was originally represented by the same symbol as the vowel *i:* and hence some writers hold that *j* formed no part of the Latin alphabet, but even they admit that *i* represented two distinct *sounds.* That J was a *consonant* is proved by the fact that when a word ending in a single consonant is followed by one beginning with *j,* the last syllable of the preceding word is always long by position. As to its sound, the most probable opinion is that it closely resembled the German *j* or English *y* (before a vowel). But in England the Latin *j* is usually pronounced like the same letter in English. The ancient grammarians state that *j* between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence some authors (as Cicero) repeated it in writing, *e. g.* ajjo (ajo), Majja (Maia), pejjus (pejus), *etc.* J occurs only at the beginning of syllables, and is invariably followed by a vowel. ‖ I. Changes of J in Latin. 1. The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i;* hence, in the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into the latter: *e. g.* Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. On the other hand, *i* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes. *e. g.* abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus. 2. J is more nearly allied to the gutturals than to any other class of consonants; hence it is sometimes interchanged with *g: e. g.* from the root *mag-* (in *magnus, magis*) comes *major.* 3. In the compounds of jacio *j* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets: *e. g.* abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit. 4. On the change of *di* into *j,* vide letter D, no. I. 2. ‖ II. Changes of J in the Romance languages. 1. into *g, gi,* or *gg: e. g.* Lat. *Januarius, jam, majus, pejus;* It. *gennajo, già, maggio, peggio* (on the *gg,* v. supra *no.* I). 2. into *i: e. g.;* Lat. *major, bajulare;* Fr. *maire, bailler.* 3. into *y: e. g.* Lat. *jam, major;* Sp. *ya, mayor.* 4. into *s: e. g.* Lat. *juniperus;* Sp. *sinabro.* 5. into *l: e. g.* Lat. *Julius;* Sp. *lujlio.* 6. Omission of *j: e. g.* Lat. *adjutare;* It. *aitare;* Fr. *aider:* Lat. *jejunare;* Fr. *dé-jeûner.* ‖ V. As an abbreviation J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jăcĕo, cŭi, citum, 2. *v. n.* (lit. to be thrown or cast down, hence) *to lie:* jacere humi, Cic.: in limine, id. 2. Esp. *to lie ill, to be sick:* cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 3. *to lie dead, to have fallen:* spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 4. *to be* or *stay long:* Brundusii, Cic. 5. Of geogr. position: *to lie, be situate:* quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. 6. *to be low, flat, level:* jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. And of the sea when calm: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 7. *to hang loose:* vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. 8. *to be broad* or *spread out:* summo desperit ab æthere terras infelix Phaëton penitus penitusque jacentes, id. 9. Of the countenance: *to be cast down:* vultus attolle jacentes, id. ‖ Fig. *to be in*

dolent or *inactive, not to come forwards*: in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quanquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit, Cic. 2. *to be cast down, dejected*: animum amici jacentem excitare, id.: militum jacere animos, Liv. 3. *to lie prostrate*: victa jacet pietas, Ov. 4. *to lie dormant, be disused* or *neglected, to be of no avail* or *effect*: cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic.: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. 5. *to fall to the ground, be refuted*: jacet tota conclusio, id. 6. *to be low in price*: cum jacerent praemia praediorum, id. 7. *to be despised, in no esteem*: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. 8. *to lie idle* or *unemployed*: quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? Cic. 9. *to be sunk in any state*: jacere in oblivione, id. 10. *to lie open, be obvious, be at hand*: id.

jăcio, jēci, jactum, *3. v. a. to throw, cast, hurl*: lapides, Cic.: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. 2. *to lay, set, construct, erect*: ubi fundamenta, Liv.: aggere jacto, Caes. 3. *to send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce*: igniculos, Cic.: jacturas poma myricas, *that they will bear*, Ov. 4. *to throw away*: scuta, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to throw, cast*; *to throw out* (in speaking), *to utter, mention, intimate*: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic.: adulteria, *to charge with*, id.: vera an vana jaceret, Liv. With *acc.* and *infin.*: jecit oportere rescindi, Sall. 2. *to lay, set*: fundamenta pacis, Cic.: odia in longum jacere, *to strew, sow*, Tac.

jactans, antis, *Part.* [jacto]. ‖ Adj.: *bragging, boastful, vain-glorious*: insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic.

jactanter, *adv. boastfully, ostentatiously*: Amm. *Comp.*: jactantius moerere, Tac.

jactantĭa, ae, *f.* [jacto] *a boasting, bragging, ostentation*: Tac.

jactātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing* or *tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation*: ex magna jactatione terram videre, *the tossing of a ship*, Cic. 2. Esp. *the motion of the body in speaking, gestures*: corporis, id. ‖ Fig. *a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity*: jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se efferens insolentius, id. 2. Esp. jactatio popularis, *a striving after popular applause*, id.

jactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a boaster, braggart*: jactator rerum a se gestarum, Quint.

jactātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing to and fro, a tossing*: pennarum, Ov.

jactīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to bring forwards in public, to utter*: ridicula intexta versibus, Liv.

jacto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jacio] *to throw, cast, hurl, scatter*: hastas, Cic.: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes.: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. 2. *to throw* or *toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about*, etc.: crura, Lucr.: cerviculum, Cic.: corpus in suo sanguine, Ov. Esp. *to make gestures*, as an orator, *etc.*: brachia in numerum, Lucr. 3. *to throw away, cast off, resign*: merces, Pl.: arma, Liv. 4. *to throw out, emit, spread*: de corpore lucem, Lucr.: voces per umbram, Virg. 5. With *pron. reflect. to move, stir*: te jactare non audebis, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to torment, disquiet, disturb*: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, Pl.: jactatus est clamore et convicio, Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect.* or *reflect. to totter, waver, fluctuate*: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, id. 3. *to consider, examine, discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose*: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes.: rem jactare sermonibus, Liv.: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. 4. *to throw* or *fling out* threats, *etc.*: jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. 5. *to extol, boast of, vaunt*: ostentare honorem aetatis, jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes.: genus et nomen, Hor. And with *pron. reflect. to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, make an ostentatious display*: intolerantius se jactare, Cic.; Iliae dum se nimium querenti jactat ultorem, Hor.: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. With *in* or simple *abl.*: quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic.: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Virg. 6. *to be officious* or *active in, to give oneself up to, to devote oneself to*: nostrum hoc tempus aetatis forensi labore jactari, Cic.: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. 7. se in pecuniis, *to be prodigal of one's money*, Cic. (Hence It. *gettare, gittare*; *Sp. jitar*; Fr. *jeter*.)

jactūra, ae, *f.* [jacto] *a throwing, a throwing away*, esp. *a throwing overboard*: si in mari jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? Cic. ‖ Fig.: *loss, damage, detriment, diminution*: jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, id.: jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes.: temporis, Liv.

jactus, a, um, *Part.* [jacio].

jactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast*: jactus fulminum, Cic.: intra teli jactum progressus, Virg.: in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv.

jăcŭlăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [jaculor] *that may be thrown* or *hurled*: telum, Ov.

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thrower, caster, hurler*: Enceladus jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. 2. Esp. *a soldier armed only with a dart* or *javelin*: jaculatorum manus, Liv.

jăcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that hurls*: Diana, Ov.

jăcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [jaculum] *to throw the javelin*: laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. 2. *to throw* or *hurl at, to strike, hit*: jaculari cervos, Hor. 3. In gen.: *to throw, cast, hurl*: puppibus ignes, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *to aim at, strive after*: quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo multa? Hor. 2. *to attack with words, gibe at, revile*: probris procacibus jaculari (*al.* joculari) in aliquem, Liv.

jăcŭlum, i, *n.* [jaculus] *a dart, javelin*: Cic.: Caes.

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio] *what is thrown* (mostly subst.): rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *a casting-net, fishing-net*, Pl.

jam, *adv.* of time [ia]: I. *at this* or *at that time*. ‖ denoting earliness: *now, already, so soon*: omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic.: jamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, Caes. ‖ denoting lateness: *now at last, at length, only now*: putamus utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic.: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. ‖ of future time: *presently, immediately, soon*: ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl.: jam te premet nox, Hor. ‖ V. in enumerations and transitions: *again, besides, lastly*: jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis, Cic. ‖ V. to introduce a consequence or conclusion: *now, so now, therefore*: jam illud cujus est, non dico audacise sed stultitiae? id. ‖ VI. in commands or exhortations: *come, now*: jam parce sepulto, Virg. ‖ VII. with comparatives: *still, yet*: hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. ‖ VIII. jam repeated: jam jam, *or* jam jamque, *instantly*: jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor.: jam . . . jam, like modo . . . modo, *now—now, at one time—at another*: gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. ‖ IX. with other particles: jam non, *not yet*: Nep.: jam tum, *just then, already*: Cic.: jam nunc, *just here, even now, at this moment*: id. (Hence It. *già*; from It. *di già*, Fr. *déjà*: jam magis, It. *giammai*: Fr. *jamais*.)

jamdūdum (and separ. jam dudum), *adv.* prop. *at this* (or *that*) *time and for a long time previously*; hence it is gen. employed with imperfect tenses, which in this connection may be translated by those forms of the Eng. verb which denote an action begun at a past time, and still continued: jam dudum fiebam, *I had been weeping for a long time* (and was still doing so), Ov.: jamdudum est intus, *he has been in doors for a long time* (and is so now), Pl. ‖ With perfect tenses: 1. *long ago*: anne abiit jam a milite? jamdudum: aetatem (or here we may give to the compound the exact meaning of the two simple words: *has she already left the soldier? already! long ago, an age*), Ter. 2. *for a long time past*: nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov.

jampridem (and separ. jam pridem), prop. *at this* (or *that*) *time and for some* or *a long time previously* = jamdudum, and used in a similar manner (v. jamdudum). ‖ With imperfect

tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio Alexandriam visere, Cic. ||. With perfect tenses: *long ago*: jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter. |||. With adjectives, *etc.*: *for a long time past*: vivo tentat praeverlere amore jampridem resides animos desuetaque corda, Virg.

jānītor, ōris, *m.* [janua] *a doorkeeper, porter*: herus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl.: carceris, Cic.: inferorum janitor, *Cerberus*, Virg.

jānītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female doorkeeper, portress*: Pl.

jānua, ae, *f.* *a door, house-door*: reserare januam, Ov.: frangere januam, Hor. 2. Meton.: *any entrance*: inferni janua regia, Virg. ||. Fig.: *an entrance, approach*: qua nolui janua eam ingressus in eamdem, Cic.

jānŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [Janus] *pertaining to Janus*: Januarius mensis, or subst. Januarius, i, *m. January*: anctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic.: a. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. (Hence It. *gennaio*; Fr. *janvier*.)

jānus, i, *m.* another form of Dianus, 11 t. *the god of light or the sun*, whence the feminine Diana, but the word was connected by the ancients with janua, because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's Biogr. 225), hence in gen. *a covered passage, arcade*: janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. 2. In partic.: *an arched passage in the Roman Forum (of which there were four), where the merchants and money-changers had their stand*: haec Janus summus ab imo perdocet, Hor.

jecur, jecŏris, also jĭcĭnŏris, and jĭcĭnŏris, *n. the liver*: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec sunt domicilia vitae, Cic.: caput jecoris, Liv.

jecusculum, i, *n. dim.* [jecur] *a little liver*: Cic.

jējūnē, *adv. meagrely, dryly, jejunely*: jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic. *Comp.*: dicere jejunius, id.

jējūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jejunus] *fasting, hungry*: jejuniosior, Pl.

jējūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a fasting, emptiness of stomach*: jejunitatis plenus, anima foetida, Pl. ||. Fig. of style: *dryness, poverty, meagreness, jejuneness*: inopia et jejunitas, Cic. 2. *ignorance*: jejunitas bonarum artium, id.

jējūnium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a fasting, fast*: jejunium Cereri insitucre, Liv.: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. ||. Meton.: *hunger*: in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, id. 2. *leanness, poorness*: Virg

jējūnus, a, um, *adj. that has not eaten or drunk, fasting, hungry*: ita jejunus ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic.: jejuna fessaque corpora, Liv.: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. ||. Meton.: *dry, barren, unproductive*: ager, Cic.: glarea, Virg. 2. *scanty, insignificant*: summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena, id. |||. Fig.: *in want, wanting, desiring*: aures jejunae hujus orationis, Cic. 2. *poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean*, etc.: pusillus animus atque ipsa malevolentia jejunus atque inanis, id.: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. 2. Of style: *meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless*: si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet, id.

jentăculum, i, *n.* [jento] *an early meal, breakfast*: Suet.: Pl.

jento, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to breakfast*: Suet.

jŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jocor] *a joking, jokc*: nihil praeter jocationem, Cic.

jŏcĭnor, ōris, *the liver*: v. jecur.

jŏco, for jocor: Pl.

jŏcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [jocus] *to jest, joke*. |. Neutr.: tu hanc jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter.: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. ||. Act.: *to say in jest*: in faciem permulta jocatus, Hor.

jŏcōsē, *adv. jestingly, jocosely*: eumque lusi jocose satis, Cic. *Comp.*: dicere aliquid jocosius, id.

jŏcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus] *jocose, humorous, facetious, droll*: Maecenas, Hor. Of things: res, Cic.: lis, Ov.

jŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [joculus] *facetious, jocular, laughable, droll*: audacia, Ter.: joculare istuc quidem, Cic. Subst.: jocularia, ium, *n. pl. jests, jokes*: ut qui jocularia ridens percurram, Hor.

jŏcŭlārĭter, *adv. jocosely, in a jocular* or *comical manner*: canere carmina, Suet.

jŏcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [joculus] *ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. (Hence It. *giocolaro, giullaro*.)

jŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [joculor] *a jester, joker*: hujus joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. (Hence It. *giocolatore*; Fr. *jongleur*; Germ. *Gaukler*; Eng. *juggler*.)

jŏcŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [joculator] *jesting, jocular, for jocularis*: Cic.

jŏcŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep.* [joculus] *to jest, joke*: Liv.

jŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [jocus] *a little joke*: joculo dicere aliquid, *to say in jest*, Pl.

jŏcundus, a, um, v. jucundus.

jŏcus, i, *m.* (in the *plur.* also joca, orum, *n.*) *a jest, joke*: joci causa magistrum adhibes, *for the sake of the joke*, Cic.: agitare jocos cum aliquo, Ov.: movere alicui jocum, *to divert*, Hor.: extra jocum, remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking*, Cic. ||. Meton.: *game, pastime, sport*: ludus et jocus, *mere sport, a trifle*: hic vero si occeperit ludum jocumque dicet fuisse illum, alterum, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. (Hence It. *giuoco*; Fr. *jeu*.)

jŏhia! *interj. oh!*: Pl.

jūba, ae, *f. the mane of a horse*, etc.: equi, Cic. ||. *the crest of a helmet*: Virg.

jūbar, āris, *n.* [juba] *the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine*: quintus ab aequoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. ||. Meton.: *a heavenly body, luminary*: it portis jubare exorto, delecta juventus, Virg.

jūbātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a mane or crest*: angues, Pl.: Liv.

jūbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. *v. a.* (jusso for jussero, Virg.: justi for jussisti, Ter.) *to order, to bid, tell, command*: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. With *inf.*: lex recte facere jubet, vetat delinquere, Cic. With *subj.*: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. With *dat. pers.*: hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. With *acc.* of pers. or thing: jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Pl.: neque jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.: tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, id. *Pass.*: quod jussi sunt facium, Caes. ||. Esp. *to bid, entreat*: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic.: and with salvere understood: jubeo Chremetem, Ter. |||. In politics: *to order, decree, ratify, approve*: legem populus R. jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic.: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall. *Absol.* with *de*: populus jussit de bello, Liv. Freq. with velle: also with scisco, decerno, *etc.*: plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem jusserit, decreverit, voluerit, Sall.

jūcundē, *adv. agreeably, pleasantly*: vivere, Cic. *Comp.*: bibere jucundius, id. *Sup.*: jucundissime vivere, id.

jūcunditas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus] *agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment*: corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic.: dare se jucunditati, *to give oneself up to enjoyment*, id. *Plur.*: mihi mihi ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, *good offices, favours*, id.

jūcundus (jocundus), a, um, *adj.* [juvo] *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing*: est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. *Comp.*: officia jucundiora, id. *Sup.*: conspectus jucundissimus, id.

jūdex, ĭcis, *c.* [jus dico] *one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge* (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman judex partaking of the character of an *arbitrator*, and sometimes of a *juryman*: v. Smith's Ant. 215 *seqq.*): verissimus judex, Cic.: judicem ferre alicui, *to propose a judge*, which was done by the plaintiff: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, id.: judicem dicere, *to name a judge*, which was done by the defendant: Liv.: dare judicem, *to grant a judge*, which was done by the praetor, Cic. ||. In gen.: *a judge* in any matter whatever, *an umpire*: grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor.

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [judico] *a judging, a judicial investigation:* longi subselii, Cic. ‖ In gen.: *a judgment, opinion:* haec opinatio est judicatio, se scire quod nesciat, id.

jūdĭcātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thing decided:* Cic.

jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [judico].

jūdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office of a judge* (rare): Cic.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium] *pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial:* jus, Cic.: annus, *the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials,* id.

jūdĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the courts, judiciary:* lex, Cic.: quaestus, id.

jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [judex] *a judicial investigation, trial,* esp. respecting *facts,* as distinguished from *law* (v. Smith's Ant. 215 *seqq.*): judicium facere, Cic.: inter sicarios, *for assassination,* id.: vocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon before the judges,* id.: dare, *to allow, grant a trial,* said of the praetor who appointed the judges: in Lurconis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, id. ‖ Meton.: 1. *a court of justice:* ille in judicium venit, Nep. 2. *the body of judges:* judicium sortiri, Cic. 3. *the sentence* or *decision of a court:* judicium senatus, Caes. ‖‖ In gen. *any judgment, decision, opinion:* meum semper judicium fuit, Cic.: meo judicio, *in my judgment* or *opinion,* id. ‖ V. *the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment:* studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, id.: subtile, Hor. 2. Esp. *discretion, good judgment:* judicio aliquid facere, Cic.

jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic.) [jus dico] *to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge:* si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. 2. With *gen.* of thing: *to prosecute,* also, *to condemn:* anquireret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato, Liv. Hence, in *part. perf.:* judicatus, of persons: *condemned, sentenced:* and of things, *decided:* judicatum duci, Cic. 3. *to adjudge, make over* (for adjudicare): Pl. ‖ In gen. *to judge, judge of:* aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. 4. *to deem, be of opinion:* sic statuo et judico, id. 5. *to declare, proclaim:* judicare aliquem hostem, Nep.: Cic. (Hence It. *giudicare;* Fr. *juger.*)

jūgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *pertaining to a yoke, yoked together:* equi jumentaque, Curt. Subst. jugales, *a team:* gemini, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *matrimonial, nuptial:* ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, id.: dona, Ov.

jūgātio, ōnis, *f.* [jugo] *a binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to vails:* Cic.

jūgĕrum, i, *n.* (also esp. in *plur.* acc. to 3d. decl. from old *nom.* juger *or* jugus) [on etym. v. Smith's Ant. 217] *an acre,* or rather *jugar* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about ⅘ of an English acre): is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic.

jūgis, e, *adj.* [jungo] *joined together:* auspicium, *married auspices,* occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic.

jūgis, e, *adj. continual, perpetual, perennial,* esp. of water, *always flowing:* thesaurus jugis, Pl.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic.

jūglans, dis, *f.* [i. q. Jovis glans] *a walnut:* juglandium putamina, Cic. ‖ *a walnut-tree:* juglandium umbra, Plin.

jūgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugum] *to bind to laths or rails:* Col. ‖ Meton. *to marry* (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat ominibus, Virg. 2. In gen. *to join, connect:* virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic.

jūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *mountainous* (post.): silvae, Ov.

jūgŭla, ae, and **jūgŭlae**, arum, *f.* [jugulus] *the three stars which form Orion's belt;* and meton. *the whole constellation:* Pl.

jūgŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [jugulum] *to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder:* cum jugulatur sus, Cic.: cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. ‖ Fig.: aliquem factis decretisque, id. 2. *to refute, silence, convict:* jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, *to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices,* Ter.: gladio plumbeo, *to overcome without difficulty,* Cic.

jūgŭlum, i, *n.* and **jūgŭlus**, i, *m.* [jug, stem of jungo] *the collar-bone;* also, *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone;* and lastly, *the throat itself:* jugula concava, Cic.: jugulos aperire susurro, Juv.: jugulum perfodere, Tac.

jūgum, i, *n.* [root jug, v. jungo] *a yoke* for oxen, *a collar,* etc.: nos onera quibusdam bestiis, nos juga imponimus, Cic.: demere juga tauris, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a yoke* or *pair,* esp. of draught cattle: ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic.: *a pair of horses:* Virg.: *a chariot drawn by them:* id. 2. *the beam of a pair of scales:* and hence *the constellation Libra:* Romam, in jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. 3. *the beam of a weaver's loom:* tela jugo vincta est, Ov. 4. *a rower's bench:* Virg. 5. *the ridge* or *peak of a mountain;* also, *a chain of mountains:* ut mutato itinere, jugis Octogesam perveniret, Caes. ‖‖ Fig. *the yoke* as the bond or badge of slavery: cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, Cic. Of a conquered army: sub jugum *or* jugo mittere, *to make them pass under the yoke* (consisting of two upright and one transverse spear), as a mark of subjection: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, Liv. 2. Of the yoke of love or affection: ferre jugum, *the yoke of marriage,* Hor. 3. Of the yoke of misfortune: ferre jugum pariter dolasi, id. 4. With reference to a mountain top: ut ex Apennino fluminum, sic ex communi sapientum jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, Cic. (Hence It. *giogo;* Fr. *joug.*)

jūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from jugamentum, from jug, stem of jungo] *a beast used for drawing* or *carrying, a beast of burthen* (but not an ox, to which it is freq. opp. as, jumenta bovesque, Col.): cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic., sarcinaria, *beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage,* Caes.

jūncĕus, a, um, *adj.* [juncus] *made of rushes, rush-:* vincula, Ov. ‖ *like a rush* or *reed:* puella, *slender,* Ter.

jūncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of rushes:* litora, Ov.

junctim, *adv. together:* Gell. ‖ *successively:* junctim gerere duos consulatus, Suet.

junctio, ōnis, *f.* [jungo] *a joining, union:* Cic.

junctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint:* bovum, Col.: genuum, Ov.: laterum junctura, *the two ends of the girdle which meet,* Virg. ‖ Fig.: *relationship, consanguinity:* generis, Ov. 2. In rhet. *combination, putting together:* dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum, Hor.

junctus, a, um, *Part.* [jungo]. ‖ Adj.: *united, connected:* causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctior, Cic. *Sup.:* junctissimus illi comes, Ov.

juncus, i, *m. a rush:* muries juncis circumvincire, Pl.: palustres, Ov. (Hence It. *giunco;* Sp. *junquero;* Fr. *jonc.*)

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to yoke, harness:* equos, Virg.: juncta vehicula mille capiuntur, Liv. 2. In gen. *to bind together, join, unite:* tigna bina inter se jungebat, Caes.: ostia, *to shut the doors,* Juv.: quaedam inter se jungere et copulare, Cic. With *ad:* id. With *cum:* id. *Absol.:* oscula, *to kiss, exchange kisses,* Ov.: junctoque ponte, milites transmittit, *having built a bridge,* Tac. 3. Esp. *to join, unite* in matrimony: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. ‖ Fig.: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitiae, res, rationesque jungebat, Cic.: affinitatem, Liv.: foedera, id. 2. *to connect* (in point of time), *to continue:* laborem, *to continue without intermission,* Plin. [Root jug, which occurs in most of the cognate languages.] (Hence It. *giugnere;* Fr. *joindre.*)

jŭnior, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpĕrus, i, *f. the juniper:* Plin.: Virg. (Hence It. *ginepro;* Sp. *enebro;* Fr. *genièvre.*)

jūnius, a, um, *adj.* mensis, *the sixth month, June:* Cic.: also Subst.: Junius, ii, *m.:* Ov.

jūnix, icis, *f.* [contr. from juvenix] *a young cow, calf, heifer:* Pers. (Hence Fr. *génisse.*)

jūrandum, i, *n.* [juro] *an oath* (for jusjurandum): Pl.

jūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swearer*: falsus jurator, Macr. ‖. *a sworn judge*: Pl.

jūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [juro]. ‖. Adj.: *under an oath, bound by an oath*: haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic.

jūrĭsconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrō-jūro, 1. *v. a.* [jus juro] *to swear*: praetores jurejurarunt, Liv.

jūrō-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

jūrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *of broth*: Subst.: jurea, ae, *f.* (*sc.* placenta): Pl.

jurgium, i, *n.* [jurgo] *a quarrel, dispute, altercation*: jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Pl.: ex inimicitiis jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic.: jurgia jactare, *to quarrel*, Virg.

jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to quarrel, brawl, scold*: cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. ‖. Act. *to utter reproaches, blame*: haec jurgans, Liv.

jūrĭdĭcālis, e, *adj.* [juridicus] *relating to right* or *justice*: Cic.

jūris-consultus or **jurē-consultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [jus consulo] *one learned in the law, a lawyer*: jurisconsultus, Cic.: ea jureconsultorum ingeniis corrupta sunt, id.

jūris-dictio, ōnis (*in tmesi*: jurisque dictio, Liv.; and separately: juris dictio). *f. administration of justice, jurisdiction*: jurisdictionem confeceram, Cic. ‖. Meton.: *legal authority* or *power*: id.: libera, Suet.

jūris-pĕrītus or **jūrē-pĕrītus**, (freq. also written separately), i, *m. adj. versed* or *learned in the law*: Fufius Pictor et juris et literarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. *Comp.*: quis jure peritior? id. *Sup.*: eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, id.

jūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jus] ‖. Neutr. *to swear, take an oath*: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic.: in verba, *to take a prescribed form of oath*: Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes.: in verba magistri, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor.: in nomen alicujus, *to swear allegiance to*, Suet. 2. Esp. *to conspire*: in me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fideaque, Ov. ‖. Act. *to swear something*: verissimum pulcerrimumque jusjurandum, *to take an oath*, Cic. 2. *to declare something on oath*: jurat, se eum non desertarum, Caes.: aliquid in se, *to call down imprecations on oneself*, Liv. 3. *to swear by somebody*: quaevis numina, Ov.: sidera, Virg. 4. *to renounce by oath, abjure*: jurare calumniam, *to swear that one is not guilty of it*, Liv. [The root appears in the form of JER as well as *jur* in *ejero, ejuro, perjero, perjuro*; the Eng. *swear* is the same word, the initial *s* being no part of the root.]

jūror, 1. *v. dep.* for juro: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic

jūs, jūris, *n. broth, soup*: cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Pl.: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic.

jūs, jūris, *n. law* or *equity, as established by public authority* or *custom* (it differs from *lex* as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; whereas *lex* signifies a specific enactment, such as those of the twelve tables): omnium legum atque jurium fictor, conditor ciuet, Pl.: urbem jure legibusque ac moribus de integro condere parat, Liv.: dicere, *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as the praetor and other magistrates: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, Cic.: dare jura, *to give laws*: his dantem jura Catonem, Virg.: fas jusque, *divine and human law*, Liv.: divina ac humana jura, Cic.: gentium, *the law of nations*, id.: civile, *the civil law*, id.: jus publicum, *political* or *constitutional law*, Liv.: jus privatum, *the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another*, id.: summum, *the strict letter of the law*: summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. 2. *legal right, power, authority*: cum plebe agendi, id.: patrium, *the father's power of life and death over his children*, Liv.: (homo) sui juris, *his own master, independent*, Cic. 3. Meton.: *a court of justice*: in jus ambula, *come before a magistrate*, Ter. ‖. In gen. and without ref. to positive law: *the law of nature, natural right* or *justice, justness*: jura communia, *rights enjoyed equally by all*, Cic.: absolverunt admirationem magis virtutis quam jure causae, *the justness*, Liv. Hence, *abl.*: jure, adverbially, *with justice, justly*: jure in eum animadverteretur, Cic.: te ipse, jure optimo, merito incuses licet, *with perfect justice*, Pl. 2. *prerogative, privilege, faculty*, etc. With *gen. obj.*: currus rogat ille paternos, inque diem alipedum jus, Ov.

jus-jūrandum, i, *n. an oath*: jusjurandum pollicitus est dare mihi, Pl.: est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic.: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, *made him take the same oath*, Caes.: jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic.

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo] *an order, command* (mostly *plur.*): deorum immortalium jussa, Cic.: efficere, *to execute*, Sall. ‖. Esp. *a decree of the people*: jussa, ac scita, Cic.

jussus, a, um, *Part.* [jubeo].

jussus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an order, command*: vestro jussu coactus, Cic.

justē, *adv. rightly, justly, equitably, duly*: juste et legitime imperare, Cic. *Comp.*: reprehendi, Hor.

justĭficus, a, um, *adj.* [justus facio] *that acts justly* (poet.): Cat.

justĭtia, ae, *f.* [justus] *justice*: Cic. ‖. As a moral quality: *love of justice, equity*: also, *moderation, clemency*: pro ejus justitia, Caes. ‖. Meton. *the whole body of laws*: ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, Flor.

justĭtium, ii, *n.* [jus sisto] *a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: justitium edicere or indicere, *to order the courts to be closed*, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv. ‖. In gen. *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: sumpto justitio, Tac.

justum, i, *n.* [justus] *that which is right* or *just, justice*: justum ac jus colere, Cic.: plus justo, *more than is right, too much*, Hor. ‖. In *plur. rights, privileges*: servis justa praebere, Cic. 2. *due ceremonies* or *formalities*: omnia justa perficere, Liv. Esp. of *funeral rites, obsequies*: more regio justa facere, Sall.

justus, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: justus et bonus vir, Cic.: in socios, id. ‖. Meton. *lawful, rightful, true*: uxor, id.: justissima causa, *the most influential reason*, Caes. 2. *just, well grounded*: justa fiducia formae, Ov. 3. *in proper form* or *order*: justum bellum, Cic. 4. *proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right*: victoria, id.: justum iter confiocere, *a regular day's march*, Caes.: justus exercitus, *a full consular army*, *i. e.* in early times consisting of two legions, Liv. 5. *moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: justa et clemens servitus, Ter.

jūtus, a, um, *Part.* [juvo].

juvĕnālis, e, *adj.* [juvenis] *youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people*: corpus, Virg.: juvenales laudi, or *Subst.* juvenalia, ium, *n. games introduced by Nero*, Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 219.)

juvenca, ae, *f.* [juvencus] (*sc.* bos) *a young cow, heifer*: pascitur in magna silva formosa juvenca, Virg. 2. (*sc.* femina) *a girl*: Graia, *i. e. Helen*, Ov.

juvencus, a, um, *adj.* [juvenis] *young* (mostly poet.): equus, Lucr. ‖. Subst. juvencus, i, *m.* (*sc.* bos) *a young bullock*: aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, Virg. 2. (*sc.* homo) *a young man*: te suis matres metuunt juvencis, Hor.

juvĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of youth, to grow up*: vitulus juvenescit, Hor. ‖. *to grow young again*: Pylius juvenescere posset, Ov.

juvĕnĭlis, e, *adj* [id.] *youthful, young*: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic.

juvĕnĭliter, *adv. youthfully, after the manner of youth*: Cic: Ov.

juvĕnis, is, *adj. young, youthful*: juvenes anni, Ov. *Comp.*: juniores patrum, Liv. ‖. Subst.: *a young man* or *woman*: infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis aetatis, Cic. *Comp.*: edicitur delectus: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv. (Hence It. *giovine* or *giovane*; Fr. *jeune*.)

juvĕnor, 1. *v. dep.* [juvenis] *to act like a youth, to wanton*: Hor.

jŭventa, æ, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth:* non ita se a juventa eum gessisse, Liv.: nitidus juventa (of the snake), Virg.

jŭventas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth:* Lucr.: Virg.: Hor.

jŭventus, ūtis, *f* [id.] *the season of youth* (from the 20th to the 40th year), *youth:* an iis, quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. ‖ Meton. *the youth, young persons,* esp. *the men of military age:* omnis juventus convenerat, Caes. Hence, princeps juventutis, in the time of the Republic *the first among the knights,* Cic.: under the Emperors, *a title of the imperial princes:* Tac.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (Juvaturus, Sall.): *to help, aid, assist, support, benefit:* qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic.: hostes frumento, Caes. Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor.: diis juventibus *or* deo juvante, *with God's help:* meque, Diis juvantibus, ante brumam exspecta, Cic. In *pass.:* lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. *Impers.:* juvat, *it is of use:* with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Virg. ‖ Esp. *to delight, gratify, please* (rare as *verb. pers.*): nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et militibus meis, Liv.: multos castra juvant, Hor. *Impers.* with *infin.* or *acc.* and *infin.* as subject: *it delights, pleases; I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in:* juvit me, tibi tuas literas profuisse, Cic.: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg.

juxtā, *adv.* and *prep.* **A.** Adv.: Of place, *nigh, near to, by, close to, by the side of:* legio, quae juxta consiterat, Caes. With motion: accedere juxta, Ov. ‖ Transf. *in like manner, equally, alike:* eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall.: ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. With *dat.:* rem juxta magnis difficilem censebat, id. With *ac, atque, et, quam, cum:* juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall.: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. **B.** Prep. with *acc.:* Of place: *near to, hard by:* juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceramia juxta, Virg. ‖ Transf. Of succession: *next to, immediately after:* gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, Tac. 2. *along with, together with:* periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, *among a free people,* id. 3. Denoting likeness: *near, approaching to, just as:* juxta se conjuges vexari, Liv. 4. *according to:* juxta praeceptum, Just. [*Justa* prob. compound. of Juc root of *jungo,* and sta root of *sto:* the termination was perhaps orig. *tim, jug-sta-tim,* which was shortened into *justim* and *justa.*]

juxtim, *adv.* [v. juxta] ‖ Adv.: *next to, close by:* assidebat juxtim, Suet. 2. Esp. *near to, in the neighbourhood:* Lucr.

K.

K, k, a guttural corresponding to the Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. In inscriptions K.A. stands for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suis.

kălendae, v. calendae.

kălo, v. calo.

koppa, *n. indecl.* = κόππα, *the obsolete Greek letter:* Quint.

L.

L, l, *indecl. n.* or (*subaud.* litera) *f.* the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Λ, but changed in position. ‖ Interchanges of L with other letters. 1. With D: v. letter D, *no.* I. 4. 2. With N: *e. g. viŋdex, lympha;* λίπαρ, nitrum. 3. With R.: *e. g. λείμων, līlium; Parilia, Palilia:* so the suffixes *ali* and *ari* are merely variations of each other. 4. In the composition and derivation of words, *l* exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it: *e. g. allego* for *adlego; colligo* for *conligo:* similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed *libellus* from *liber; ullus* from *unus; labellum* from *labrum.* ‖ Changes of L in the Romance languages. 1. into *i:* *e. g.* Lat. *plus, flos, glacies;* It. *più, fiore, ghiaccio.* 2. into *r:* *e. g.* Lat. *lusciniolus;* It. *rosignuolo;* Sp. *ruiseñor;* Port. *rouxinol;* Prov. *rossinhol;* Fr. *rossignol.* 3. into *u:* *e. g.* Lat. *lutra,* Sp. *nutria:* Lat. *libella,* Fr. *niveau.* 4. into *d:* *e. g.* Lat. *amylum,* It. *amido,* Sp., Port., Fr. *amidon.* 5. into *ll, gl, ch, lh,* or *g:* *e. g.* Lat. *pilare,* Fr. *piller;* Lat. *legare,* Port. *chegar;* Lat. *camelus,* Sp. *camelho;* Lat. *pilare,* It. *pigliare;* Lat. *lilium,* It. *giglio,* 6. *ll* undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in *no.* 5: in French, however, *ll* is seldom changed. 7. When *ll* of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one *l* is usually omitted: *e. g. Lat. caballus,* Fr. *cheval;* Lat. *vallis, capillus, aucella, collum,* old Fr. *val, chevel, oisel, col;* mod. Fr. *cheveu, oiseau, cou.* 8. The change of *l* into *u,* seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: *e. g.* Lat. *talpa, altus, delphinus, altus, alter, dulcis;* Fr. *taupe, aute, dauphin, haut, autre, doux.* 9 *l* is omitted (i) at the beginning of words (rare): *e. g.* Lat. *lyra,* Fr. *once.* (ii) between two vowels (rare, except in Port. in which it is very frequent): *e. g.* Lat. *aquila, candela,* Port. *aguia, candea, mulier, mola;* Port. *agoa, candea, moer, mó.* ‖ V. As an abbreviation L. usu. denotes the praenomen Lucius, though it also stands for libens and locus.

2. As a numeral L. stands for 50.

lăbasco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [labo] *to totter, be ready to fall:* Lucr. ‖ Fig.: *to waver, give way, yield:* labascit victus uno verbo, Ter.

lăbĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [labes] *a slight stain* or *disgrace:* Cic.

lăbĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* (*pass.* labefio, factus, fieri) *to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall:* dentes alicui, Ter.: partem muri, Caes. ‖ Fig. of the mind: *to cause to waver, to shake:* quam nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. 2. *to weaken, overthrow, destroy:* aliquem, Tac.: fidem, *to destroy one's credit:* Suet.

lăbĕfăcto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow:* signum vectibus, Cic.: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. 2. Meton. in gen. *to injure, weaken, ruin:* sensus, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, weaken:* aliquem, Cic.: Carthaginem et Corinthum, id.: fidem, Liv.

lăbĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [labefacio].

lăbĕfio, *pass.* of labefacio.

lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [1. labrum] *a little lip:* Platoni quum in canis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedissent, Cic.

lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [2. labrum] *a small water-vessel, bathing-tub:* Cic. (Hence It. *avello.*)

lăbes, is (*abl.* labi for labe, Lucr.), *f.* [lābor] *a sinking, falling, sinking in:* tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic.: terrae, Liv. ‖ Fig. *a fall, ruin, destruction:* innocentiae labes ac ruina, Cic. 2. Meton. of persons: (Verres) labes atque pernicies provinciae Siciliae, *the ruin,* id. ‖ 3. *a spot, blot, stain, blemish:* tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, Hor.: labem exhmere, Virg. 2. Fig. *a stain, blot, disgrace, discredit:* animi labes nec diuralitate vetustate, nec ammibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Meton. of persons: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque coeno, *that shameful fellow,* id.

lăbia, ae, *f.* and **lăbium**, ii, *n. a hip:* age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Proverb. labia ductare aliquem, *to make game of one,* id. [Cf. Germ. *lippe;* Eng. *lip;* the Lat. *labeo* prob contains the same root.]

lăbĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labium] *having large lips:* labiosa φίλημα, Lucr.

lăbium, ii, v. labia.

lăbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [akin to lābor] *to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink*

or *give way*: signum labat, Cic.: labat ariete crebro janua, Virg.: labant curvae justo sine pondere naves, *roll from side to side*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: of the mind: *to waver, be undecided, hesitate*: scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic.: socii labant, *waver in fidelity*, Liv. 2. *to sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin*: quid non sic aliud ex alio nectitur, ut non, si unam literam moveris, labent omnia? Cic.: sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv.

lăbor, psus, *3. v. n. dep. to slide, slip*, or *glide down, to fall down*: nanfragum illum in rivo esse lapsum, Cic.: humor in genas furtim labitur, Hor. 2. *to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion*: sidera, quae vaga et mutabili ratione labuntur, Cic.: labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg. 3. *to slip away, escape*: lapsus custodia, Tac. ‖ Fig. in gen.: *to glide, proceed gently* or *insensibly, pass, pass away, die away*: illico res foras labitur, Pl.: labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov. 2. *to fall, fall from, sink, go to ruin, perish*: eo citius lapsa res est, Liv.: fides lapsa, Ov.: hac spe lapsus, *disappointed in this hope*, Caes. 3. *fall into, to come* or *turn to, incline oneself to*: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic.: in vitium, Hor. 4. *to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault*: labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic.

lăbor, ōris (old nom. labos, like arbos, honos, *etc.*: Pl.: Ter.) *m. labour, toil, exertion*, whether of body or mind: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris, Cic.: res est magni laboris, id.: ex labore se reficere, Caes. 2. Meton. *work, workmanship* (poet.): operum, Virg. ‖ Esp. *drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble*: in labore meo, Cic.: illacos audire labores, Virg. Poet.: labores solis, *eclipses*, id. (Hence It. *lavoro*; Fr. *labeur*.)

lăbōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [laboro].

lăbōrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [labor fero] *toil-enduring* (poet.): Hercules, Ov.

lăbōrĭōsē, *adv. wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously*: Pl. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: id.

lăbōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [labor] *toilsome, wearisome, difficult, laborious*: desambulatio, Ter.: nihil laboriosius, Cic.: operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. ‖ *inclined to work, industrious*: homines, Cic. ‖‖ *that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed*: quid nobis duobus laboriosius? id.

lăbōro, āvi, ātum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. I Neutr. *to labour, take pains, exert oneself, strive*: ne labora, Ter.: sese (oratores) sibi laborare, Cic. With *inf.*: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. 2. *to care* or *trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious*: animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. So, non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not*: cujus manu sit percussus non laboro, Cic. 3. Esp. *to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted*, or *troubled with, to be in difficulty* or *danger*. *Absol.*: eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id.: quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, id. With *ex*: ex intestinis, Cic. With *ab*: a re frumentaria, Caes.: ab avaritia, Hor. With *abl.*: domestica crudelitate laborare, Cic. Of inanim. and abstract subjects: luna laborat, *is eclipsed*, id.: Aquilonibus laborant querceta, Hor. ‖ Act. *to work out, elaborate; to form, make, prepare*: quale non perfectius meae laborarint manus, id.: arte laboratae vestes, Virg. 2. *to labour at, to cultivate*: frumenta, ceteroseque fructus, Tac.

lăbos, v. labor, *ad init.*

labrum, i, *n.* [labium] *a lip*: apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedisse pueri, Cic.: labrum superius, *the upper lip*, Caes. Proverb.: primis *or* primoribus labris gustare, *or* attingere aliquid, *to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of*, Cic. ‖ Meton. *an edge, margin* (of a vessel, a ditch, *etc.*): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. (Hence It. *labbro*; Fr. *lèvre*.)

labrum, i, *n.* [lave] *a basin, a tub, a vat*: labrum si in balineo non est, Cic.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg. ‖ Meton. (poet.) *a bath*: nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov.

lăbrusca (ae) **vitis** or **uva**, also *absol.* **labrusca**, ae, *f. the wild vine*: silvestris, Virg. (Hence Fr. *lambruche*.)

lăbruscum, i, *n.* [labrusca] *the fruit of the* labrusca, *the wild grape*: Virg. (Hence It. *morstino*; Sp. *lambrusca*.)

lăbўrinthŭs, a, um, *adj.* [Labyrinthus] *pertaining to a labyrinth, labyrinthine*: flexus, Cat.

lac, lactis (*nom.* lacte: Pl.), *n.* (*masc. acc.* lactem, Pl.), [γαλακτ, stem of γάλα] *milk*: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic.: lacte vivere, Caes. Proverb.: tam similem quam lacte lacti est, *as like as one egg is to another*, Pl. ‖ Meton. *the milky juice of plants*: herbarum, Ov. 2. *a milk-white colour* (poet.): id.

lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces*: homo, Lucr.: corpus, Liv. ‖ Act.: *rending, lacerating*: morsus, Ov. [Root LAC, same as Gr. λακίς, "a rent."]

lăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lacero] *a rending, mangling, laceration* (rare): corporis, Cic. In *plur.*: id.

lăcernа, ae, *f. a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in damp and cold weather*: Cic.: Suet.: v. Smith's Ant. 219.

lăcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacerna] *wearing a* lacerna: Vell

lăcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lacer] *to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate*: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov.: ferro, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to censure, asperse, rail at*: obtrectatio invidiaque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic.: aliquem probris, Liv. 2. *to ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander*: meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic.: diem, *to waste*, Pl.

lăcerta, ae, *f. a lizard*: Hor. Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, *to get a little place of one's own*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *lézard*.)

lăcertōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lacertus] *muscular, brawny, powerful*: centuriones, Cic.

lăcertus, i, *m. the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow*: subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov. ‖ Meton. in gen.: *the arm*: Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. Of bees: Virg. ‖‖ Fig. *muscle, strength*: in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic.

lăcertus, i, *m. a lizard*: Virg. ‖ *an unknown sea-fish*: Cic.

lăcessītus, a, um, *Part.* [lacesso].

lăcesso, īvi or ĭi, ītum, *3. v. a.* [lacio; cf. arcesso] *to excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate*: aliquem ferro, Cic. proelio hostes, Caes.: Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv. ‖ *to urge, excite, shake, move*: manibusque (anrigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, *pat the horses on their breasts*, Virg.: deos (precibus), *to assail, importune*, Hor. 2. *to call forth, arouse, produce, invite*: sermones, Cic.

lăchănĭsso or **-nizo**, 1. *v. n.* [λάχανον, olus] = λαχανεύω, *to be weak, languid*: ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo lachanissare dicitur, Suet.

lăcĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [root LAC: v. lacer] *the lappet* or *flap* of a garment: sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Pl.: togae, Suet. Prov.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, *by the lappet*, i. e. *hardly, without a firm hold*, Cic.

lăcio, *3. v. a. to draw gently*. [The root itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. *allicio, elicio*, etc.]

lăcrĭma, ae, *f.* (also written lacruma, lacryma, and lachryma: old form dacrima: v. D, no. 1. 4) *a tear*: lacrimas effundere, Lucr.: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic.: lacrimas non tenere, *not to refrain from*, id.: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. (Hence It. *lagrima*; Fr. *larme*.)

lăcrĭmābĭlis (lacrym.), e, *adj.* [lacrima] *worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful*: vixque tenet lacrimas, quin nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov.: gemitus, Virg.

lăcrĭmābundus (lacrym.), a, um, *adj.* [lacrimo] *with tears, weeping*: Liv

lăcrĭmo (lacrymo and lacrumo), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* and lacrimor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [lacrima] *to shed tears, to weep*. I Neutr.: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic.: lacrumo gaudio, Ter.

2. Act. *to bewail, lament* something (rare): num id lacrumat virgo? id. ||. Meton. of plants: *to weep, drop, distil*: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dropped, distilled*, Ov.

lăcrĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lacrum. lacrym.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of tears, tearful, weeping*: lumina, Ov. 2. Meton. of plants: *dropping, distilling*: vites, Plin. ||. Act. *exciting* or *causing tears*: fumus, Ov.: Trojae funera, Hor.: carmen, *plaintive*, Ov.

lăcrĭmŭla (lacrym.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little tear* (rare): Ter.: Cic.

lăcrĭma and **lăcrȳma**, with their derivv. v. lacrim. *etc.*

lacte, v. lac, *ad init.*

lactens, *Part.* [lacteo]. ||. Subst.: *a sucking animal, suckling*: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv.

lactĕo, 2. v. *a.* (used almost exclusively in the *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to suck milk, to be a suckling*: Romulus parvus atque lactens, Cic.: lactens hostia, id. Poet.: viscera lactentia, *i. e. sucking children*, Ov. Of the spring: tener et lactens, id. ||. *to contain milk* or *sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy*: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg.

lactĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lacteus] *white as milk, milk-white* (poet.): puellae, Cat.

lactesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [lacteo] *to turn to milk*: omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic.

lactĭus, a. um, *adj.* [lac] *milky, full of milk* (mostly poet.): humor, Ov.: ubera, Virg. ||. Meton. *milk-coloured, milk-white*: colla, id.: circulus, *the Milky Way*, Cic.: also, via, Ov.

lactis, is, *f. a gut*: usu. *plu.* lactes, ium, *the guts*; esp. *the small guts, chitterlings*: Ita cibi vacuitate venio laxis lactibus, Pl.: Pers.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* (used almost exclusively in the *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to contain milk, to suckle*: ubera lactantia, Ov.

lacto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. freq.* [lacio] *to allure, wheedle; to dupe, cajole*: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, lactat, Pl.: animos, Ter.

lactūcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a young lettuce*: Suet.

lăcūna, ae, *f.* [lacus] *a ditch, pit, hole; a pool, pond*: vastae, Lucr.: sudant humore lacunae, Virg. Poet.: salsae, *i. e. the sea*, Lucr. 2. In gen.: *any hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft*: id. ||. Fig. *a gap, void, defect, loss* (rare): ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic.: vide, quaeso, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, id. (Hence It. *laguna*; Fr. *lagune, lacune.*)

lăcūnar, āris, n. [lacuna] *a panel-ceiling, a carved and gilded ceiling, a ceiling* (so called from its sunken spaces): non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor.: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic.

lăcūno, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [id.] *to hollow out, to fret*: lacunati tori, Plin. ||. *to panel like a* lacunar: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov.

lăcūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, ponds*, or *sloughs*: convallis, App. ||. In gen. *full of hollows* or *gaps*: nihil eminens, nihil lacunosum, Cic.

lăcus, ūs, m. orig. *any hollow*; hence, *a basin, tank, tub*; esp. *a wine-vat*: Cato. Hence, fig.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, *still fermenting*, Cic. ||. *a lake, pond*: agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, id.: lacus Lemannus, Caes.: Albanus, Cic. Poet. of a river, Virg. |||. *a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir*: Liv.: a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. [Root LAC: cf. Gr. λάκκος, λάκκος.] (Hence It. *lago*; Fr. *lac.*)

laedo, si, sum, 3. v. *a. to strike, dash violently against*: naves ad saxa, Lucr. ||. Meton. *to injure, damage, hurt*: lora laedunt brachia, Pl.: aliquem vulnere, Ov. Poet.: collum, *to hang oneself*, Hor. |||. Fig. *to trouble, vex, offend, injure*: dicto, facto, Pl.: si injuste neminem laesit, Cic.: Pisonem, *to rail at*, id.: nulli os, *to offend no one to his face*, Ter. 2. *to afflict, hurt*: tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor.

laena, ae, *f.* [akin to χλαίνα] *a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle*, worn by the flamens and by persons of distinction: Cic.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 220).

laesio, ōnis, *f.* [laedo] *a hurting, injuring*: Lact. ||. Rhetor. *t. t. an oratorical attack*: Cic.

laesus, a, um, *Part.* [laedo].

laetābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laetor] *joyful, glad*: Cic.: factum, Ov.

laetans, antis, *Part.* [laetor]. ||. Adj.: *joyful, glad*: aliquos laetantes facere, Pl. Poet. of inanimate things: loca, *joyous, cheerful, agreeable*, Lucr.

laetātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *rejoicing, joy*: diutina, Caes.

laetē, *adv. joyfully, gladly, cheerfully*: auctorem senatus exstinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. *Comp.*: Vell.

laetĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [laetificus] *to cheer, gladden, delight*: with *abl.* (rare): sol laetificat terram, Cic. 2. Reflect. *to rejoice, be glad*: nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. ||. In agriculture, *to fertilize, manure*: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic.

laetĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [laetus facio] *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful* (poet.): fetus, Lucr.: vites, Poet. Cic.

laetĭtia, ae, *f.* [laetus] *joy*, esp. *unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight*: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo efferri rectum esse videatur, Cic.: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *to spend joyfully*, Ter.: maxima omnes laetitia afficit, Caes. ||. Meton. *a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace*: laetitia et pulcritudo orationis, Tac. 2. *luxuriance, fertility*, of plants, *etc.*: pabuli, *plenty, abundance*, Just.

laetor, atus, 1. v. n. *dep.* [id.] *to rejoice, be joyful* or *glad*: constr. with *abl.*, with *in* and *abl.*, with *neutr. acc.*, with *acc.* and *infin.*: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic.: in hoc est laetatus, id.: illud mihi laetandum video, id.: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id.

laetus, a, um, *adj. joyful, cheerful, glad*: constr. *absol.*, with *de, gen., acc.* and *inf.*: laeti atque erecti, Cic.: laetus est de amica, Ter.: laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod vult, Ter. ||. Meton. *doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing*: senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. 2. *delighting* or *taking pleasure in*: with *abl.* or *inf.*: laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. 3. *pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable*: omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic.: laetum militibus id nomen, Tac. 4. *fortunate, auspicious*: augurium, id. 5. *joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful*: vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetitius, tum aspectu pulcrius? Cic.: segetes, Virg. 6. *fertile, rich*, of soil: ager, Varr. Of cattle, *fat*: glande suos laeti redeunt, Virg. 7. *copious, abundant*: laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, id. And of style: laetum genus orationis, Cic. (Hence It. *lieto*; and Fr. *lie*, in the expression *faire chère lie.*)

laeva, ae, *f.* [laevus] *sc.* manus, *the left hand*: Iliones petit dextra, laevaque Serestum, Virg.: ante et pone; ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Esp. freq. *abl. adv.* laeva, *on the left side, on the left*: dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, *on the left*, Liv.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laevē, *adv. wrongly, awkwardly*: Hor.

laevigātio, v. levig.

laevis, laevitas, v. levis.

laevus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to λαιός] *left, on the left side*: *opp.* dexter: menus, Cic.: latus, Ov.: iter, Virg. Adv. in laevum, *to the left*: fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Subst. laeva, orum, *n. plur. places lying on the left*: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, id. ||. Fig. *awkward, stupid, foolish, silly* (like Fr. *gauche*): o ego laevus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. 2. *unfavourable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad*: teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id.: si fata deum non laeva fuissent, Virg. 3. In augury, *lucky, propitious*: numina, *favourable, propitious*, id.: tonitru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov.

lăgănum, i, n. = λάγανον, *a kind of cake made of flour and oil*: Hor.

lăgēna (lăgoena and lăgŏna), ae, *f.* = λάγηνος, *a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon*: Cic.: Hor.

lăgĕos, i, *f.*=λάγεως, *a Greek species of vine*: Virg.

lăgœna, *v.* lagena.

lăgōis, idis, *f.*=λαγωΐς, *a kind of bird*, perh. *heathcock, grouse*: Hor.

lăgōna, *v.* lagena.

lallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to sing, lullaby, as a nurse to a child*: Pers.

lāma, ae, *f.*=λάμος, *a slough, bog, fen*: Hor.

lambĕro, 1. *v. a.* *to tear to pieces*: Proverb.: lepida, Charine, me moo ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *déchirer, lambeau.*)

lambo, bi, *y.* *v. a.* [root LAB: *v.* labia] *to lick, lap*: hi canes quos tritonal meum vides lambere, Cic.: vidit serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. ‖ Meton. of a river: *to flow by, to wash*: vel quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, *washes*, Hor. Of fire: lambere flamma comas, Virg.

lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lamentor] *doleful, lamenting*: afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. ‖ *lamentable, deplorable*: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id.

lāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lamentum] *mournful, causing tears*: Pl.

lāmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lamentor] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation*: aegritudo, lacrimae, lamentatio, Pl.: lugubris fletusque moerens, Cic.

lāmentor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* I. Neutr. *to wail, moan, weep, lament*: lamentari, cruciari, Pl.: flere ac lamentari, Cic. ‖ Act.: *to weep over, to bewail*: vitam, id.: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. With *acc.* and *infin.*: quum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros, Hor.

lāmentum, i, n. *a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation* (usu. *plur.*): negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic.: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac.

lāmĭa, ae, *f.*=λαμία, *a witch, a sorceress, enchantress*: neu pransae lamiae puerum vivum extrahat alvo, Hor.

lāmĭna and syncop. **lamna** (Hor.), ae, *f.* *a thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc., a plate, leaf, veneer*, etc.: quum lamina esset inventa, Cic.: tigna laminis clavisque religant, Caes.: argutae lamina serrae, *the blade of a saw*, Virg.: levis argenti lamina, *a thin plate of silver*, Ov. ‖ Meton.: laminae ardentes, *red-hot plates*, as instruments of torture, Cic. 2. *money*: inimicus lamnae, *foe to money*, Hor. (Hence It. *lama*; Fr. *lame.*)

lamna, ae, *v.* lamina.

lampas, ădis, *f.*=λαμπάς, *a torch, flambeau*: lampadas igniferas, Lucr.: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampada, Cic. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (*v.* Smith's Ant. 22), are borrowed the following expressions: quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt, *they finish their course, die*, Lucr.: qui prior ea, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? *wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive*, Pers. ‖ Meton. in gen. *splendour, brightness, lustre*: Phoebeae lampadis instar, *the light of the sun*, Virg. Hence poet. like lumen, *for day*: nona reddebant lampade vitam, *on the ninth day*, Lucr. 3. *a meteor resembling a torch*: Sen.

lāna, ae, *f.* (τὸ λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος) *wool*: ad me venis cum tua colu et lana, Cic.: lanam carere, *to card*, Pl.: lanam ducere, *to spin*, Ov. ‖ Meton. *a working in wool*: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, *to be thinking about her work*, i.e. *to be unconcerned*, Ov. 2. Of things resembling wool: *soft hair* or *feathers, down*, Plin. Of *thin clouds*: vellera tenuia lanae, Virg. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, *to dispute about trifles*, Hor.

lānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *pertaining to wool*: herba, *fuller's weed*, Plin. ‖ Subst.: lanarius, ii, *m. a worker in wool*: Pl.

lānātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with wool, woolly*: lanatae oves, *unshorn*, Col. *Absol.* lanatae, arum, *f. plu. sheep*, Juv.

lancĕa, ae, *f.* *a light spear, with a leathern thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear*: Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac.

lancea, *v.* lanx.

lancĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate*: Sen. ‖ Fig. *to destroy, consume*: lanciata bona, *squandered*, Cat.

lānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lana] *woollen, of wool*: pallium, Cic.: infula, Virg. (Hence Fr. *laine.*)

languĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *y. v. a.* *to make faint, weary, languid*: Cic.

languens, *Part.* [langueo]. ‖ Adj.: *faint, weak, inactive, languid*: incitare languentes, Cic.: languentes atque animo remissi, Caes.

languĕo, 2. *v. n.* *to be faint, weary, languid*: quum de via languerem, *was fatigued with my journey*, Cic. Poet.: flos languet, Prop. 2. Esp. *to be weak, faint, languid* from disease: tristi languebunt corpora morbo, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless*: languet juventus, Cic.: otio, id. Of things: languet vox, id. [In *langueo* the *n* is probably no part of the root: *laxus* appears to be connected with it.]

languesco, gŭi, *y. v. n. incep.* [langueo] *to become faint, weak, languid*: corpore languescit, Cic. Of things: Bacchus languescit in amphora, *becomes mild* or *mellow*, Hor.: luna languescit, *becomes obscured*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish*: nec mea languescent corpora, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to grow languid, listless*, or *inactive, to decline, decrease*: consensus populi, si nos languescimus, debilitetur recessu est, Cic.

languĭdē, *adv. faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly*: mutare, Plin. *Comp.*: dictum languidius, *with less spirit*, Cic.

languĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [languidus] *somewhat languid*: Cat. ‖ *withered, faded*: coronae, Cic.

languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo] *faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid*: homines vino languidi, Cic. Meton.: of things: boves, collo trahentes languido, Hor.: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, *dull*, Quint.: fumen, *sluggish*, Hor.: aqua, Liv *Comp.*: vina, *more mellow*, Hor. ‖ Of the mind: *feeble, powerless, inactive, listless*: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, Cic.: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, *more sluggish*, id.

languor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor*: (animus) quum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, Cic. 2. Esp. *weakness, languor*, proceeding from disease: aquosus, *dropsy*, Hor.: languor faucium, Suet. ‖ Of the mind: *dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness*: languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic.: militum, Caes.

lănĭātus, ūs, *m.* [lanio] *a mangling, lacerating* (rare): ferarum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *anguish of mind*: Tac.

lănĭēna, ae, *f.* [lanius] *a butcher's stall*: Liv.

lănĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [lanificus] *the working of wool*, i.e. *spinning, weaving*, etc.: usum lanificii docere, Just.

lănĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lana facio] *that works in wool*, i.e. *by spinning, weaving*, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib.

lănĭger, a, um, *adj.* [lana gero] *wool-bearing, fleecy*: greges, Virg. ‖ Subst.: laniger, i, *m. a ram*, Ov.: *a lamb*: timens, Phaedr.

lănĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate*: hominem, Cic.: vestem, Ov. ‖ Fig.: et tua sacrilege laniarunt carmina linguae, id.

lănĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lanius] *pertaining to a butcher*: Suet.

lănista, ae, *m.* *a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master*: clemens, Cic. ‖ Meton. *an agitator, promoter of disturbance*: populum Rom. cum Antiocho, lanistis Aetolis, dimicare, Liv. 2. *an assassin*: num ille lanista omnino jam a gladiis recessisse videtur, Cic.

lănĭtĭum (cium), ii, *n.* [lana] *wool*: si tibi lanitium curae, Virg.

lănĭus, ii, *m.* [lanio] *a butcher*: Ter.: Liv.: Cic. 2. Meton. *an executioner*: Pl.

lanterna, *v.* laterna.

lānūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lana] *woolliness, down*, of plants, of the cheeks, *etc.*: flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clytium, Virg.: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov.

lanx, lancis, *f.* *a plate, platter, dish*: in filicatis lancibus, Cic.: pomum de caelata sumere lance, Ov. Often used in sacrifices: Virg.: lanx satura (*v.* satur). ‖ Esp. *the scale of a balance*:

necesse est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi, Cic. Fig.: Critolaus quum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et extrema, id.

lăpăthum, i, n. and **lăpăthus**, i, f. (m. Lucil. in Cic.) = λάπαθον or λάπαθος, *sorrel*: lapathi brevis herba, Hor.

lăpĭcīdĭnae [lapis caedo] *stone quarries*: in Chiorum lapicidinis, Cic.

lăpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *pertaining to stones, stone-*: latomiae, *stone quarries*, Pl.

lăpĭdat, v. lapido.

lăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lapido] *a throwing of stones*: fit magna lapidatio, Cic. ‖ *a shower of stones*: non din lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor.

lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis] *of stone, consisting of stone*: imber, *a shower of stones*, Cic.: murus, Liv. Fig.: lapideus sum, *I am petrified*, Pl.

lăpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to throw stones at*: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. ‖ *Impers.*: lapidat, *it rains stones*: quia Velis de coelo lapidaverat, Liv. *Pass. Impers.*: quod de coelo lapidatum esset, id.

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of stones, stony*: montes, Ov. ‖ Meton. *hard as stone, stony*: panis, Hor.

lăpillus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a little stone, a pebble*: invitat sonnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones hence, diesque notabis signanda melioribus lapillis, Mart. ‖ Esp. *a precious stone, gem, jewel*: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, pearls *and emeralds*, Hor. 2. *marble*: Lilybyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, id.

lăpis, ĭdis, *m. a stone, stone*: undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes.: lapis redivivus, *old stone used for new buildings*, Cic.: lapide candidiore diem notare, *to mark with a white stone as a luckier one*, Cat. Fig.: for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? Ter. Proverb.: (i) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i. e. *to flatter openly and injure secretly*, Pl. (ii) verberare lapidem, *to do oneself more harm than good*, id. (iii) lapides loqui, *to speak hard words*, id. ‖ Meton.: *a stone statue*: Jovem lapidem jurare, for Jovem lapideum, *the stone statue of Jupiter Capitolinus*, Cic. 2. *a milestone*, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. Elliptically: ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. 3. *the stone on which the prasco stood at slave-sales*: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Pl. Fig.: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, *bought, servile*, Cic. 4. *a landmark, boundary-stone*: Liv. 5. *a tombstone*: Prop. 6. *a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl*: Hor. 7. albus, *a table of white marble*, id.

lappa, ae, *f. a burr*: Virg.

lapso, ōnis, *f.* [lābor] *a sliding*. Fig.: *a falling, failure*: Cic.

lapso, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to slip, slide, stumble, fall*: (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg.

lapsus, a, um. *Part.* [lābor]. ‖ *Adj.*: *ruined, unfortunate*: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov.

lapsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a slipping, falling, a fall*: infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Virg.: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 2. *a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying*, etc.: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. rotarum lapsus, *the rolling wheels*, Virg. medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, id. ‖ Fig.: *a falling from, a failing, error fault*: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic.

lăquār, āris, n. (laquear, Virg.) [akin to lacunar] *a paneled or fretted ceiling* (usu. *plur.*): dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg.

lăquātus, a, um [laquear] *furnished with a paneled ceiling*: tecta, Hor.: tectum laqueatum, Cic.

lăqueus, i, m. *a noose, snare*: laqueis falces avertebant, Caes.: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic.: laqueo gulam alicui frangere, *to strangle*, Sall. ‖ Fig.: *a snare, gin, trap*: judicii laqueos declinans, Cic.: laquei Stoicorum, *subtleties*, id. [Perh. from same root as *lacio*.] (Hence It. *laccio*; Sp. *laso*; Fr. *lacs*.)

lar, ĭdis, m. [Lar, lares, *household deities*: v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. 234] *a hearth, dwelling, home*: relinquent larem familiarem suum? Cic.: paternus, Hor.: deserere larem, *to remove from a house*, Ov. *Plur.*: jussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Poet. *a bird's nest*: nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov.

lardum, i, v. laridum.

largē, *adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally*: large dare, Cic. *Comp.*: potum largius aequo, Hor. *Sup.*: coplam quam largissime factam, Cic.

largi-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [largus facio] *bountiful*: Lucr.

largi-fŭus, a, um, *adj. flowing copiously*: fons, Lucr.

largi-lŏquus, a, um, *adj. talking copiously, talkative*: Pl.

largĭor, ītus, 4. *v. dep.* (*past imperf.* largibar, Prop.; *fut.* largibere, Pl.) [largus] *to give bountifully, to bestow, distribute, impart*: amico homini mea ex crumena largior, Pl.: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Of inanimate subjects: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur Caes. 2. *Esp. to give largesses, to bribe*: largiendo de alieno populärem fieri, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to bestow, confer, grant, yield*: Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic.: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, id.: rei publicae injurias, *to forgive*, Tac.

largĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *abundance, bounty, liberality* (rare): tui muneris, Cic.: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id.

largĭter, *adv. abundantly, largely*: peccavisti largiter, Pl.: apud fastidiosas civitates largiter posse, *to be very powerful*, Caes. Substantively, with *gen.*: *plentifully, much*: credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter, Pl.

largītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior] *a giving freely, a granting, dispensing*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. *a liberal giving or distribution of money*: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes.: gratia et largitione plurimum poterat, id. Proverb.: largitio fundum: non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. 3. *bribery, corruption*, esp. to obtain a public office: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id.: profusissima largitio, Suet.

largĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, distributer*: nullarum rerum ac maxume pecuniae largitor, Sall.: largitor voluntatis repente senatus factus, Liv. 2. *a squanderer, spendthrift*: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a briber*: existunt in republica plerumque largitores et factiosi, id.

largītus, a, um, *Part.* [largior].

largus, a, um, *adj. abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much*: larga pabula, Lucr.: (sol) quum terras large luce compleverit, Cic. *Comp.*: largior ignis, Hor.: largiore vino usus, Liv. *Sup.*: munus largissimum edere, Suet. With *gen.*: *abounding in*: largus aquae, Virg. ‖ Of persons: *giving abundantly, bountiful, profuse, liberal*: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic.: largus animo, *of a generous disposition*, Tac. With *inf.*: spes donare novas largus, Hor.

lārĭdum, and syncop. **lardum**, i, n. [akin to λίπος, *λαφνός*, "fattened," "fat"] *the fat of bacon, lard*: quanta pernis pestis veniet! quanta labes lardo! Pl.: Hor. In *plur.*: larda, Ov. (Hence It. *lardo*; Fr. *lard*.)

larva (trisyl. lārŭa), ae, *f.* [lar] *a ghost, spectre*: larvae stimulant virum, Pl. ‖ *a mask*: nil illi larva et tragicis opus esse cothurnis, Hor.

larvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [larva] *to bewitch, enchant*: usu. in *part. perf.*: Pl.

lăsănum, i, n. = λάσανον, *a chamber utensil, close-stool*: Hor.

lascīvĭa, ae, *f.* [lascivus] *sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity*: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Comically: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's pastime!* Pl. ‖ *wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, lewdness, lasciviousness*: quos soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall.: theatralis populi lascivia, Tac.

lascīvĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [lascivio] *wanton, petulant*: Pl.

lascīvio, īi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* [lascivus] *to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport*

frisk, frolic: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic.: lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, Liv.: exsilit agnus lascivitque fuga, *frisks*, Ov. ‖ Fig. of style: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lasciviunt, Quint.

lascīvus, a, um, *adj. allowed to run wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant, playful, frolicsome*: hederae, Hor.: capella, Virg.: pueri, Hor.: verba, *sportive, playful*, id. ‖ *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious*: puellae, Ov. Of things: tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. [*Lasc-ivus* prob. contains the same root as *lavus*, q. v.]

lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lassus] *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude*: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Pl.: artus ex lassitudine dormire, Cic.: lassitudine confici, Caes.

lasso, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to render faint or languid, to tire, weary, fatigue*: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov.: brachia plagis, Prop.

lassŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat wearied*: Cat.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo, q. v.] *faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted*: lassus de via, Pl.: Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. With *gen.*: lassus maris et viarum militiaeque, Hor. ‖ Meton. of things: fructibus assiduis lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov.: stomachus, Hor.: collum, *drooping*, Virg.

lātē, *adv. broadly, widely, extensively*, often with longe, *far and wide*: late longeque diffusus, Cic.: omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, Caes. *Comp.*: possidere agros, Ov. *Sup.*: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: srs late patet, *widely*, id. *Comp.*: latius perscribere, Caes. *Sup.*: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic.

lātebra, ae, *f.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat*: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes.: tum latebras animae, pectus munrone recludit, *the hidden seat of life*, Virg.: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, *the eclipses of the moon*, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupuisset, Cic. 2. Esp. *a subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in *sing.*): videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id.

lātebrī-cŏla, ae, c. [latebra] *that dwells in lurking-places* or *brothels*: Pl.

lātebrōsē, *adv. in a hiding place*: se occultare, Pl.

lātebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra] *full of lurking-holes* or *covers, hidden, secret*: via, Cic.: locus, Liv. Poet.: pumex, *i. e. full of holes, porous*, Virg.

lātens, entis, *Part.* [lateo]. ‖ Adj. *hidden, secret, unknown*: saxa latentia, Virg.

lātenter, *adv. in secret, privately*: uficere, Cic.: amare, Ov.

lātĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω] *to lie hid* or *concealed, lurk*: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Pl.: abdite latere, Cic.: naves latent portu, Hor. Proverb.: latet anguis in herba, Virg. 2. Esp. *to skulk, keep out of sight*, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. 3. *to live retired*: credo mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to be sheltered, safe*: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 2. Esp. with a non-personal subj.: with *acc.* (rarely with *dat.*) *to be concealed from, unknown to*: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonia, Virg. *Absol.*: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep.

lăter, ĕris, *m. a brick, tile*: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic. Proverb.: laterem lavare, *to labour in vain*, Ter.

lătĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [later] *earthenware*: lateramina vasi, Lucr.

lătercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a small brick* or *tile*: hanc contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. ‖ Meton. *a sort of cake* or *biscuit*: Pl.

lătĕrĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of bricks*: turris, Caes.: opus, or *absol.* latericium, *brickwork*, id.

lătĕrĭtĭus, v. latericius.

lăterna (lanterna), ae, *f.* [λαμπτήρ] *a lantern, lamp*: Cic.

lăternārius (lant.), ii, *m.* [laterna] *a lantern bearer*: Fig.: Catilinae laternarius, *pattern, example*, Cic.

lătesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [lateo] *to lie hid*: Cic.

lătex, ĭcis, *m. any liquid*, esp. *water* (poet.): latices simulatos fontis Averni, Virg.: desilit in latices, Ov. Of *wine*: Lyaeus, Virg. Of other liquids: absinthii latex, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr.: Palladii latices, *oil*, Ov.

lătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [lateo] *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den*: quum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic. Fig.: latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, id.

lătĭclāvius, a, um, *adj.* [latus clavus] *having a broad purple stripe*: (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families; v. clavus, no. II. 2): tribunus, Suet. ‖ Subst.: laticlavius, ii, *m. one entitled to wear the* latus clavus, *a senator, patrician*: a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, id.

lătīnē, *adv. in Latin*: Cumanis petentibus ut publice Latine loquerentur, Liv.: scire, *to understand Latin*, Cic.: reddere, *to translate into Latin*, id. Esp. Latine loqui, *to speak with purity*: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id. Also, *to speak plainly, to speak out*: (gladiator) ut appellant ii, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id.

lătīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Latinus] *pure Latin style, Latinity*: secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic. ‖ *the Latin rights and privileges*, also called jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 92, and 220): id.

lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [latus: v. fero] *a bearing, bringing* (only fig.): auxilii latio, *a rendering of assistance*, Liv. ‖ Esp.: suffragii latio, *a voting* or *right of voting*, id.: legis latio, *a proposing of a law, a bill*, Cic.

lātĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *freq.* [lateo] *to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk*: latitans Oppianicus, Cic.: latitans aper, Hor. Of things: *to be concealed*: invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. 2. Esp. *to keep out of the way*, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitarit, Cic.

lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lātus] *breadth, width*: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic.: fossae, Caes. 2. Meton. in gen. *extent, size, compass*: possessionum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: verborum, *a broad pronunciation*, id.

lātor, ōris, *m.* [latus: v. fero] *a bringer* or *bearer*: only Fig.: *a mover* or *proposer of a law*: lator legis Sempronise, Cic.: rogationis, Liv. *Absol.*: latorum audacia, *of the proposers of laws*, Caes.

lātrātor, ōris, *m.* [latro] *a barker*: poet. *for a dog*: Anubis, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a bawler, brawler*: Quint.

lātrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a barking*: aspros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. In *plur.*: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id.

lātrīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from lavatrina; lavo] *a bath*: Lucil. ‖ *a privy*: Pl.

latro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to bark*. A. Neutr.: si canes latrent, Cic. Poet. in the *Imperf. Part. absol.* latrans, *a barker*, i. e. *a dog*: Ov. *Pass. impers.*: sciri cui latretur quum solus obambulet ipse, id. 2. Meton. *to roar, rumble*, etc.: latrans stomachus, Hor. Esp. *to rant, roar, bluster*: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. B. Act. for allatrare, *to bark at, bay*: senem adulterum latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to bark at, assail*: si quis opprobria dignum latraverit, id. 3. Esp. *to demand vehemently*: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr.

latro, ōnis, *m.* [λάτρις] *a hired servant, mercenary*: haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. 2. Esp. *a mercenary soldier, body guard*: latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. ‖ *a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand*: collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes.: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 3. *for latrunculus, a piece in the game of draughts*: Ov. (Hence It. *ladrone*; Fr. *larron*.)

latrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [latrocinor] *the military service of a mercenary*: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Pl. ‖ *highway robbery, piracy*: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa com-

prehensi, Caes. 2. Fig. in gen.: *villainy, roguery, fraud*: quod putares hic latrocinium non judicium futurum, Cic. 3. Meton. *a band of robbers*: si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, id. (ll) *the game of draughts*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *larcin*; Eng. *larceny*.)

latrōcinor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [latro] *to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier*: ibit aliquo latrocinatum, Pl. ‖ 2. *to act as a freebooter or pirate, to rob on the highway*: Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic.

latrunculus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand*: mastrucati latrunculi, Cic.

lātūmĭa, ae, v. lautumiae.

lātus, a, um, *adj. broad, wide*: fossa, Cic.: mare, id.: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. *Neut. absol.*: crescere in latum, *to increase in width*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *wide-spread, extended*: gloria, Plin. 2. Of pronunciation: *broad*: cujus tu lata (verba) imitaris, Cic. 3. Of style: *diffuse, copious, prolix*: oratio Academicorum liberior et latior, id.: genus orandi latum et sonans, Tac. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: latus ut in Circo spatiere, *that you may stalk proudly along*, Hor. [Same root as πλατύς; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.]

lātus, ĕris, n. *the side* or *flank*: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, Cic.: vellere latus digitis, *to twitch one by the side* in order to attract attention, Ov.: tegere latus alicui, *to walk by the side of*, Hor. 2. *the lungs*: esp. with ref. to oratory; and in gen. *physical strength*: neque ex te unquam ea nobilitatea, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. ‖ Meton. *the side, flank, lateral surface* of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes.: tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, *the ship's side*, Virg. Milit. t. t. of an army, *the flank*: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, *i. e. on the right flank*, the shield being carried on the left arm, Caes. Esp. a (ab) latere and a lateribus: *on* or *at the side, on* or *at the sides* (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tene bitur, *i. e. on every side*, Cic.: dispectus ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. Less. freq. with *ex*: latere ex utroque, Luer. 3. Poet. *the body*: penna latus vestit, Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: of companionship and intimate friendship: ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, *never left his side*, Cic.: insontes ab latere tyranni, *his confidants*, Liv. Also of disagreeable companionship: alicui na negotia centum per caput et circa salunt latus, *encompass on every side*, Hor. 2. Latus dare or praebere, in fencing. *to expose oneself to a thrust*: hence, Fig.: saepe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, Tib.: nullique malo latus oldit apertum, Hor.

lātus, a, um, *Part.* [fero].

lātusclāvus, i, n. dim. [lātus] *a little side* (poet. and rare): laneum, Cat.

laudābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laudo] *praiseworthy, laudable*: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic.: carmen, Hor. *Comp.*: vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic.

laudābĭliter, *adv. praiseworthily, laudably*: ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic.

laudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [laudo] *a praising, commendation*; *a eulogy, panegyric*: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with the eulogy pronounced by you*, Cic. With *obj. gen.*: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. 2. Esp. *a funeral oration* or *panegyric*: funebris, id. With *obj. gen.*: matronarum, Liv. ‖ *a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice*: gravissima, Cic.: judicialis, Suet.

laudātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *in* rhetor. *laudatory*: Quint.

laudātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a praiser; a eulogiser, panegyrist*: laudator integritatis et elegantiae, Cic.: temporis acti, Hor. 2. *one who pronounces a funeral oration*: Liv. ‖ Esp. *one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice*: Cic.

laudātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who praises* (rare): Cic.: Venus, Ov.

laudātus, a, um, *Part.* [laudo]. ‖ Adj.: *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: artium omnium laudatarum procreatrix, Cic.: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov.

laudo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lans] *to praise, commend, extol, eulogise*: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatius, Cic.: legem ipsam, id.: agricolam laudat juris peritus, *extols his happiness*, Hor. *Pass.* with *dat.*: Germanicus cunctis laudatus, *by all*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to pronounce a funeral oration* or *panegyric*: quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. ‖ *to adduce, name, quote, cite*: auctores, id. (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

laurĕa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* arbor) [laureus] *the laurel-tree* or *bay-tree*: Liv.: spissa ramis laurea, Hor. 2. (*sc.* corona) *a laurel wreath, laurel branch*, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov.: laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor.: de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. ‖ Meton. *a victory, triumph*: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic.

laurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] *crowned* or *decked with laurel, laureate*: imago, Cic.: litterae, *letters announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv.: also *absol.*: ne laureatis quidem gesta prosecutas est, Tac.

laurĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] prop. *a laurel crown*; hence, Meton. *a triumph*: Cic. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to seek fame in trifles*, id.

laurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] *of laurel, laurel-*: corona, Liv.: serta, Ov.

laurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus como] *laurel-haired, covered with laurels*: Lucr.

lauriger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [laurus gero] *crowned* or *decked with laurel*: Phoebus, Ov.

laurus, i (*abl.* lauro, Hor.: nom. *plur.* lauri, Tib.), *f. a bay-tree*, sacred to Apollo (respecting its uses v. laurea, *no.* 2): Liv.: Cic. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Juv. ‖ Meton. for laurea, *a laurel crown*, and hence, *a triumph*: incarrit haec nostra lauro in oculos, Cic.

laus, laudis, *f. praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem*: in laude vivere, Cic.: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, id.: dicere alicujus laudes, *to sing anybody's praise*, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a praiseworthy thing, a merit, desert*: abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic.

lautē, *adv. elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously*: parum laute deversari, Cic.: vivere, Nep. ‖ Fig. *excellently, beautifully, finely*: loquitur laute, Pl.: me emunxeris lautissime, *most cleverly*, poet. Cic.

lautĭa, orum, n. *plu. the public entertainment given at Rome to foreign ambassadors* or *distinguished guests*: locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv.

lautĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [lautus] *splendour, magnificence of living*: fama ad te de mea nova lautitia veniet, Cic.: mundi tiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet.

lautūmĭae (lātūmĭae and lītūmĭae), arum, *f. plu.* [λατομία] *a stone-quarry*: vel in lautumiis vel in pistrino mavelim agere aetatem, Pl. ‖ Esp. *a prison cut out of the rock, at Syracuse*: lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. 2. *the prison at Rome, usually called* Tullianum: Liv.

lautus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo]. ‖ Adj.: lit. *washed, well-washed*; hence, *neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious*: lauta supellex, Cic.: lautissima coena, Plin. 2. *rich, opulent, grand*: lautum et copiosum patrimonium, Cic.: civitas Halaesina tam lauta, quam nobilis, *wealthy*, id. 3. *sharp clever*: homines lauti et urbani, id.

lāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a washing, bathing, bath*: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath*: argentea, Phaedr.

lāvo, lāvi and lāvāvi, lautum, lāvātum and lōtum, 1. and 3. v. a. and n. *to wash, bathe, lave*: A. Act.: manus lava, Cic.: lautis manibus, Hor. Reflect.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, *do not bathe*, Cic.: lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. 2. Meton. *to wet, moisten, below*: eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to wash away*:

dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. B. Neutr.: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, Liv. [Akin to λούω and to *luo*, "to wash," *q. v.*]

laxāmentum, i, *n.* [laxo] *an extending, widening:* ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. ‖ Fig. *a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite:* si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv.: dare laxamentum legi, *a liberal interpretation*, Cic.

laxātus, a, um, *Part.* [laxo]. ‖ Adj.: *extended, wide:* custodiae, *detached*, Liv.: corpore laxati, *released from the body*, Cic. 2. Fig.: libidinum vinculis laxati, *released, free*, id.

laxē, *adv. widely, spaciously, loosely:* vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. Of time: laxius proferre diem, *to appoint a later day*, Cic. ‖ Fig. *unrestrictedly, freely:* in hostico laxius rapto suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant, Liv.

laxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laxus] *roominess, spaciousness, extent:* in domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis, Cic.

laxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]

A. Act.: *to make wide* or *roomy, to expand, extend:* forum, Cic.: manipulos, Caes. 2. *to open, undo, unloose:* vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep.: claustra, Virg. 3. *to slacken, relax:* laxare arcum, *to unbend*, Phaedr.: excussos rudentes, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to lighten, relieve, recreate:* a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic.: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. 2. *to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken:* sibi laxare aliquid laboris, id. B. Neutr. *to abate, lessen, fall:* annona laxaverat, id. (Hence It. *lasciare:* Prov. *laissar:* Fr. *laisser.*)

laxus, a, um, *adj. wide, loose, open, roomy:* opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg.: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor.: janua, *open*, Ov.: habenae, Cic. 2. Meton.: of time: diem statuo satis laxam, *sufficiently distant*, id. ‖ Fig.: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, *greater latitude* or *scope*, Liv.: laxius imperium, *not sufficiently strict*, Sall. [Akin to λάω, *luo*; Germ. *lassen*; Eng. *loose*: from *lasnus* prob. comes *lascivus.*]

lăa, ae, *f.* [leo] *a lioness* (poet. for leaena): pectus et ora leae, Ov.

leaena, ae, *f.* = λέαινα, *a lioness:* Virg.: Ov.

lēbes, ētis, *m.* = λέβης, *a bronze basin, kettle, or caldron*, frequently given as a prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Virg. 2. *a wash-hand basin:* Ov.

lectica, ae, *f. a litter, sedan*, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards, in the city also: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic.: lectica gestare aliquem, Hor. 2. *a bier* or *hearse:* Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 221.)

lecticārius, i, *m.* [lectica] *a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman:* Cic.

lecticŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small litter* or *sedan:* lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. 2. *a bier:* elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. 3. *a couch* or *settee:* lucubratoria lecticula, Suet.

lectio, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] *a gathering, collecting:* lectio lapidum, Col. 2. Esp. *a picking out, selecting:* judicum, Cic. ‖ *a reading, perusal; a reading aloud:* delectabatur lectione librorum, id. Hence, lectio senatus, *a reading* or *calling over the names of the senators:* this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv.

lectisternĭātor, ōris, *m.* [lectisternium] *a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table:* Pl.

lectisternium, ii, *n.* [lectus sterno] *a feast offered to the gods*, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with viands: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 221).

lectĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lĕgo] *to gather often or eagerly:* Val. Max. ‖ *to read often* or *with eagerness:* Pyrrhi te videor libros lectitasse, Cic.

lectiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lectio] *light reading:* Cic.

lector, ōris, *m.* [lĕgo] *a reader:* nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, Cic.

2. Esp. *a slave who read aloud to his master:* Plin.

lectŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lectus] *a little bed, couch:* Cic. ‖. Esp. *a couch for reclining on at meals:* statuite hic lectulos, Pl. 2. *a funeral-bed, bed of state:* Tac. 3. *a reading-couch, settee, sofa:* Ov.

lectus, a, um, *Part.* [lĕgo]. ‖ Adj. *picked, select:* lecti pueri, Cic.

2. *choice, excellent:* lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi, id.

lectus, i, *m.* (lectus, ūs, Pl.) [root LAG, "lay:" v. lĕgo] *a couch, bed:* in lecto esse, Cic. ‖. Esp. *a bridal-bed:* lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), id.: jugalis, Virg. 2. *a couch for reclining on at meals:* lecto recumbere, Hor.

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex] *pertaining to the law, legal:* genus quaestionis, Quint. (Hence It. *leale:* Fr. *loyal.*)

lēgātārius, a, um, *adj.* [legatum] *enjoined by a last will or testament:* legatarius editionis, Tert. ‖ Subst.: legatarius, ii, *m. a legatee:* Suet.

lēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] *the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation:* cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic.: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes.: in legationem profisci, Liv. 2. libera legatio, *a free legation, i. e.* a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. 3. legatio votiva, *a free embassy procured for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province*, id. ‖. Meton. *the duties of an ambassador, the subject of his mission:* legationem renuntiare, *to give an account of one's embassy*, id. 2. *the persons attached to an embassy, an embassy:* communem legationem ad Crassum mittunt, Caes. ‖‖. *the office of a legatus, or lieutenant:* legationem ejus praeclaram cognoscite, Cic.

lēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who bequeaths, a testator:* Suet.

lēgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [legatus] *pertaining to a legatus:* Cic.

lēgātum, i, *n.* [lĕgo] *a bequest, legacy:* Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic.

lēgātus, i, *m.* [id.] *an ambassador, legate:* senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, Cic.: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. ‖. *a deputy, a lieutenant, lieutenant-general:* qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic: T. Labienus, legatus pro praetore, *the principal lieutenant-general*, Caes. 2. Under the empire, *a governor sent into a province by the emperor:* Tac.

lēgĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [lex fero] *law-giving* (poet.): Minos, Ov.: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg.

lĕgio, ōnis, *f.* [lĕgo] prop. *a selecting;* but always meton. *a chosen body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion*, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, *etc.* v. Smith's Ant. 164 *sqq.*): cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv.: decima legio, Caes.: Clandiana, Tac. ‖. Meton. of the troops of other nations: *legions, soldiers:* Bruttiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 2. Ingen. *an army:* cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Virg. ‖‖. Fig.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, *his forces, expedients*, Pl.

lēgiōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [legio] *pertaining to a legion, legionary:* legionarii milites legionis decimae, Cas.

lēgĭrŭpa, ae, *m.* [lex and RUP, stem of rumpo] *a lawbreaker:* perjure, legirupa, pernicies adolescentium, Pl.

lēgirŭpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a lawbreaker:* Pl.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately; v. lator), ōris, *m. a lawgiver, legislator:* legumlator, Liv.

lēgĭtimē, *adv. according to law, legally, legitimately:* is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. ‖. Transf. *duly, properly:* studere, Tac.

lēgĭtimus, a, um, *adj.* [lex] *fixed* or *allowed by the law*, that is, some law, some special enactment: the word *legal* is properly a more comprehensive term than "legitimus:" si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, *all the time which the law allowed*, that is, the lex de repetundis, Cic.: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by laws*, id.: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary*, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id.

2. Subst.: legitima, orum, *n. plu. usages prescribed by law* (rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. ||. Transf. in gen. *right, just, proper, appropriate, real, genuine*: numerus, Cic.: legitimum poëma facere, Hor.: verba, Ov.

lēgiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [legio] *a small legion*: Liv.

lēgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to send as ambassador*: ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. 2. *to transact as ambassador, to announce*, etc.: Gell. And in gen.: quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, id curas? *committed, intrusted*, Pl. ||. *to appoint or choose as deputy or lieutenant*: Dolabella me sibi legavit, *chose me for his lieutenant*, Cic. |||. In law: *to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy*: usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesennius legat, id. 2. With *dat.* of recipient and *abl.* of payer: *to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir*: uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, id.

lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a.* orig. *to lay*; hence, *to lay in order, arrange*, and thus, *to gather, pick*: nuces, Cic.: herbas collibus, Ov.: spolia cæsorum, Liv. Poet.: legere fila, *to wind up*: extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, *spin the last thread of life*, Virg.: vela, *to furl*, id. 2. *to pick out, choose, select, elect*: judices, Cic.: cives in patres, Liv.: viros ad bella, Ov. 3. *to go, pass*, or *wander through* (poet.): pars cetera pontum pone legit, *sails through*, Virg.: Ionumque rapax Icariumque legit, Ov.: vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track* or *pursue him*: vestigia retro observata legit, Virg. 4. Esp. *to sail by, to coast along*: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. Fig. *not to launch out*, i. e. *not to enter into details*: primi lege litoris oram, Virg. 5. Esp. *to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal*: sacra divum, Hor. ||. Fig. *to pick up, collect*, news, etc.: alicujus sermonem, *to overhear*, Pl. 2. *to observe, survey*: tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit adversos legere, Virg. 3. Esp. *to read* or *peruse* a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. With a personal object: Horatius fere solus legi dignus, Quint. 4. *to read out* or *aloud, to recite*: convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic.: obtorem impune legentibus aures, Hor. Hence, legere senatum, *to read* or *call over* the names of senators (v. lectio, no. II.): censores fideli concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. [The orig. meaning of the root was "to lay;" as in Gr. λέγω; Germ. *legen*; Eng. *lay*: hence *lec-tus*.] (Hence It. *leggere*; Prov. *legir*; Fr. *lire*.)

lēgŭlēius, i, *m.* [lex] *a petifogging lawyer*: Cic.

lēgūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lego] *pulse, any leguminous plant*: terra læta frugibus et vario legumine genere, Cic. Esp. *the bean*: lætum siliqua quassante legumen, Virg.

lembunculus, i. v. lenunculus, 2.

lembus, i, *m.* = λέμβος, *a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter*: classis lemborum, Liv.

lemma, ătis, *n.* = λῆμμα, *a theme, matter, subject*: Plin. 2. *the argument* or *title* of a poem, *etc.*: Mart. 3. *the poem* or *epigram itself*: Plin. 4. *the assumption* or *lemma* of a syllogism: Gell.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus] *adorned with pendent ribbons*: palma, lit. *a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons*, the highest reward of a victor: ironically: multas esse infames palmas. hanc primam esse tamen lemniscatam, quae Romae referatur, Cic.

lemniscus, i, *m.* = λημνίσκος, *a ribbon which hung down from a crown or diadem*, at the back of the head, the highest reward of a victor: turba coronas lemniscosque jacientium, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 224).

lēmŭres, um, *m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres*: Ov.: Hor.

lēna, æ, *f.* [leno] *a bawd, procuress*: improba, Ov. ||. Fig. *she that entices, a seductress*: non vides, quam blanda concilietrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic.

lēnē, *adv.* (post.) *softly, mildly, gently*: Ov.

lēnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lenio] *a soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace* (post.): testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor.

lēnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a softening* or *soothing remedy*: Plin. ||. Fig.: *an alleviation, mitigation*: Tac.

lēnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* (*past imperf.* lenibant, Virg.) [lenis] |. Act. *to make soft* or *mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe*: stomachum latrantem, Hor.: vulnera, *to assuage*, heal, Prop.: clamorem, *to soften, moderate*, Hor. 2. Fig.: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic.: seditionem, Liv.: animum ferocem, Sall. ||. Neut. *to become soft* or *mild, to be softened, mitigated*: dum irae leniunt, Pl.

lēnis, e, *adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm*: sensus judicat dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, Cic.: leniissimus ventus, id.: somnus, Hor.: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, *more gradual*, Cass. ||. Fig.: servitutem lenem reddere, Pl.: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. With *inf.*: Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, Hor. 2. Esp. of style: *mild, gentle*: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic.

lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness*: vini, opp. asperitas, Pl.: Arar in Rhodanum infinit incredibili lenitate, Caes.: vocis, *mildness*, Cic. ||. Fig. *mildness, gentleness, lenity*: dare se ad lenitatem, id.: legum, id. 2. Esp. of style: lenitas ejus sine nervis pumpici potest, id.

lēnĭter, *adv. softly, mildly, gently*: leniter arridens, Cic.: collis leniter acclivis, *gently rising*, Caes. ||. Fig.: *quietly, calmly, moderately*: tamen leniter an minaciter? Pl.: si conatentur atque agat lenius, *without sufficient resolution*, Caes. *Sup.*: leniissime sentire, Cic. 2. Esp. of style: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, id.

lēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lenis] *smoothness, softness, gentleness* (rare): Cic.

lēno, ōnis, *m.* [lenio] *a pimp, pander, procurer*: perjurus leno, Pl.: impurissimus et perjuratissimus leno, Cic. ||. Fig. *a seducer, allurer*: lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id.

lēnōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [leno] *the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering*: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. ||. Transf.: *an allurement, enticement*: Cic.: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, *coaxing, cajoling*, Tac. 2. *excessive* or *artificial ornament, finery* or *nicety in dress*: corporum lenocinia, Cic. 3. Esp. of style: *meretricious ornament* or *allurement*: Quint.

lēnōcĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] lit. *to be a pimp, to pander*: hence *to flatter, wheedle, cajole*: tibi servist, tibi lenocinabitur, *he will be your slave, your pimp*, Cic. ||. *to forward, serve, promote*: insitae feritati arte ac tempore, Tac.

lēnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pimping* or *procuring*: sedes, Pl.

lens, tis, *f. a lentil*: Palusinca, Virg.

lentē, *adv. slowly*: lente ac paulatim procedit, Cass.: corpora lente aggeruntur, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. *Comp.*: ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. ||. Fig. *calmly, dispassionately, indifferently*: agere, Liv.: respondere, *coolly, philosophically*, Cic. *Comp.*: quum haec lentius disputantur, id. 2. *with consideration, attentively*: nisi eum (librum) lente ac fastidiose probavissem, id.

lentesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [lentus] *to become pliant, soft*: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. ||. Fig. *to slacken, relax*: lentescunt tempore curae, Ov.

lentĭcĕlifer, era, erum, *adj.* [lenticus fero] *bearing mastich-trees*: Ov.

lentiscus, i, *f.* and **lentiscum**, i, *n. the mastich-tree*: viridis semperque gravata lentiscus, post, Cic.

lentĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [lentus] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: conjuratorum, Tac. ||. Fig. *dullness, apathy, insensibility*: Cic.: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac toporis, *dullness, heaviness*, Tac.

lento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make flexible, to bend*: remum, *to ply*, Virg.

lentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather slow*: Cic.

lentus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contraction of lenitus from lenio] *pliant,*

flexible, twining, tenacious: lenta viburna, Virg.: lentis adhaerens brachiis, *twining*, Hor.: lentior salicis virgis, Ov. 2. *slow, sluggish, immoveable*: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg.: asinus, Phaedr. ‖ Fig. *lasting* or *continuing long, protracted*: duellum, Hor.: spes, Ov. 2. *slow, lingering, lazy, backward*: inflatiores, *backward in their payments*, Cic.: lentus in dicendo, *drawling*, id. 3. Of character, *easy, calm, indifferent, phlegmatic*, etc.: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv.: lentus in suo dolore, Tac.

lēnullus, i, *m. dim.* [leno] *a little pimp*: Pl.

lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a young pimp*: Pl.

lĕrunculus, i, *m. dim.* [a corruption of lembunculus, from lembus] *a small sailing vessel, a skiff*: Caes.

lĕo, ōnis, *m.* [Λέων] *a lion*: leo validus, Lucr.: fulvus, Ov. ‖ Meton. *the constellation* Leo: Hor.

lĕpas, ădis, *f.* = λεπάς, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks, a limpet*: Pl.

lēpidē, *adv. pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*: lepide ornate, Pl.: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, *when you want to enjoy yourself*, id. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar? *Bacch.* lepide licet, *by all means*, id. As a term of applause: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. ‖ *smartly, wittily, humorously*: lepide in soceri mei persona lusit, Cic.

lēpidus, a, um, *adj.* [root LEP: v. lepor] *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Pl. *Comp.*: non invenies alterum lepidiorem ad omnes res, id. *Sup.*: o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate*: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. ‖ Esp. of speech: *smart, witty, facetious*: scimus hurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor.

lĕpor and **lĕpos**, ŏris, *m. pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*: ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic. 2. Of behaviour: *pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability*: in quo mihi videtur specimen faisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. 3. Esp. of speech: *pleasantry, wit, humour*: tantus in jocando lepos, id. [*Lep-or* and *lep-idus* come from a root LEP which may perh. be akin to *lăb-et, lub-et.*]

lepos, v. lepor.

lĕprae, ārum, *f. pl.* = λέπρα, *the leprosy*: lepras sedare, Plin.

lĕpus, ŏris, *m. a hare*: auritos sequi lepores, Virg.: pavidus, Hor. ‖ Meton. *the constellation* Lepus: Cic. (Hence It. *lepore, lepre*; Fr. *lièvre.*)

lĕpusculus, i, *m. dim.* [lepus] *a young hare, leveret*: Cic. Fig.: id.

lessus, *m.* (only in *acc. sing.*) *a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: Cic.: Pl.

lĕthālis (lethal.), e, *adj.* [letum] *deadly, fatal, mortal*: vulnus, Virg.: ensis, Ov.

lēthālis, v. letalis.

lēthargicus, a, um, *adj.* = λήθαργικός, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. ‖ Subst. lethargicus, i, *m. a lethargic person*: Hor.

lēthargus, i, *m.* = λήθαργος, *drowsiness, lethargy*: Hor.

lētĭfer (leth.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [letum] *death-bringing, deadly* (mostly poet.): letifer arcus, Virg.: ictus, Ov.

lēto (letho), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to kill, slay*: Paris hunc letat, Virg.

lētum, i, *n. death*: emortuus leto malo, Pl.: tarpi leto perire, Cic.: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor. ‖ Meton. of inanimate subjects, *ruin, destruction* (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Virg. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain.]

leucaspis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* = λευκάσπις, *having a white shield*: phalanx, Liv.

lēvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lēvo] *an alleviation, mitigation, solace*: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic.

lēvāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation*: tributi, Tac.: miseriarum, Cic.

lēvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a lifting up, raising, elevating*: Vitr. ‖ Fig. *an alleviation, mitigation, relief*: alicui esse levationi, Cic. 2. *a diminishing* (rare): vitiorum, id.

lēvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo] *lifted up.*

lēvātus, a, um, *Part.* [lēvo] *smoothed.*

lēvĭculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lēvis] *trivial, insignificant*: res, Gell. ‖ *somewhat light-minded, vain*: leviculus tane noster Demosthenes, Cic.

lēvidensis, e, *adj.* [lēvis densus] *slightly wrought, thin*: Isid. ‖ Transf. *slight, poor*: munusculum, Cic.

lēvi-fidus, a, um, *adj.* [lēvis] *of slight credit, untrustworthy*: Pl.

lēvigātus, a, um, *Part.* [levigo].

lēvigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth*: omnes parietes testorio levigantur, Varr. ‖ Meton. *to bruise small, pulverise, levigate*: semina, Col.

lēvipes, ĭdis, *adj.* [lēvis pes] *light-footed* (rare): lepus, Cic.

lēvis, e, *adj. light* in weight, opp. to gravis: aether, Lucr.: stipulae, Virg.: armaturae, *light armour*: levis armaturae Numidae, Caes.: also, meton. *light-armed troops* (v. armatura): levis miles, *a light-armed soldier*, Liv.: levis terra, *light, poor soil*, Virg. ‖ Meton. *light* of digestion, *easy to digest*: leves malvae, Hor. 2. *light in motion, swift, nimble, quick*: currus, *swift*, Ov.: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, Nep. 3. *slight, trifling, small* (mostly post.): ignis, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight*: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, Cic.: auditio, *a light, unfounded report*, Caes.: levius humen. Cic. Subst.: leve, *n. a trifle*. in levi habitum, *regarded as a trifle*, Tac.

2. Of character: *light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false*: homo levior quam pluma, Pl.: leves amicitiae, Cic.: spes, *vain, empty*, Hor.

3. *mild, gentle, pleasant*: nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl.: leviot reprehensio, Cic. 4. *easy to be done*: tandem eo, quod leviusmum videbatur, decretum est, Liv. (Hence It. *leggiadro.*)

lēvis (and erroneously laevis), e, *adj. smooth, not rough* (opp. to asper): corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, Cic.: leviasima corpora, Lucr.: levior assidue detritis aequore conchis, Ov. Poet.: sanguis, *slippery*, Virg.: levis Juventas, *smooth, beardless*, id.: hence, *youthful, delicate, beautiful*: pectus, Virg.: colla, Ov. Also, *finely dressed, spruce, effeminate*: vir, id. ‖ Fig. of style: *smooth, flowing*: oratio, opp. to asper, Cic.

lēvisomnus, a, um, *adj.* [lēvis somnus] *lightly sleeping*: Lucr.

lēvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *lightness* (opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr.: armorum, Caes. 2. *agility, velocity*: ubi tam volucri haec levitate feruntur, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic.: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. 2. *shallowness, vainness*: opinionis, Cic.

lēvĭtas (laev.), ātis, *f.* [lēvis] *smoothness*: speculorum, Cic. ‖ Fig. of style: *smoothness, fluency, facility*: levitas verborum, Quint.

lēvĭter, *adv. lightly, not heavily*: armati, *light-armed*, Curt. ‖ Fig. *slightly, a little, not much*: leviter densae nubes, Lucr.: leviter infixum bacillum, Cic. *Comp.*: quanto constantior idem in vitiis tanto levius miser, *so much less*, Hor. *Sup.*: ut leviasime dicam, *to express it in the wildest manner*, Cic. 2. *without difficulty, with equanimity*: id leviss ferendum est, id.

lēvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* levasso, Enn. in Cic.) [lēvis] *to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease*: cantantes ut cannus, ego hoc te face levabo, Virg.: serpentum colla levavit, *i. e. alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. 2. Meton. *to lift up, raise, elevate*: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Virg. 3. *to take away, take*: alicui manicas atque arcta vincla, id. ‖ Fig. *to lighten, relieve, console*: curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic.: fonte sitim, *to slake*, Ov. 2. *to lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate*: morbum, Pl.: fenus, Liv.: viam varia sermone, Virg. 3. *to relieve, release, discharge, free from*. With *abl.*: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. With *gen.*: ut me omnium jam laborum leves, Pl. 4. *to lessen, diminish, weaken, im-*

pair: inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic.: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor.

lēvo (lasvo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lēvis] *to make smooth, to smooth, polish:* levare ac radere tigna, Lucr.: corpus, Cic. ‖ Fig. of style: *to polish, soften:* nimis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor.

lēvor (lasvor), ōris, m. [id.] *smoothness:* Plin. Meton.: vocis, Lucr.

lex, lēgis, *f.* [prob. same root as licet] *a law:* legem ferre; rogare, *to propose,* Cic.: legem promulgavit pertinaciter, *gave notice of, and carried,* Liv.: antiquare, *to reject,* Cic.: lex Porcia vetat, Sall.: leges duodecim tabularum, *the laws composed by the decemvirs,* the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. Lege *and* legibus, *according to law, legally:* ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter.: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. 2. Esp. lege agere, *to proceed according to law:* (I) of the lictor, *to execute a sentence:* Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv.: (II) *to bring an action according to law:* lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. ‖ In gen. *any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner:* versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Of things: qua sidera lege meanent, Ov. Hence, *sine lege, without control or restraint:* jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. ‖ 3. *a contract, agreement, covenant:* in mancipii lege, *a contract of sale,* Cic. Hence of *conditions* of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. Fig.: homines ea lege natos esse, *on that condition,* Cic. (Hence It. *legge;* Prov. *lei;* Fr. *loi.*)

lexis, λέξις, *a word:* Lucil. in Cic.

lībāmen, ĭnis, n. [libo] *an offering to the gods,* esp. *of some liquid,* and particularly *wine, a libation* (poet. for libamentum): summas carpens media inter cornua setas ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Virg. ‖ Fig. *what is first taken, a specimen, sample:* libamina famae, Ov.

lībāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an offering to the gods,* esp. *a drink-offering, libation:* ut sacrificiorum libamenta servantur, Cic.

lībella, ae, *f. dim.* [libra] *as* as, *a small silver coin, the tenth part of a* denarius: Plin. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, heres ex libella, *heir to one-tenth of the estate* · Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic.

2. *a very small sum:* tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, *to a farthing, exactly:* Cic. ‖ 4. *a level, water-level, plummet-line:* collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr. (Hence It. *libello;* Sp. *nivel;* Fr. *niveau.*)

lībellus, i, m. *dim.* [libor] *the inner bark of a tree,* used for writing-tablets: Cinna in Isid. ‖ Transf. *a little book, pamphlet:* scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic.: libellis eam (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, *to books,* Liv. 2. In plur. *a bookseller's shop* (poet.): te (quascivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 3. *a memorandum-book, journal, diary:* si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic.

4. *a memorial:* non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, id. 5. *a petition:* libellos signare, *to answer,* Suet. 6. *a note of invitation, a notice, programme:* gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. 7. *a placard, handbill:* edere per libellos, Suet.: libellos Sex. Alfenus, procurator P. Quinctii, dejicit, *tears down the bills announcing the auction,* Cic. 8. *a letter:* libellum ipsius habeo, id. 9. *a libel, lampoon, pasquinade:* libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet. 10. *a written accusation* or *complaint:* componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv.

lībens (lub.), entis, *Part.* [libet] ‖ Adj.: *acting willingly* or *with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure:* studeo hercle audire, nam tod auscultо libens, Pl.: quum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, Cic. Freq. in the *abl. absol.*: edepol me lubente facies, *with my good will,* Pl.: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. 2. Esp. libens *or* libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Pl. 3. Meton. *glad, joyful, cheerful, merry:* hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, Ter.

lībenter (lub.), *adv. willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure:* libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. *Comp.:* ille adjurans, nusquam se unquam libentius (coenavisse), *with a better appetite,* Cic. *Sup.:* id.

lībertās (lub.), ātis, *f.* [libens] *delight, pleasure:* Pl.

lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave:* in jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. 2. In a political sense: *free, not under monarchical rule;* also *not in subjection to another people:* hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, id. (II) *free from service, imposts,* etc.: Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, id.: libera ac foederata oppida, id. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *free* or *exempt from; not subject to, not amenable to:* constr. *absol.,* with *ab,* the *abl.,* and poet. with *gen.*: ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id.: omni liber meta, Liv.: liber laborum, Hor.

2. *that acts as he pleases, is his own master, free, independent;* also *frank, bold, free-spoken:* dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, Cic.: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. *Comp.:* hoc liberiores et solutiores sum.us, id. *Sup.:* liberrime Lolli, *most frank, most ingenuous,* Hor. 3. In a bad sense: *unbridled, unchecked, licentious:* adolescens imprudens et liber, Ter.: sit adolescentia liberior, *somewhat freer,* Cic.

4. Of things: *free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiassed, undisturbed,* etc.: animus omni liber cura et angore, id.: animus religione, Liv.: mandata, *full powers,* id.: femina, *unlimited,* id.: custodia, *free custody,* i. e. confinement to a house or to a town id.: tantum ab est ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, *free from debt,* Cic.: aqua, *less obstructed by land,* Dv.: [*Lib-er* comes from the root LIB, which occurs in *lib-et,* q. v.: the Greek ἐλεύθερος contains the same root; and there was in Latin an old form *loebesus.*]

Liber, bri, m. [Liber, an Ital. deity, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus, hence] Meton. *wine:* pressum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor.

liber, bri, m. *the inner bark or rind* of a tree: obduncturque libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. ‖ Meton. (from the ancient use of the bark of trees for writing on) *any writing consisting of several leaves:* 1. Most freq. *a book, work, treatise:* Demetrii liber de concordia, id. *Absol.*: for some well-known book, as, *a code of civil or religious laws;* and esp. *the Sibylline books:* decemviris adire libros jussis, *the Sibylline books,* Liv. 2. Esp. *a division of a work, a book:* tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, Cic. With liber omitted: legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, id. 3. *a list, catalogue, register:* id.

4. *a letter, epistle:* Nep. 5. *a rescript, decree:* liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. (Hence It. *libro;* Fr. *livre.*)

lībĕrālis, e, *adj.* [liber] *pertaining to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man:* liberalis causa *or* liberale judicium, *a suit concerning a person's freedom:* ego liberali illam asservo causa manu, *I formally assert that she is freeborn,* Ter. ‖ Meton. *befitting a freeman, honourable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind:* artes liberales, *befitting a freeman,* Cic.: spes liberalioris fortunae, *of a higher, more respectable station,* Liv.: responsum, *kind, gracious,* Cic.

2. Esp. *bountiful, generous, liberal:* benefici liberalesque, id. With *gen.*: laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. With *in* and *acc.*: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet.

3. Of things: *plentiful, copious, abundant:* largum et liberale vitalium, Cic. 4. Of personal appearance: *open, engaging:* pulcer et liberalis visus, Pl.

lībĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [liberalis] *a way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability:* liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter.: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probatur fides, liberalitas, *kind-*

nest, Cic. ‖ 3. Esp. *generosity, liberality*: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. 2. Meton.: *a gift, present*: decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac.

lĭbĕrāliter, *adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, gentlemanly, graciously*: homo liberaliter educatus, Cic.: respondere, Caes. 2. Esp. *bountifully, generously, liberally*: benigne ac liberaliter, Cic.: instructus, Caes. *Comp.*: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. *Sup.*: liberalissime pelliceri, id.

lĭbĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [libero] *a freeing or becoming free, a delivering, release, liberation*: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic.: rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, *of setting it at liberty*, Just. ‖ Esp. in law, *as acquittal, discharge*: libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic.

lĭbĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who frees, a deliverer, liberator*: patriae liberatores, Cic.: urbis, Liv. As an epithet of Jupiter: libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac. Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv.

lĭbĕrē, *adv. freely, unrestrictedly, without let or hinderance*: animus somno relaxatus soluto movetur et libere, Cic. *Comp.*: liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. ‖ Esp. *frankly, freely, boldly, openly*: constanter et libere (me gesse), Cic.. liberius si dixero quid, Hor.

lĭbĕri, orum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* very rare: *gen. plur.* liberum, Cic.) [liber] *children* (as opp. to the domestica servi): cum coniugibus et liberis, Cic.: jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, and in freedom from personal burdens), v. Smith's Ant. 230. In *plur. of one child*: Ter.: Cic. 2. *grandchildren* and *great-grandchildren*: habitus sis in liberum loco, id. ‖ Transf. of animals: liberis orbas oves, Pl.

lĭbĕro, avi, atum (*fut. perf.* liberasso, Pl.), 1 *v. a.* [id.] *to release from slavery, to free, manumit*: servos, Caes.: sese, Cic. ‖ In gen. *to free, release, extricate, deliver*, etc.: constr. with *acc.* of pers. or thing delivered, and *abl.*, either with or without *ab*, of that from which they are delivered; less freq. with *gen.*: teque itaque ab eo vindico ac libero, id.: aliquem periculo, Caes.: se aere alieno, *to pay a debt*, Cic. With *gen.*: aliquem culpae, Liv. With *ex*: multos ex incommodis, Cic. With *acc.* or *pass. only*: Buthrotios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. *from a division of their lands*, id. 2. *to exempt from taxes*, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. 3. *to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation*, etc.: liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, make them void*, id.: nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv. 4. In law: *to absolve or acquit*: aliquem, *opp.* condemnare, Cic. (Hence It. *liverare, livrare*; Fr. *livrer*.)

lĭberta, ae, v. libertus.

lĭbertas (old form, loebertas), ātis, *f.* [liber] *civil freedom, the condition of a freeman*, as opp. to *that of a slave*: omnes homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odisse, Caes. In *plur.*: tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, Pl. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. 2. *political freedom, liberty* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. to servitus and dominatus): aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. ‖ In gen. *the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation*, etc.: ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. With *gen.*: feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 2. *permission*: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, Cic. 3. Esp. *freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candour*: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov.: libertas ingenii, Sall.

lĭbertīna, ae v. libertinus, no. II. 2.

lĭbertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [libertus] *pertaining to the condition of a freedman* (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): libertinus homo, *a freedman*, Cic.: muliebris libertinae sermo, *of a freedwoman*, Liv.: ut me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. ‖ Subst.: lĭbertīnus, i, *m. a freedman*: a freedman (or woman) was *libertinus* with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and *libertus* with ref. to his master. The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentile rights: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic.: libertini centuriati, Liv. 2. lĭbertīna, ae, *f. a freedwoman*: ingenuamne an libertinam? Pl.

lĭbertus, i, *m.* [contr. of liberatus, from libero] *a manumitted slave, a freedman*: tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl.: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. 2. lĭberta, ae, *f. a freedwoman*: jam liberta auctus es? Pl.

lĭbet (or lĭbet), lĭbuit *and* lĭbitum est, 2. *v. n. impers. it pleases, is agreeable*; libet mihi, tibi, etc., *I (thou*, etc.) *am disposed, I like, I please, I will*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. or *absol.*: quod tibi lubet, idem mihi lubet, Pl.: sin tibi id minus libebit, non te urgebo, Cic. *Plur.*: cetera item, quae cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. *Absol.*: rogita quod lubet, Pl. 2. With *infin. clause* as subject: with or without *dat.*: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. 3. si libet, *if you please*; ut libet, *as you please*: adi, si libet, Pl.: ut libet, Ter.

lĭbĭdĭnor (lĭbĭd.), 1. *v. dep.* [lĭbĭdo] *to indulge or gratify lust*: Suet.

lĭbĭdĭnōsē, *adv. according to one's pleasure, wilfully, lustfully*: Cic.: Liv.

lĭbĭdĭnōsus (lĭbĭd.), a, um, *adj.* [lĭbĭdo] *full of desire or passion, self-willed, licentious, sensual, lustful, libidinous*: homo libidinosissimus, Cic.: caper, Hor. Of things: libidinosissimae liberationes, *self-willed arbitrary*, Cic.

lĭbīdo (lūbīdo), ĭnis, *f.* [lĭbet] *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination*: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitiam, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic.: ex libidine, Tac. ‖ Esp. *unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic.: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium; deinde per libidinem aut metum deserentium locum, Liv. 2. *sensual desire, lust*: of animals, *heat, rut*: libido procreandi, Cic. 3. Meton. in *plur.*: *voluptuous* or *obscene representations* in painting and sculpture: id.

lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f.* [Libitina, the goddess of funerals, hence] *the trade of an undertaker*: Val. Max. 2. *a bier, a funeral pile*: Mart. 3. *death* (poet.): multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor.

lĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [libet]. ‖ Subst. lĭbĭtum, orum, *n. plu. the things that please one*; hence, *pleasure, will, liking, humour*: Tac.

lĭbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [λείβω] *to take a little from*: libas ex omnibus, Cic. 2. Esp. *to take a taste of, to taste*: jocur, Liv.: pocula Bacchi, Virg. 3. Poet. *to touch lightly*: cibos digitis, Ov. 4. *to pour out* in honour of a deity, *to make a libation*: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, Virg. Poet. Transf.: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. (‖) And of things not fluid: *to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate*: certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. 5. *to lessen, diminish, impair*: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr.: vires, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *to take out, cull, extract*: ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic.

lĭbra, ae, *f.* [λίτρα] *the Roman pound*, of 12 ounces: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Jovi donum posuit, Liv. ‖ Transf. *a measure for liquids*: frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. 2. *a balance, pair of scales*: in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic.: libra et aere, *for ready money*, Liv. 3. *a water-poise, plummet-level, level*: Col. Hence, ad libram, *on a level*, Caes. ‖‖ Fig.: *a balance* (poet.): Pers. (Hence It. *livra, lira*; Fr. *livre*.)

lĭbrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libro] *a balance, poise*: Liv.

lĭbrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *weight*: plumbi, Liv. 2. *gravity, downward*

tendency: libramentum aquae, *fall*, Plin. ‖ Transf.: *a level surface, horizontal plane:* extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic.

librārĭa, ae, *f.* [libra] *she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head spinster*, called also lanipendia: Juv.

librārĭŏlus, i, m. *dim.* [librarius] *a copyist, transcriber; a scribe:* Cic. ‖ *a bookseller:* ex librariolis Latinis, id.

librārĭum, ii, n. [id.] *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest:* librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic.

librārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [liber] *pertaining to books:* libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic.: scriptor, *a transcriber of books*, Hor. ‖ Subst.: librarius, i, m. *a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary:* Cic.; librarii mendum, Liv. 2. *a bookseller:* Sen.

librātor, ōris, m. [libro] *a leveller, a surveyor:* Cato ‖ *one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an engineer:* Tac. (*al.* libritores).

librātus, a, um, *Part.* [libro]. ‖ Adj.: *level, horizontal:* Vitr. 2. *poised, hurled:* librato magis et certo ictu, Tac. *Comp.:* librator ictus, Liv.

librālis, e, *adj.* [libra] *of a pound, weighing a pound.* Subst. librālia, ium, n. *plu.* (*sc.* saxa), *stones of a pound weight:* fundis librālibus sudibusque, Caes.

libro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to weigh, weigh out.* Fig.: crimina in antithesi, Pers. 2. *to make even or level:* pavimenta, Cato. 3. *to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance:* terra librata ponderibus, Cic.: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov. 4. *to cause to hang or swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place:* vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, *are waved to and fro*, id. 5. *to cause to swing, to swing, hurl, launch, throw:* summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg.: malleus dextra libratus ab aure, Ov.

libum, i, n. *a cake, pancake:* rustica liba, Ov.: adores liba per herbam subiciunt epulis, Virg. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days: Juv.

liburna, ae, *f.* [Liburni, an Illyrian people] *a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine:* Caes.: Hor. Also called liburnica: Suet.

licens, entis, *Part.* [licet]. ‖ Adj.: *free, unrestrained, forward, presumptuous, licentious:* Prop. 2. Of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic.

licenter, *adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy*; and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously:* at quam licenter! Cic. *Comp.:* Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall.

licentia, ae, *f.* [licet] *freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license: Dat.* Licet . . . licetve . . . licet. Tr. Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Pl.: dare alicui licentiam infinitam peculiarum eripiendarum, Cic. ‖ Esp. *the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license:* homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. Freq. of style: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. 2. *unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness:* deteriores omnes summa licentia, Ter.: omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Of things: immensa licentia ponti, Ov.

licentiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [licentia] *over-free, wanton, licentious:* Quint.

licĕo, cŭi, citum, 2. *v. n. to be for sale, to be valued at* (rare): quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), *how much they were valued at*, Cic.

licŏr, licĭtus, 2. *v. dep. to bid at an auction. Absol.:* licetur Asbutius, Cic.: digito liceri, *by raising the finger* (the usual method), id. With *acc.:* heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, *to bid for the gardens*, id.

licet, cuit *and* citum est (licessit for licuerit, Pl.), 2. *v. n., impers. it is lawful, allowed, or permitted · one may or can, one is at liberty:* constr. with *neutr. pron.* or *inf.* or *subj. clause* as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; and with *dat.* of person: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic.: his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. 2. When the *infin.* has an expressed subject, it is regularly in the *acc.*: licuit esse miseros, Cic. So even when the *dat.* of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. But in this case, and esp. with esse and fieri, the subject of the *infin.* is freq. put in the *dat.* by attraction: quo in genere mihi negligenti esse non licet, id.: ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. In this constr. the *dat.* of the *pers.* is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse bestiis (*sc.* iis), Hor.

3. With *subj. clause* as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic. 4. Particular phrases: (i) *to express assent; be it so, yes:* Dae. eum rogato ut huc veniat. Tr. licet, Pl. Hence (ii) in asking permission: Here, licetne? *Chrem.* loquere, Ter. Esp. in legal formulas: α. in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic.: β. in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consulere? id.: γ. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (v. antestor). (iii) With *per*, or *dum*: si per vos licet, *if you have no objection*, Pl.: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. (iv) In prayers and wishes: sis licet felix, Hor. ‖ As a conjunction: *granting, supposing, even if, although, notwithstanding.* With *subj.*: licet aeoplus tibi hujus generis literas mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic: licet haec quivis arbitratu suo reprehendat, carta levior reprehensio est, id.

licĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [licitor] *a bidding at sales:* exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic.

licĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [liceor] *to bid for:* licitamini hostium capita, *set a price on their heads*, Curt.

licĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [liceo]. ‖ Adj.: *permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful:* sermo, Virg. *Neutr. plur. absol. things allowed* or *lawful:* Ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac.

licium, ii, n. *the thrum or ends of a weaver's thread:* licia telae addere, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a thread of anything woven:* Plin. Often used in charms and spells: tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov.

lictor, ōris, m. [ligo] *a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate:* Romulus cum cetero habitu se angustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv.: Cic. (On the origin and office of the lictors, v. Smith's Ant. 239.)

lictōrius, a, um, *adj.* [lictor] *pertaining to a lictor:* Flor.

lien, ēnis, and **lĭēnis**, is, m. [σπλήν, σπλάγχνον] *the milt or spleen:* at lienis, ubi affectus est, irritumescit, Cels. ‖ Fig. *vexation:* quasi zona, lienc cinctus ambulo, Pl.

lienōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lien] *splenetic:* cor lienosum, Pl.

ligāmen, ĭnis, n. [ligo] *a band, tie, bandage:* Prop. (Hence It. *legame*; Fr. *lien.*)

ligāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a band, bandage:* vulneribus ligamenta, Tac.

lignārius, i, m. [lignum] *a carpenter, joiner:* Pall. Hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perh. *the timber-market*, Liv.

lignātio, ōnis, *f.* [lignor] *a felling* or *procuring of wood:* Caes.

lignātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood:* Caes.: Liv.

lignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ligneus] *wooden, of small objects:* Cic.

lignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum] *of wood, wooden:* ligneus pontilicalis, Cic.: turres, Caes. ‖ *like wood, dry:* lignea conjux, Cat.

lignor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to fetch* or *procure wood:* lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes.

lignum, i, n. *wood;* in *plur.* ligna, *firewood:* ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit, Cic. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a writing-tablet:* Juv. [Prob. from *lig-o*, "to tie."] (Hence It. *legno, legna*; old Fr. *laigne.*)

ligo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind* or *tie round*, etc.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov.: cras fascis, Phaedr.: dum mula ligatur, *is harnessed*, Hor. 2. Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, *i. e. frozen fast*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *to bind together, unite, combine:* dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, id. [*Ligo* is prob. connected with *dico*, q. v.] (Hence Fr. *lier.*)

ligo, ōnis, m. *a mattock, hoe:* longis purgare ligonibus arva, Ov. ‖ Meton. (post.): *agriculture:* Juv.

ligŭla and **lingŭla**, æ, *f. dim.* [lingua] *a little tongue;* hence transf. 1. *a tongue of land:* oppida posita in extremis linguis promontoriisque, Caes. 2. *a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet:* Juv.

ligurio and **ligurrio**, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. and n. (Lio, root of lingo). ‖ Act.: *to lick:* semesos pisces tepidramque jus, Hor. 2. Transf.: dum rure rurant homines, quos (parasiti) liguriant, *whom they feed upon,* Pl. 3. Fig. *to long for, lust after:* improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic. ‖ Neutr.: *to be dainty:* quæ (meretrices) cum amatore quam coenant, liguriunt, Ter.

ligurītio (ligurr.), ōnis, *f.* [liguro] *lickerishness, daintiness:* Cic.

ligustrum, i, *n. a plant, privet:* alba ligustra cadunt, Virg.: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov.

lilium, ii, n. (λείριον) *a lily:* candida, Virg.: breve, *short-lived,* Hor. ‖ Meton. *a sort of fortification consisting of several rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, rising only four inches above the ground:* Caes. (Hence It. *giglio;* Sp. *lirio;* Fr. *lis.*)

lima, æ, *f. a file:* lima proterere aliquid, Pl. ‖ Fig. of literary compositions, *a polishing, revision:* limæ labor et mora, Hor.

limātĭus, *comp. adv. in a more polished manner, more finely, elegantly:* scriptum, Cic.

limātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [limatus] *somewhat filed* or *polished:* Cic.

limātus, a, um, *Part.* [limo]. ‖ Adj.: *polished, refined, elegant:* vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic.

limax, ācis, *c.* [akin to limus] *a slug, snail:* implicitus conchæ limax, poet. Col.

limbŏlārĭus, i, m. [limbus] *a fringemaker:* textores limbolarii, Pl.

limbus, i, m. *a border, hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe:* Sidonium picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg.

limen, ĭnis, n. *the lintel of a doorway* (limen superum), *the threshold* (limen inferum): Pl. ‖ Meton. *a door, entrance:* intra limen cohibere se, *to keep within doors,* id.: penetrare ardas et limina regum, Virg. 2. *a house, dwelling, abode:* matronæ nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, *in the house, at home,* Liv.: 3. Post *the barrier in a race-course:* limen relinquunt, Virg. ‖ Fig. *a beginning, commencement:* in limine belli, Tac. [*Limen* comes from the root Lid in *lino,* for the *limen* was a "tie," i. e., a horizontal piece of timber employed to keep the other timbers, more particularly those which are vertical, from falling or bulging out.]

limes, ĭtis, m. [akin to limen] *a cross-path, balk between fields.* The Romans usually had in their fields two broad and two narrower paths. The principal balk running from east to west was called limes decumanus; that from north to south, cardo; that from east to west, prorus; and that from north to south, transversus: Col.: Varr. ‖ Meton. *any boundary* or *limit between two fields:* partiri limite campum, Virg. 2. *a fortified boundary-line, a boundary-wall:* cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. 3. In gen. *any path, passage, road, way:* eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv.: accivis, Ov. 4. *a channel:* solito dum flumina currant limite, id. 5. *the track* or *path* of a comet, meteor, torch, *etc.:* longo limite sulcus dat lucem, Virg. ‖‖ Fig. *a distinction, difference:* judicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov. 2. *a way, path:* bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad coeli aditum patet, Cic.

limo, avi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [lima] *to file:* Plin. 2. *to file off:* plumbum limatum, *laid filings,* id. ‖ Meton. *to rub, whet:* cornu ad saxa limato, id. Hence limare caput cum aliquo, *to kiss,* Pl. ‖‖ Fig. in gen. *to file, polish, finish:* quædam institui, quæ limantur a me politius, Cic. 2. Esp. *to investigate accurately, to clear of superfluities:* veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, id. 3. limare se ad aliquid, *to prepare oneself thoroughly,* id. 4. *to file off, take away from, diminish:* tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, id.

limo, 1. *v. a.* [limus] *to bespatter with mud:* caput alicui, Pl.

limōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of mud* or *slime, miry, muddy:* limosoque palus obducit omnia junco, Virg.

limpidus, a, um, *adj.* (another form of liquidus) *clear, limpid:* limpidus lacus, Cat. (Hence It. and Sp. *limpido.*)

limŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [limus] *somewhat askance:* Pl.

limus, a, um, *adj. sidelong, aslant, askance:* limis oculis aspicere, *to look askance,* Pl.: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov.

limus, i, m. *slime, mud:* silvæ limum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov.: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, Liv. 2. *dirt* of any kind: gravis veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. ‖ Fig.: malorum, Ov.

linus, i, m. *a girdle* or *apron trimmed with purple,* worn by the sacrificing priests: velati limo, Virg.

lingtus, a, um, *Part.* [lingo].

linea, æ, *f.* [linum] *a linen thread, a string, line:* linea longinqua per os religata, Plin. ‖ Meton. *a net:* id. 2. *a fishing-line:* Mart. Hence proverb.: mittere lineam, *to cast a line, try to catch* a person, Pl. 3. *a plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et linea uti, Cic. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly:* id. 4. *a thread-like stroke* or *mark* made with a pen, pencil, *etc., a line:* Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, nunquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exercereat artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (viz. nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 5. *a transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator:* quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *a boundary-line, limit, end, goal:* si quidem est peccare tanquam transire lineas, *to go beyond the mark,* Cic.: mora ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Hence, proverb.: extrema linea amare, *to love at a distance,* Ter.

lineāmentum, i, *n.* [linea] *a line* or *stroke* made with a pen, *etc., a geometrical line:* in geometria lineamenta, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a feature, lineament:* quae conformatio lineamentorum, id.: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 2. In *plur. designs, drawings, delineations:* adumbratorum Deorum lineamenta, Cic. 3. Fig. *a feature, lineament:* animi lineamenta sunt pulcriora quam corporis, id.

lineāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *consisting of lines, linear:* Plin.

lineo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to fashion to a straight line, to make straight* or *perpendicular:* bene lineata carina, Pl.

linĕus, a, um, *adj.* [linum] *of flax* or *lint, flaxen, linen:* linea vincula, Virg.: amictus, Tac.

lingo, nxi, nctum, *v. a. to lick, lick up:* mel mihi videor lingere, Pl. (Root Lig: cf. Eng. *lick:* hence *ligurio.*)

lingua (old form dingua, like dagrima for lacrima: cf. the letter D, 1. 4), æ, *f. the tongue:* in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic.: linguam exserere, *to thrust out the tongue,* in token of derision or contempt, Liv. ‖ Meton. *speech, language:* beare Latium divite lingua, Hor.: Astolorum linguas retundere, *to silence,* Liv. (ii) *the tongue* or *language of a people:* lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic.: utraque lingua, i. e. *Greek and Latin,* Hor. 3. Poet. *the sounds made by animals:* volucrum linguae, Virg. 4. *a tongue of land:* caninet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. [*Dingua* must have been the orig. form, as the grammarians state: cf. Germ. *zunge:* Engl. *tongue.*] (Hence Fr. *langue.*)

lingŭla, v. ligula.

lingŭlāca, æ, *c.* [lingula] *a gossip, chatter-box:* ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: nunquam tacet, Pl.

liniger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [linum gero] *linen-wearing, clothed in linen,* of Isis and her priests: linigera turba, Ov.

lino, līvi and lĕvi, lĭtum, *v. v. a. to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread* or *rub over:* spiramenta cera, Virg.: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi (sc. pice), *which I myself have pitched,* Hor. ‖ Transf. *to overlay, cover:* tecta

auro, Ov. **2.** *to bedaub, bemire:* linit ora luto, id. **III.** Fig.: *to befoul:* splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor.

linquo, liqui, 3. v. a. *to leave, quit, forsake, depart from:* urbem exsul linquat, Pl.: terram, Cic.: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, Hor.: linquere lumen, animam, vitam, *to die:* lumen linquo, Pl.: linquebant dulces animas, Virg. **II.** *to leave* or *let alone, to resign, abandon:* linquamus naturam artesque videamus, Cic. **III.** *to leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch:* harum in obsidione linquet, Pl.

IV. *Pass. impers.* linquitur, *it is left, it remains:* Lucr.

lintĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [linteum] *clothed in linen:* legio, *a legion raised among the Samnite patricians,* so called from the place in which they took the military oath being roofed with canvas, Liv.

lintĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a linen-weaver:* Pl.

lintĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a small linen cloth:* Pl.

linter, tris, *f.* (*m.* Tib.) *a boat, skiff, wherry:* lintribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Proverb.: (i) loqui e lintre, said of a speaker who sways his body to and fro, Julius in Cic.: (ii) naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, i. e. *let me now turn to something else,* Ov.: (iii) in liquida nat tibi linter aqua, *you have a favourable opportunity,* Tib. **II.** Meton. *a trough, vat,* for wine: Virg.

lintĕum, i, *n.* [linum] *a linen cloth:* linteum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Pl. **II.** Meton. *linen:* Tarquinienses (polliciti sunt) lintea in vela, Liv. **2.** *a sail:* certum est dare lintea retro, Virg.

lintĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *linen:* lintea vestis, Cic.: lintei libri, *an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, written on linen,* Liv.: thorax, *a linen breast-plate,* Nep.

lintrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [linter] *a small boat* or *wherry:* Cic.

linum, i, *n.* = λῖνον, *a plant, flax:* urit lini campum seges, Virg. **II.** Meton. *linen, lint:* reticulum tenuissimo lino, minutis maculis, Cic.: Massica integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem, *strained through linen,* Hor. **2.** *a thread:* Cels. Esp. *the thread with which letters were bound:* linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. **3.** *a fishing-line:* nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. **4.** *a rope, line:* subducere carbasa lino, id. **5.** *a hunter's* or *fisher's net, casting-net:* id.: cymbae linique magister, *a fisherman,* Juv. (Hence It. *lino*; Fr. *linge.*)

lippio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. n. [lippus] *to have watery* or *inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed:* quum leviter lippirem, has literas dedi, Cic. **II.** Transf.: lippiunt fauces fame, burn, Pl.

lippĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *bleareduess, rheum* or *inflammation of the eyes:* dilaturus lippitudo, Cic.

lippus, a, um, *adj. blear-eyed:* lippa mulier, Pl.: oculus, id. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, *to everybody,* Hor. **II.** Meton. *dim-sighted, purblind:* fuligine lippus, Juv. **III.** Fig. *blind to one's own faults:* vappa et lippus, Pers.

liquĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *Pass.:* liquĕfio, factus, fieri: *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* glacies liquefacta, Cic.: liquefactum plumbum, Virg. **2.** Meton. *to disorganise:* caeca liquefactae tabe medullae, Ov. **II.** Fig. *to weaken, enervate:* quos nullae futiles laetitiae exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic.

liquĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [liquefacio].

liquĕfio, v. liquefacio.

liquĕo, licui or liqui, 2. v. n. [cf. liquo] *to be fluid* or *liquid* (in lit. signif. only in *imperf. part.*): coelum ac terras camposque liquentes, Virg. **II.** Fig. *to be clear, apparent, evident* (usu. only in 3*d pers. sing.*): quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. **2.** Esp. legal t. t. non liquet, *it doth not appear,* a formula, by which the judge declared his inability to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused (like the Scotch, *non-proven*): non liquere dixerunt (judices), Cic. So, on the contrary, liquet: quum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, id.

liquesco, licŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [liqueo] *to become fluid* or *liquid, to melt:* tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. **II.** Meton. *to become disorganised* or *putrid:* (corpora) dilapsa liquescunt, Ov. **III.** Fig. *to grow soft, effeminate:* qua (voluptate) liquescimus, Cic. **2.** *to melt* or *waste away:* fortuna liquescit, Ov.

liquet, v. liqueo.

liquĭdē, *adv. clearly, purely:* coelum liquide serenum, Gell. **II.** Fig. *clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* liquidius judicare, Cic.

liquĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [liquidus] *somewhat more fluid* or *soft:* Pl.

liquĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (the first syll. sometimes long in Lucr.) [liqueo] *flowing, fluid, liquid:* odores, *perfumes,* Hor.: Nymphae, *fountain-nymphs,* Ov. Subst. liquidum, i, *n. a liquid, water:* tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. **II.** Meton. *clear, transparent, limpid:* ignis, Virg.: aër, id.: color, Hor. **III.** Fig. *flowing, uninterrupted:* genus sermonis, Cic. **2.** *clear, calm, serene:* animo liquido et tranquillo ea, Pl. **3.** *unmixed, unadulterated:* ut quicquid inde hausias, purum liquidumque te hausire sentias, Cic. **4.** *clear, evident, certain:* auspicium, Pl. Subst. liquidum, i, *n. clearness, certainty:* res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vell. Hence, adverbially, in *abl.:* aliquid liquido confirmare, Cic.

liquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy:* vitrum Plin. **II.** Meton. *to strain, filter, clarify:* vina liquea, Hor. **III.** Fig. *to purify:* liquata dicta, Quint.

liquor, 3. v. n. *dep.* [liqueo] *to be fluid* or *liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve:* tam toto corpore sudor liquitur, Virg.

II. Fig. *to melt* or *waste away:* illico res foras labitur, liquitur, Pl.

liquor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fluidity, liquidity:* cassae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, Cic. **II.** Meton. *a fluid, liquid:* liquoris vitigani latex, Lucr.: liquores amnium, Cic. Of *the sea:* qua medius liquor secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor.

lira, ae, *f. the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge:* Col. **II.** Meton. *a furrow:* patentes lirae facere, id.

lirae=λῆραι, *trifles, bagatelles:* Pl.

lis, litis (old form stlis, stlitis), *f. a strife, dispute, quarrel:* philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. Fig. of things: lis est cum formae magna pudicitiae, Ov. **II.** Esp. *a lawsuit:* repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio aliquid, Cic.: litem suam facere, *of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and defends himself,* id. **2.** *the subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute:* Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituant, Caes.: litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another equally so,* Hor. [The old form *stlis* is prob. connected with Germ. *streit.*]

lītātio, ōnis, *f.* [lito] *a favourable sacrifice:* Liv.

lītera (littera), ae, *f. a letter:* sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, Cic.: facere literam *or* literas, *to write,* Pl.: litera salutaris, *i. e.* A., (absolve) and tristis, *i. e.* C. (condemno), which were used in voting: Cic. **II.** Meton. *a word, a line:* ad me literam nunquam misit, id. **2.** *a handwriting:* Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae literae, id. **3.** Esp. pl. *a letter, epistle:* literas resignare, *to unseal a letter,* Pl.: literas mittere, *to send a letter,* id.: literae allatae, *letters received:* hence, liber literarum missarum et allatarum, *a letter-book:* L. M. (*i. e.* literae missae): L. A. (*i. e.* literae allatae): Cic. Poet. in *sing.:* quam legis a tapeta Briseide litera venit, Ov. (ii) *a writing, document, paper, list, notarial act, diploma,* etc.: literae publicae, Cic. (iii) *an account-book:* id. (iv) *an edict, ordinance:* praetoris literae, id. (v) *written monuments, literature:* abest historia literis nostris, *is wanting in our literature,* id.: artem literis alere interpete percipere, *merely from books,* id. (vi) *history,* as derived from written monuments: cupidissimus literarum fuit, Nep. (vii) *literary composition:* non nihil temporis tribuit literis, id. (viii) *learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters:* sit mihi

orator tinctus literis: audierit aliquid, legerit, Cic.

litĕrārius (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [litera] *pertaining to reading and writing:* literarius ludus, *an elementary school*, Quint.: Tac.

litĕrātē (litt.), *adv. with plain letters, in a clear hand:* rationes perscriptae acte et literate, Cic. **2.** *learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly:* belle et literate dicta, *clever sayings*, id. *Comp.:* literatius Latine loqui, id.

litĕrātor (litt.), ōris, m. [litera] *a teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor:* App. ‖ *a grammarian, critic, philologist:* Cat. In opp. to literatus (a man of real learning), *a smatterer, sciolist:* Suet.

litĕrātūra (litt.), æ, *f.* [id.] *a writing* formed of letters, *the letters*, or *alphabet:* literatura Graeca, *the Greek alphabet*, Tac. ‖ *the science of language, grammar, philology:* Quint. ‖ *learning, erudition, scholarship:* fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, literatura, Cic.

litĕrātus (litt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *lettered, marked with letters, branded:* emiculus, Pl. ‖ *learned, liberally educated:* Canius nec infacetus et satis literatus, Cic. Esp. of critics and expounders: quem literatissimum fuisse judico, id. **2.** *pertaining to learning, learned:* otium, learned leisure, id.

litĕrŭla (litt.), æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little letter:* Cic. ‖ *Plur.: a short letter, a note:* id. **2.** *grammatical knowledge, learning, liberal studies:* id.

litĭgātor, ōris, m. [litigo] *a party in a lawsuit, a litigant:* Quint.: Tac.

litĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigium] *full of disputes, quarrelsome:* disputatio, Cic. **2.** *fond of disputes, contentious, litigious:* homo minime litigiosus, id. ‖ Meton. of the object, *disputed:* praediolum, id.

litĭgium, i, n. [litigo] *a dispute, quarrel:* Pl.

litĭgo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [lis, litis, ago] *to dispute, quarrel:* qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl.: Hirtium cum Quinctio acerrime litigasse, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to dispute at law, litigate:* id.

lĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and *a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens.* **A.** Neutr.: nec suspicato, nec litato instruunt aciem, *without favourable omens*, Liv. With *dat.:* cum pluribus dis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. With *abl.* of the thing: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcerrime, id. **2.** Meton. of the victim itself: *to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event:* victima Dii patri caesa litavit, Suet. **B.** Act.: sacra, Ov.: sacris litatis, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy:* litemus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic.

litŏrālis, e, *adj.* [litus] *pertaining to the sea-shore:* dii litorales, *that guard the shore*, Cat.

litŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-:* arena, Ov.: aves, Virg.

littĕra and its derivv. v. liter.

littus, v. litus.

litūra, æ, *f.* [lino] *a smearing, anointing:* Col. ‖ Esp. *a smearing of the wax on a writing tablet*, in order to erase something written; *an erasure, correction:* also meton. *a passage erased, an erasure:* unius nominis litura, Cic.: carmen multa litura coërcere, Hor. **2.** *a blot, smear:* litera suffusa quod habet, maculosa lituras, Ov.

lītus, a, um, *Part.* [lino].

lītus (littus), ŏris, n. *the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand:* solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Proverb.: litus arare, *to labour in vain, take useless pains*, Ov. (ii) in litus arenas fundere, *to send coals to Newcastle*, id. ‖ Meton. *a landing-place:* Suet. **2.** *the shore of a lake:* Larium litus, Cat. **3.** *the bank of a river:* Cic. **4.** *land situated on the sea-side:* cui litus arandum dedimus, Virg.

lĭtŭus, i, m. [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Smith's Ant. 240] *the crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand:* dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. ‖ *a curved trumpet, clarion:* lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. **2.** Fig. *an instigator, author:* lituus meae profectionis, Cic.

līvens, entis, *Part.* [liveo]. ‖ Adj. *black and blue, bluish, livid:* livens plumbum, Virg.

līvĕo, 2. v. n. *to be black and blue, livid:* livent rubigine dentes, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to be envious:* livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, Mart. **2.** With *dat. to envy:* livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac.

līvesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [liveo] *to turn black and blue, become livid:* digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr.

līvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lividus] *somewhat envious:* Juv.

līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo] *bluish, blue:* vada, Virg.: racemi, Hor. **2.** Esp. *black and blue, livid:* ora livida facta, Ov. ‖ Fig. *envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious:* invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic.

līvor, ōris, m. [id.] *a bluish* or *leaden colour, a black and blue spot:* tum succos barbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. ‖ Fig. *envy, spite, malice, ill-will:* obtrectatio et livor, Tac.: livor ac malignitas, Suet.

lix, licis, m. *ashes:* lix cinis est, inquit M. Varro, foci, Plin. (Hence Sp. *lia;* Fr. *lie.*)

lixa, æ, m. *a sutler:* Liv. In *plur. camp-followers*, consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, *etc.:* lixas e castris submovit, Val. Max.

lixīvius, a, um [lix] *made into lye:* uvas in cinere lixivio tingere, *lye-ashes*, Plin. (Hence It. *lisciva;* Sp. *lexia:* Fr. *lessive.*)

lŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [loco] *a placing, a disposition, arrangement:* locatio verborum, Quint. ‖ Esp. *a letting out, leasing:* locationes praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands*, Liv. **2.** Meton. *a contract of letting or hiring, a lease:* Cic.

lŏcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to letting or hiring out:* locatoria provincia, *where one will be a mere letter out*, Cic.

lŏcātus, a, um, *Part.* [loco]. ‖ Subst. locatum, i, n. *a letting or hiring out:* judicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic.

lŏcĭto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to let or hire out:* Ter.

lŏco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl.: locassint, Cic.), 1. v. a. [locus] *to place, put, lay, set:* locare insidias alicui, Pl.: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. **2.** Esp. locare in matrimonium or matrimonio, or simply locare, *to give in marriage:* virginem locare alicui, Pl.: in matrimonium, id.: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. **3.** *to let, lease, hire, or farm out:* vectigalia locare, id. With *abl.* of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. **4.** *to contract or bargain for:* statuam faciendam locare, Cic. **5.** locare se or locare operam suam, *to hire oneself out, hire out one's services:* quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl.: vocem, *to become a public crier*, Juv. **6.** *to put* or *lend out* money on interest: argentum, Pl. ‖ Fig. in gen. *to place, put, set:* inter recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic.: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer upon*, Liv. **2.** Esp. locare nomen, *to become surety:* Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *louer.*)

lŏcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a little place:* in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Pl. ‖ Esp. *a coffin:* equites in loculis asservati, Plin. **2.** *Plur.* loculi, *a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer* or *casket:* gestit numum in loculos demittere, Hor.: e peculiaribus loculis suis, *out of his own pocket*, Suet.

lŏcŭples, ētis (*gen. plu.* locupletium and locupletum), *adj.* [derived by the ancients from locus plenus; but etym. unknown] *rich, opulent:* quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic.: locuples aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv. With *abl.:* praeda locuples, Sall. *Comp.:* locupletior negotiator, Quint. *Sup.:* locupletissimae urbes, Caes. ‖ Fig. *well stored* or *provided, richly supplied, rich:* Lysias orationc locuples, rebus ipsis jejunior, Cic. **2.** Transf. *responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure:* locuples reus, *that can fulfil his engagements*, Liv.: locuples auctor, or testis, *a sufficient surety, a credible witness*, Cic.

lŏcŭplētātor, ōris, m. [locupleto] *one enricher*: familiarium, Suet.

lŏcŭplēto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [locuples] *to make rich, enrich*: homines fortunis, Cic. ‖ Fig.: templum picturis, id.

lŏcus (old form stlocus like stlis for lis), i, m. (*in plur.* loci, *single places*: loca, *places connected with one another, regions*) *a place*: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic.: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes.: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: ex sequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex sequo loco sermones habiti, Cic.: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge*, id.: locum dare *or* cedere, *to give way, yield*, Sall. 2. Esp. *a place or seat* in the theatre, circus, or forum: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. 3. *a place, spot, locality*: magis reprehendendus sum, quod Piraea scripserim, quam quod *in* addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, id. Esp. *the site*, of a city which no longer exists: locus Pharsalus, Plin. ‖ Fig. *a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point*: loca recitata revolvere, Hor. Esp. *the grounds of proof* (usu. *plu.*): quum pervestigare argumentum aliquod voluimus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. 2. *room, occasion, place, situation, time*, etc. for doing anything: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes.: in poëtis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, *there is room for*, Cic.: si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius asurum, *if I were in your position*, Pl.: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, *he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself*, Caes. Hence, loco *or* in loco, *in the right place, seasonably*: posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic.: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. *As a partitive genitive*: quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Also, *of time*: interea loci for interea, Ter.: adhuc locorum, *hitherto*, Pl.: ad id locorum, *to that time, till then*, Liv. 3. *position, degree, rank*: summus locus civitatis, Cic.: huic Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. So esp. of *birth*: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, Cic. 4. Loco, adverbially: *in the place of, instead of, for*: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. (Hence It. *luogo*; Fr. *lieu*.)

lŏcusta, ae, *f. a locust*: Plin.

lŏcūtio (loquntio), ōnis, *f.* [loquor] *a speaking, speech, discourse*: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. 2. Esp. *pronunciation*: locutio emendata et Latina, id.

lŏcūtus (loqu.), a, um, *Part.* [loquor].

lŏdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lodix] *a small coverlet, blanket*: Suet.

lŏdix, icis, *f. a blanket, counterpane*: Juv. (Hence Fr. *lodier*.)

loebertas, loebesum, v. liber.

lŏgĭca, ae, *or* **lŏgĭcē**, es, *f.* = λογική (*sc.* τέχνη), *logic*: Cic.

lŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = λογικός, *logical*: Cic.

lŏgos (-us), i, m. = λόγος, *a word*: non longos logos, Pl. ‖ Esp. *mere words, empty talk*: dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, id. 2. *a witty saying, bon-mot, jest*: logos ridiculos vendo, id.

lŏlĭgĭuncŭla (lollig.), or **lŏlĭgunc-ŭla** (loll.), *f. dim.* [loligo] *a little cuttle-fish*: Pl.

lŏlĭgo (loll.), ĭnis, *f. the cuttle-fish*: Cic.

lŏlĭum, ii, *n. darnel, cockle, tares*: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg.: lolio victitare, *to have bad eyes* (because the ancients thought that the use of tares for food injured the sight), Pl. (Hence It. *gioglio, loglio*; Sp. *joyo*.)

lōmentum, i, *n.* [lavo] *a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin*: Mart. ‖ Fig.: *a means of cleansing*: Cael. in Cic.

longaevus, a, um, *adj.* [longus aevum] *of great age, aged, ancient* (poet.): longaevus parens, Virg. *Absol.*: longaeva, *an old woman*, Ov.

longē, *adv. long, lengthwise*: longe latequa, *in length and breadth, far and wide*, Cic. 2. *a long way off, far off, at a distance*: longe absum, audio sero, id. *Comp.*: longius non discedam, id. ‖ Fig. of time: *long, for a long period*: longe prospicere futuros casus, id. 2. Of speech: *long, at length, diffusely, tediously*: haec dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, id. 3. Longe esse, abesse, with *dat.*: *to be far away*, i. e. *to be of no assistance, of no avail*: longe ita fraternum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. 4. *greatly, very much, by far*; esp. with *Comp.* and *Sup.*: errat longe, Ter.: longe melior, Virg.: longe nobilissimus, Caes.

longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus] *length, extent*: lilneris, Tac. 2. Esp. *distance*. quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. ‖ Transf. of time: *length, long continuance* or *duration*: aestatis, Ter. 2. *Absol.*: *long duration, length of time*: dolores longinquitate producti, Cic.

longinquo, *adv.* v. longinquus

longinquus, a, um, *adj.* [longus] *long, extensive*: linea, Plin. 2. Esp. *far removed, far off, remote, distant*: nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic.: nationes, Caes. *Neutr. absol.*: ex (e) longinquo, *from afar, from a distance*: e longinquo intueri, Plin.: Tac. 3. *living far off, foreign, strange*: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. ‖ Transf. of time: *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious*: vita, Pl.: oppugnatio, Caes. *Comp.*: longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. 2. Esp. *long deferred, distant*: cum spe perrumpendi periculi vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic.

longĭter, *adv. far*: Lucr.

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [longus] *length*: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. ‖ Transf. of time: *length, long duration* (rare): orationis, id.

longiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longius] *rather too long* (rare): Cic.

longŭlē, *adv. rather far*. haud longule ex hoc loco, Pl.

longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longus] *rather long*: iter, Cic.

longum, *adv. long, a long while* (poet.): et longum, formose, vale, Virg.

longūrius, ii, m. [longus] *a long pole*: falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes.

longus, a, um, *adj. long, tall*: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic.: longissima epistola, id.: longa navis, *a war-ship, man-of-war*, Caes.: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, *have far-reaching or powerful hands*, Ov. 2. Esp. *far off, remote, distant* = longinquus (rare): longa a domo militia, Just. 3. *great, vast, spacious* (poet.): longa freta, Hor. ‖ Transf. of time: *long, of long duration or continuance, tedious*: spe longus, id.: horae quibus exspectabam longae videbantur, Cic.: longa interjecta mora, Caes. Hence, longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious*: longum est ea dicere, sed hos breve dicam, Cic. Elliptc. without *est*.: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly*: ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferre jussimus, id.: ac ne longe fiat, videte, id. vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, *that looks far into the future*, Hor. 2. Of persons: *prolix, tedious*: nolo esse longus, Cic. 3. Of pronunciation: longa syllaba, id.

lŏquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [loquax] *talkativeness, loquacity*: Cic.

lŏquācĭter, *adv. talkatively, loquaciously*: loquaciter litigiosus, Cic.

lŏquācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [loquax] *somewhat loquacious*: Lucr.

lŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [loquor] *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious*: simulum loquax, Cic.: senectus est natura loquacior, id.: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. ‖ Transf.: ranae loquaces, Virg.: nidus, *in which the young birds chirp*, id.

lŏquēla, ae, *f.* [id.] *speech, discourse*: fuditque has ore loquelas, Virg. ‖ Transf.: *a language*: Graia loquela, Ov.

lŏquĭtor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. *freq.* [id.] *to speak often, chatter*: ubicat, Pl.

lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. n. and a. dep. A. Neutr. *to speak, talk, say* (colloquially; as opp. to dicere, orare, to speak oratorically): Scipio mihi sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic.: pure et Latine loqui, id. With *dat.*: male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one*, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate*: coali nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur, Cic.: cum charta

dextra locuta est, *has written upon it*, Ov. 2. Poet. *to rustle, murmur*: pinus loquentes, Virg. B. Act. *to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name*: loquere tuum mihi nomen, Pl.: ne singulas loquar urbes, *mention*, Liv.: hence, loquuntur, *they say, it is said*: Juppiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Virg. 2. *to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips*: omnia magna loquens, Hor.

lōrāmentum, i, n. [lorum] *a thong*: capita loramentorum, Just.

lōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bound with thongs*: juga, Virg.

lōrēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of thongs, made of thongs*: Pl.

lōrīca, ae, *f.* [id.] *a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs*: lata insignisque lorica, Cic.: graves loricis, Liv. II. Meton. *any defence*. 1. *a breast-work, parapet*: turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. III. Fig.: libros mutare loricis, *to exchange arts for arms*, Hor.

lōrīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lorica] *to clothe in a cuirass*: statua loricata, Liv.

lōrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small breast-plate*: meton.: *a small breast-work*: Hirt.

lōripes, ĕdis, *adj.* [lorum pes] *crook-footed, bandy-legged*: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv.

lōrum, i, n. *a thong*: vincire vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Pl. II. Meton. *a bridle, reins*: loris ducere equos, Liv.: lora dare, *to give the reins to the horses*, Virg. 2. *a whip, lash, scourge*: loris uri, Hor. 3. *the leathern* bulla, *worn by children of the poorer sort*: Juv.

lōtium, li, n. *urine*: Suet.

lōtos and **lōtus**, i, *f.* = λωτός: *the lotus plant or tree*: Plin. II. Meton. *a flute* (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov.

lōtus, i, v. lotos.

lōtus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo].

lŭbens, **lŭbenter**, v. libens, *etc.*

lŭbet, v. libet.

lŭbido, inis, v. libido.

lŭbrico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lubricus] *to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate*: Juv.

lŭbricus, a, um, *adj. slippery*: loculi lubrici, Pl.: fastigium, Liv. II. Meton. *smooth*: Mart. 2. *that easily slips or glides, slippery, slimy, lubricous*: natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic.: anguis, Virg. III. Fig. *slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical*: via vitae praeceps et lubrica, Cic.: cupiditas dominandi praeceps et lubrica, id. Poet. with the *inf.*: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, Hor. Subst.: lubricum, i, n.: in lubrico versari, Cic. 2. *gliding, fleeting*: annus, *fleeting*, Ov. 3. *slippery, deceitful*: nequicquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes, Virg.

lūcānĭca, ae, *f.* [Lucania] *a kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians*: Cic.

lūca bos, *Lucanian ox, for elephant* (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus): Lucr.

lūcar, āris, n. [lucus] *the pay of actors*: Tac.

lūcellum, i, n. *dim.* [lucrum] *a small gain, slight profit*: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic.

lūcĕo, xi, 2. v. n. [root LUC: v. lux] *to be light or clear, to shine, beam, glitter*: (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic.. globus lunae, Virg.: faces, Ov. *Impers.*: lucet, *it is light, it is day*: nondum lucebat, Cic. II. Meton. *to shine or show through, to be discernible, visible* (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. III. Fig. *to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident*: nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic (Hence It. *lucere*; old Fr. *luisir*; Fr. *luire* and *lueur*.)

lūcĕres, ĭum, *m. plu. one of the three tribes into which Romulus* (or *one of his successors*) *divided the Roman patricians*: Cic.: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 390.)

lūcerna, ae, *f.* [luceo] *a lamp, oil-lamp*: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic.: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, i. e. *evening entertainments*, Hor. II. Meton. *a nocturnal labour, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna? Juv.

lūcesco and **lūcisco**, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] *to begin to shine*: sol lucescit, Virg. 2. *Impers.*: lucescit or luciscit, *the day is breaking*: quum lucisceret, *as soon as it was light, at break of day*, Cic.

lūci, *adv.* = luce, *by day*: Cic.

lūcĭdē, *adv. clearly, plainly, distinctly*: lucide verbum definire, Cic.

lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining*: lucidus aër, Lucr.: sidera, Hor.: gemma, Ov. II. Meton.: *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white*, etc.: lucida puella, id.: ovis, Tib. III. Fig. *clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid*: ordo, Hor. *Comp.*: res lucidior, Quint.

lūcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lux fero] *light-bringing*: lucifera pars Lunae, Lucr.: lucifери equi, *the horses of Luna*, Ov. II. Subst. Lucifer, eri, *m. the morning star, the planet Venus*: stella Veneris, quae Φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur *Lucifer*, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. Hence, Poet. *day*: Ov.

lūcĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux fugio] *light-shunning*: blattae, Virg. Fig.: homines, Cic.

lūcīna [lucinus], *the goddess of childbirth*, and Meton. *childbirth*: Lucinam pati, Virg.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

lucrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [lucror] *pertaining to or attended with gain, gainful, profitable, lucrative*: opera, Quint.

lucri-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. and *pass.* lucrifio, factus, fieri (written separately: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Pl.) [lucrum facio] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make*: quid si ostendo in hac una optione lucrifieri tritici modios centum? Cic. II. Fig.: traduc equum ac lucrifac censoriam notam, *esteem yourself fortunate that you have escaped it*, Val. Max.

lucrifactus, a, um, *Part.* [lucrifacio].

lucrifăcĭbilis, e, *adj.* [lucrum facio] *gainful, profitable*: dies, Pl.

lucrifĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gainful, profitable*: Pl.

lucrifio, v. lucrifacio.

lucrifŭga, ae, *comm.* [lucrum fugio] *gain-fleeing, gain-shunning*: Pl.

lucripĕta, ae, *m.* [lucrum peto] *a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre*: Pl.

lucror, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [lucrum] *to gain, win, acquire, get, make*: quum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. II. Fig.: lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, *i. e. I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them*, id.

lucrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gainful, profitable, lucrative*: voluptas, Ov.

lucrum, i, n. *gain, profit, advantage*: rem gero et facio lucrum, Pl.: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducerentur, Cic.: ponere or deputare in lucro, *to count as gain*: omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter.: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro appone, Hor.: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, *at the mercy of another*, Cic. II. Meton. *wealth, riches*: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov.

luctāmen, inis, n. [luctor] *a wrestling*: Lampr. II. Meton. *a struggling, striving, toil, exertion, contest, fight*: remo luctamen abest, Virg.

luctans, ntis, *Part.* [id.] II. Adj.: *reluctant*: luctantia cecula carpere, Ov.

luctātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wrestling*: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. 2. Transf. *a struggle, contest*: tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. II. Fig. of abstract things: *a struggle, contest*: nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, Cic.

luctātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wrestler*: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Fig.: (vinum) pedes capiat primum, luctator dolosus est, Pl.

luctĭfĭcābilis, e, *adj.* [luctus facio] *sorrowful, afflicted*: Pac. in Pers.

luctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing sorrow or lamentation, doleful, woeful*: Alecto, Virg.

luctĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus sonus] *sad-sounding, mournful, doleful*: luctisono mugitu, Ov.

luctо, 1. v. a. = luctor, *to wrestle*: dum luctat, Ter.

luctor, atus, 1. v. *dep. to wrestle*: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. II. Transf. *to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend*: in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari, Liv. With *inf.* (poet.): infracte luctatur arundine telum eripere, Virg. Of things: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor. III. Fig. *to*

struggle strife, contend: cum aliquo luctari, Cic. With *inf.*: deducere versum, Ov.

luctŭōsē, *adv. dolefully, mournfully:* imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv.

luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus] *causing sorrow, doleful, mournful:* o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic.: luctuosissimum exilium, id. ‖ *feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad:* Hesperia, Hor.

luctus, ūs, *m.* [lugeo] *sorrow, mourning, lamentation:* filius luctu perditus, Cic.: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall.: dare animum in luctus, Ov. ‖ Meton. *mourning apparel, mourning* (worn for deceased or exiled friends, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. **2.** *a source of grief:* in non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov.

lūcubrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro] *a working by lamp-light, nocturnal study, lucubration:* lucubrationes detraxi, Cic.: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *the evening's gossip*, id. ‖ Meton. *what is done or composed at night, a lucubration:* perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id.

lūcubrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for working in at night:* Suet.

lūcubro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [lux] ‖ Neutr.: *to work by lamp-light, work at night:* ancillae lucubrantes, Liv. ‖ Act.: *to make by lamp-light, to compose at night:* parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic.

lūcŭlentē, *adv. splendidly, excellently, well:* luculente diem habere, Pl.: luculente scripserunt, Cic.

lūcŭlenter, *adv.* 1. q. luculente, *splendidly, well:* hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic.

lūcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *full of light, bright:* camino luculento uti, *brightly burning*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *distinguished, excellent, beautiful:* luculenta et festiva femina, Pl.: navigia, Cic. **2.** *respectable, considerable, rich:* luculentae divitiae, Pl.: patrimonium, Cic. **3.** *luminous, clear:* verba luculentiora, id. **4.** *lucky, fortunate:* dies, Pl. **5.** *trustworthy:* auctores, Cic.

lūcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucus] *a small grove:* Suet.

lūcŭmo (lŭcŏmo, and sync. lucmo), ōnis, *m.* [an Etrusc. word] *an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests:* Cic.

lūcus, i, *m. a wood* or *thicket of trees sacred to a deity:* Albani tamuli atque luci, Cic.: lucus frequenti silva septus, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a wood* (poet.): aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg.

lūcus, ūs, *m.* i. q. lux, *light:* only in *abl. sing.:* cum primo lucu, *at daybreak*, Ter.

lūdĭa, ae, *f.* [ludius] *an actress, a female dancer:* Mart. ‖ *a gladiator's wife:* Juv.

lūdĭbrium, ii, *n.* [ludo] *a mockery, derision, a jest, scoff, sport, trick:* quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr.: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic.: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. With *gen. subj.:* ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, *worldly goods*, Cic. With *gen. obj.:* ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. **2.** *abuse, violence* done to a woman: in corporum ludibria defiere, Curt. ‖ Meton. *a laughing-stock, butt:* is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv.: ludibrium ventis debere, Hor.

lūdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton:* milites ludibundi Beneventum rediere, Liv. ‖ Transf. *playing*, i. e. *at one's ease, free from danger:* coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic.

lūdĭcer or **lūdĭcrus** (the *nom. sing. m.* is not used), cra, crum, *adj.* [ludus] *that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive:* exercitatio, Cic.: versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to stage-plays:* ludicra ars, *the histrionic art*, Liv.: ludicras partes sustinere, *to appear on the stage*, Suet. Subst. ludicrum, i, *n. a show, public games; a stage-play:* Olympiorum solemne ludicrum, Liv.

lūdĭcrus, v. ludicer.

lūdĭ-fĭcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* [ludus facio] *to make game of:* Pl.

lūdĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ludifico] *employed as means of ridiculing:* ludi, Pl.

lūdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking:* exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv.

lūdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes game, a mocker:* Pl.

lūdĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a mocking, mockery, derision:* Pl.

lūdĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ludus facio] *to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive:* Pl. *Absol.:* si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic.

lūdĭfĭcor, atus sum, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to make game of, mock, turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive:* lepide ludificari aliquem, Pl.: virginem, Ter. *Absol.:* aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic. ‖ Meton. *to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances:* locationem, Liv.

lūdī-măgister, tri, *m. a schoolmaster:* Cic.

lūdĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ludus] *a stage-player, pantomimist:* Liv.

lūdĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a stage-player, pantomimist:* ipse ille maximus ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. ‖ *a gladiator:* Juv.

lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to play; to play at some game:* with *abl.* of the game: ludere alea, Cic.: trocho, Hor. With *acc.:* aleam, Suet. · par impar, Hor. *Absol.:* lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. **2.** *to play, sport, frisk, frolic:* suppeditant et campus nosier et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi, Cic.: in numerum ludere, *dance*, Virg. **3.** *to sport*, as a lover with his mistress: lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to sport* or *play with to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with:* videant ad ludendum ne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic.: ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. **2.** with *acc. to play, counterfeit, mimic:* civem bonum ludit, Coel. in Cic. **3.** *to spend in play or amusement, to sport away:* otium Mart. Hence, ludere operam, *to throw away one's labour*, Pl. **4.** *to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter:* Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic. **5.** *to delude, deceive:* ludere aliquem dolis, Ter.

lūdus, i, *m.* [ludo] *a play, game, diversion, pastime:* novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. **2.** Esp. in *plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions:* ludos committere, id.: ludis, *during the games*, Pl. Freq. with an *adj.* in *neutr. plur.*: ludi Taurilia, Liv. Sometimes for *stage-plays*, in opp. to the games of the Circus: venationes autem ludosque et cum collega et separatim edidit, Suet. **3.** *a school of any kind:* in ludum ire, Pl.: ludus literarum, Liv.: ludus discendi, Cic. ‖ Meton. of something easy or trifling: *mere sport, child's play:* quum illa perdiscere ludus esset, id. **2.** *sport, jest, joke, fun:* per ludum et per negligentiam aliquo pervenire, id.: assto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor.: ludos facere aliquem, *to make game of, banter*, Pl.: nunc et operam ludos facit et retia, *he labours at in vain, loves*, id. **3.** *the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance:* amori dare ludum, Hor.

lūēla, ae, *f.* [luo] *an expiation, a punishment:* Lucr.

lŭes, is, *f. a spreading fluid:* Lic. Macer. ‖ Meton. *a spreading* or *contagious disease, a plague, pestilence:* lues et pestifer annus, Virg. ‖ Fig. *any spreading evil, common calamity* or *misfortune:* of war, Tac.: of a storm at sea, id.

lūgĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to mourn, lament.* ‖ Neutr.: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, Cic. **2.** *to wear mourning, be in mourning:* annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. ‖ Act.: lugere mortem alicujus, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quam (urbem) ex suis fanciibus ereptam esse luget, id. In *pass.*: lugebere nobis, Ov. **2.** *to mourn, be in mourning for* (v. luctus): matronae annum, ut parentem, cum luxerunt, Liv.

lūgubris, e, *adj.* [lugeo] *pertaining to mourning, mourning:* lamentatio, *over the dead*, Cic.: vestis, *mourning apparel*, Ter. Subst. lugubria, ium, *n. plu. mourning garments, sable weeds:*

dagubria indusere, Ov. *Neutr. adv.:* cometae sanguine lugubre rubent, Virg.

‖ Meton. *that causes mourning, disastrous:* lugubre bellum, Hor. 2. *doleful, plaintive:* vox, Lucr.

lumbifrāgium, i, n. [lumbus frango] *a breaking of the loins:* Pl.

lumbricus, i, m. *an intestinal worm, maw-worm, stomach-worm,* Plin. ‖ *an earth-worm:* forsa, lumbrice, qui sub terra crepaisti modo, Pl.

lumbus, i, m. *the loin:* lumborum tenus, Cic.: nanteaque caput lumbosque saligno faste dolat, Hor. Euphem.: *the organs of generation,* Juv. [Same as Germ. *lende;* Eng. *loins.*]

lūmen, inis, n. [for lucmen, from LUC, root of luceo] *light:* solis, Cic.: solare, Ov. ‖ Meton. *a light, a lamp, torch,* etc.: lumine apposito, Cic.: lumina in navibus, Liv. 2. *a bright colour* (poet.): lumen juventae purpureum, Virg. 3. *daylight, a day* (poet.): lumine quarto, id. 4. *the light of life, life* (poet.): lumen ademptum, Ov. 5. *the light of the eye, the eye* (mostly poet.): luminibus amissis, Cic.: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. 6. *an opening for the light, a light:* Plin. Esp. *a window:* cum M. Buculatus aedes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. ‖ Fig. *an excellent* or *distinguished person* or *thing, an ornament, glory, luminary:* certa dicendi lumina, id.: luminibus aliquibus obstruere *or* officere, *to obscure one's glory* or *reputation,* id. 2. *a guide, preserver:* hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dubiis futurum, Liv. 3. *light, clearness:* ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic.

lūmināria, ium, n. *plur.* [lumen] *a window-shutter, a window:* Cic.

lūminōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of light, light, luminous:* aedificia, Vitr. ‖ Fig. *bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* luminosae partes orationis, Cic.

lūna, ae, *f. the moon:* solis annuos cursus spatiis menstruis luna consequitur, Cic.: lunae defectus, Liv.: laborans, *eclipsed,* Juv. ‖ Meton. *a month:* Ov. 2. *a night:* roscida luna, Virg. 3. *the figure of a crescent* or *half-moon,* which the senators wore on their shoes: Juv.

lūnāris, e, *adj.* [luna] *pertaining to the moon, lunar:* cursus, Cic. ‖ *moonlike, crescent-shaped:* cornua, Ov.

lūnātus, a, um, *Part.* [luno]. ‖ Adj.: *crescent-shaped, lunated, falcated:* lunatae peltae Amazonidum, Virg.

lūno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [luna] *to bend like a half-moon* or *crescent, to crook like a sickle:* arcum, Ov.

lūnula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little moon,* an ornament worn by women: aurea lunula, Pl.

lŭo, lui, *y. v. a. to wash, lave.* [Akin to *lavo, λούω,* but rarely used except in compounds: v. diluo, eluo.]

lŭo, lui, *y. v. a. to pay* a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 2. *to atone for, expiate:* stuprum voluntaria morte luere, Cic.: noxam pecunia, Liv. 3. *to avert by expiation* or *punishment:* pericula publica, id. 4. luere poenas *or* poenam, *to suffer, undergo:* itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic.: poenam pro caede, Ov. [This root has prob. no connection with the preceding, but is akin to Gr. λύω; Germ. *lassen;* Eng. *loose:* whence prob. *lasus, lascivus,* etc.]

lūpa, ae, *f.* [lupus] *a she-wolf:* rapidas tradis ovile lupas, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a prostitute:* Pl.: Liv.

lūpānar, āris, n. [lupa, *no.* II] *a brothel, house of ill fame:* Juv.

lūpātus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus] *furnished with wolf's teeth,* i. e. iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth: Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, *with curbs so armed,* Hor. ‖ Subst. lupati, orum, m., and lupata, orum, n. plu. (sc. freni *or* frena) *a bit armed with sharp teeth:* duris parere lupatis, Virg.

lūpillus, i, m. *dim.* [lupinus] *a small lupine:* Pl.

lūpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus] *pertaining to a wolf, wolf's:* ubera, Cic.

lūpīnus, i, m., and **lūpīnum**, i, n. *a lupine:* Plin. On the stage, lupines were used as substitutes for money: hence, quid distent aera lupinis, Hor.

lūpus, i, m. *a wolf:* torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg.: lupus Martialis, *sacred to Mars,* Hor.: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. Proverb.: lupus in fabula *or* sermone, like, *talk of the devil:* de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. (ii) lupum auribus tenere, *to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty,* Ter. (iii) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *to be between two fires,* Hor. (iv) ovem lupo committere, *to set the fox to keep the geese,* Ter. (v) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as we say, *to bell the cat,* Pl. (vi) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unprecedented, Virg. (vii) lupus (ovium) non curat numerum, *the wolf does not care for the number of the sheep, will attack any number,* id. ‖ Meton. *a voracious fish:* Hor. 2. *a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (frena lupata): et placido duros (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. 3. *a hook* with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferrei injecti, Liv. [Cf. Gr. λύκος: perh. the Latin *vulpes* and Eng. *wolf* are connected with this word.]

lurco, ōnis, m. *a gormandizer, glutton:* lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Pl.

lūridus, a, um, *adj. pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid:* maculari maculis luridis, Pl.: luridus Orcus, Hor. ‖ Meton. *that renders pale* or *ghastly:* horror, Ov. (Hence It. *lordo.*)

lūteus, a, um, *adj.* [luteus] *yellowness, paleness:* Lucr.

luscinia, ae, *f.* (masc. luscinius, ii, Phaedr.) *the nightingale:* luscinias solita impenso prendere colimpetas, Hor.

luscinĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [luscinia] *a little nightingale:* Varr. Proverb.: metno luscinioiae ne detnerit cantio, of something highly improbable, Pl. (Hence It. *rossignuolo;* Sp. *ruiseñor;* Fr. *rossignol.*)

luscinius, ii, m. v. luscinia.

luscĭtĭōsus and **luscĭtĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [luscus] *dim-sighted, purblind:* edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscitiosus, Pl.

luscĭtĭōsus, a, um, v. lusciosus.

luscus, a, um, *adj. one-eyed:* Cic. ‖ Transf. *hollow-eyed, purblind:* statua lusca, Juv.

lūsio, ōnis, *f.* [ludo] *a playing, play:* Cic.

lūsĭto, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to play:* Pl.

lūsor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who plays, a player:* sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a playful* or *wanton writer:* tenerorum lusor amorum, id. 2. *a banterer, mocker:* Pl.

lūsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [lusor] *pertaining to play:* lusoria pila, *a playing-ball,* Plin.

lustrālis, e, *adj.* [lustrum, *no.* I.] *relating to purification from guilt, expiatory:* lustrale sacrificium, *a sacrifice of purification,* Liv.: aqua, *lustral water, holy water,* Ov. ‖ Meton. *of* or *belonging to a period of five years* (from the quinquennial general sacrifice of purification): certamen, Tac.

lustrātio, ōnis, *f.* [lustro, *no.* 2.] *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration:* lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 244). ‖ Meton. (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified) *a going* or *wandering about:* lustratio municipiorum, Cic.

lustrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lustrum] *pertaining to purification:* dies, *the eighth* (or *ninth*) *day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name:* Suet.

lustro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [luceo] *to make light, illumine:* delphinus haud nimio lustratus nitore, Cic.

lustro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lustrum, *no.* I.] *to purify by means of a propitiatory offering:* in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret, Cic.: ibi instructum exercitum omnem snovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. ‖ Meton. (v. lustratio, *no.* II.) *to go round, wander over, traverse:* Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic.: pede barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor. 2. *to review an army* (because accompanied with a sacrifice): exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. 3. In gen. *to review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Virg. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic.

lustror, r. v. n. *dep.* [lustrum, no. 2.] *to frequent brothels, to wench*: Pl.

lustrum, i, *n.* [luo, no. 2.] *a purificatory sacrifice, lustration*, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census and in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and an ox were offered (suovetaurilia): Liv.: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *any expiatory offering*: quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 2. *a period of five years, a lustrum*: hoc ipso lustro, Cic. 3. In gen. *a period of several years*. Of *four years* (of the Julian calendar): Ov.: ingens lustrum, *a hundred years*, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4. *the Capitoline games*, recurring every fifth year: Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 244).

lustrum [luo, no. 1.] *a slough, bog, morass*: Varr. ‖ Transf. *a haunt or den of wild beasts*: lustra ferarum, Virg. 2. *a wood, forest*: postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, id. 3. *a brothel*: in lustris tempus aetatis consumere, Cic. Hence, Meton. *debauchery*: stndere lustris, Pl.

lūsus, a, um, *Part.* [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a playing, a play, game*: virginis exercent lusibus undas Naïdes, Ov.: alese, Suet. ‖ Meton. *anything done by way of sport or amusement: a joking, trifling*, etc.: dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, *make themselves ridiculous*, Quint. 2. *amorous sportive dalliance, toying*: sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov.

lūtĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [luteus] *yellowish*: mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg.

lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lūtum] *dyed with the herb* lutum: chrysocolla lutea, Plin. ‖ Meton. *golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow*: pallor, Hor. 2. *rose-coloured*: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, Virg.

lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lūtum] *of mud or clay*: defingit Rhenī luteum caput, Hor.: luteum opus, of *a swallow's nest*, Ov. 2. *bemired, muddy, bedaubed*: Vulcanus, Juv. ‖ Fig. *dirty, vile, worthless*: homo, Cic.

lūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to bedaub with mud or clay*: granaria, Cato. ‖ In gen. *to bedaub, besmear*: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers.

lūtŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *muddy*: sus, Hor. ‖ Fig. *filthy, dirty, nasty, vile*: intulente Caecinae, Cic. 2. Of style: *turbid, impure*: (Lucilius) quum fuerat lutulentus, Hor.

lūtŭlo, 1. v. a. [id.] *to bespatter with mud*: Fig. *to asperse*: Pl.

lūtum, i, *n. a plant used in dyeing yellow*: *yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld*: jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a yellow colour, yellow*: id.

lūtum, i, *n. mud, mire*: volutari in luto, Cic.: crates luto contegere, Caes. Proverb.: in luto esse or haerere, *to stick in the mud*, i. e. *to be unable to proceed*: nunc homo in medio luto est: nomen nescit, Pl. As a term of reproach: Cic. ‖ Transf. *loam, clay, potter's earth*: poculo de facili luto componere, Tib. Fig.: quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay*, i. e. *of better materials*, Juv.

lux, lūcis, *f. light, the light of the sun, stars*, etc.: quum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. 2. Esp. *daylight, day*: ante lucem, id.: prima luce adesse, Caes. Hence *abl.* adverbially, luce, luci, *by daylight, in the daytime*: quis audeat luci, Cic.: luce, Ov. 3. *the reflected light, splendour, brightness* of polished bodies: luce coruscus ahena, Virg. ‖ Meton. *the heavenly bodies*: illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. 2. *a day*: cantesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer*, Virg.: lux brumalis, *winter*, Ov. 3. *life*: corpora luce carentum, Virg. 4. *an eye, the eyesight*: damnum lucis adamtae, Ov. ‖ Fig. *the public view, the public, the world*: nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus, Cic 2. *encouragement, help, succour*: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. 3. *a light, an ornament*: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. 4. *light, illustration, elucidation*: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, id. [Root LUC, which appears in *luc-eo, luc-erna*, etc.; also in Gr. λύχνος, λεύσσω, λευκός; Germ. *leuchten*; Eng. *light, lighten*.]

luxo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [luxus] *to put out of joint, to dislocate*: luxata in locum reponere, Sen.

luxor, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] *to riot, revel, live luxuriously*: luxantur, lustrantur, Pl.

luxūrĭa, ae, and **luxūrĭēs**, ēi, *f.* [id.] *rankness, luxuriance* of trees and plants: luxuriem segetum tenera depascit in herba, Virg. ‖ Fig. *riotous living, luxury, extravagance*: animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffluit, Ter.: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. Of style: in oratione, ut in herbis, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic.

luxūrĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and **luxūrĭor**, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [luxuria] *to be rank, luxuriant* (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriabat aqua, Ov. 2. *to have in abundance or excess*: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Virg. 3. *to swell, increase*: membra luxuriant, id. ‖ Fig. *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot*: luxuriantia compescet, Hor. 2. *to wanton, sport, skip, frisk*: equus luxurians, Virg. 3. *to be wanton or licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute*: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv.

luxūrĭōsē, *adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively*: Cato. 2. *luxuriously, voluptuously*: cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere, Cic. *Comp.*: luxuriosius epulari Nep.

luxūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria] *rank, luxuriant, exuberant*: frumenta, Cic.: seges, Ov. ‖ Fig. *immoderate, excessive*: luxurioso otio esse, Sall. 2. *immoderate, extravagant, wanton*: amor, Ov. 3. *excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous*: reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic.

luxus, ūs, *m.* *a dislocation, luxation*: Cato. ‖ Fig. *excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery*: in vino ac luxu, Cic.: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. 2. *splendour, pomp, magnificence*: at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Virg.

lychnŭchus, i, *m.* = λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand, candlestick*: lignealus, Cic.

lychnus, i, *m.* = λυχνός, *a light, a lamp*: Cic.

lympha, ae, *f. water*: esp. *pure or spring water* (poet.): lymphae putealis, Lucr.: fluviales, Virg. [Same word as Nympha.]

lymphātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha: perh. orig., one attacked with hydrophobia; hence, in gen.] *distracted, frantic, panic-struck*: lymphaticus pavor, *a panic*, Liv. ‖ Subst.: lymphaticum, i, *n. the disease of a lymphaticus*: Pl.

lymphātus, a, um, *Part.* [lympho].

‖ Adj.: *distracted, crazy, beside oneself*: lymphati et attoniti, Liv.

lympho, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [lympha] *to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad*: hac herba pota lymphari hominem, Plin.

‖ Neutr.: lymphantes animi, *driven crazy, mad*, id.

lynceus, a, um, *adj.* [lynx] *relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight*. Transf. *sharp-sighted*: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic.

lynx, lyncis, *com.* = λύγξ, *a lynx*: lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg.: lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin.

lȳra, ae, *f.* = λύρα, *a lute, lyre*, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 245): curvae lyrae parens, Hor.: Threïcium digitis increpuisse lyram, Ov. ‖ Meton. *lyric poetry, song*: imbellis lyra, Hor. 2. *a constellation, the Lyre*: exoriente Lyra, Ov.

lȳrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lyra] *pertaining to the lute or lyre, lyric*: lyrici soni, Ov.: vates, Hor. ‖ Subst. lyrica, orum, *n. plu. lyric poems*: Plin. 2. lyrici, orum, *m. plu. lyric poets*: Quint.

lyristēs, ae, *m.* = λυριστής, *a lute-player, lyrist*: Plin.

M.

M, m, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, resembling in form and sound the Greek *M*; it belongs to

the class of liquids or semivowels, and is closely connected with the labial mutes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was faint, and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in *m*. To this also are owing the forms attingę, dicę, ostendę, facię, recipię, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; and the forms donec for donicum, cŏĕo, coërceo, for con-eo, con-erceo, *etc.* Initial *m* cannot be followed by *n*, as in Greek; hence μνᾶ became *mina* in Latin. ‖. Interchange of *m* with other letters: 1. With *n*: e. g. *eundem* for *eumdem*; *quorundam* for *quorumdam*; *imbellis* for *inbellis*; *imprimo* for *inprimo*; *immanis* for *inmanis*, etc. So the Latin termination *m* generally corresponds to the Greek final *ν*, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. 2. With *b*: e. g. *hiems* and *hibernus*; *tumeo* and *tuber*; *glomus* and *globus*. 3. With *v*: e. g. *promulgo* is prob. another form of *provulgo*. ‖‖. The only change of M in the Romance languages is into *n*: e. g. Lat. *mespilum*, It. *nespolo*, Sp. *nespera*, Fr. *nèfle*. So with the omission of a vowel: e. g. Lat. *semita*, Sp. *senda*, Fr. *sentier*. So when followed by *n*: e. g. Lat. *autumnus*, *columna*; It. *autunno*, *colonna*; Fr. *colonne*. 2. Omission of *m* before *n*: e. g. Lat. *domina*, *somnus*; Sp. *dońa*, *sueño*; Port. *dono*, *sono*. ‖V. As an abbreviation, *M.* usu. denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; M' denotes the praenomen Manius. 3. As a numeral, M, standing for CIↃ, denotes the number 1000.

măcellārius, a, um, *adj.* [macellum] *pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market*: taberna, Val. Max. ‖. Subst. macellarius, ii, *m. a dealer in meat or other provisions*: Suet.

măcellum, i, *n. a provision market* (where fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a macaria or wall, whence its name: vendo ad macellum, rogito pisces, Pl.: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic.

măcĕo, 2. *v. n.* [macer] *to be lean, meagre*: Pl.

măcer, cra, crum, *adj. lean, meagre*: taurus, *opp.* pinguis, Virg. 2. Of things: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Fig.: si me palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, *meagre from disappointment*, Hor.

măcĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [macero] *a steeping, soaking, maceration*: Vitr.

măcēria, ae, *f. an inclosure, a wall*: fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes.

măcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perh. another form of marceo] *to make soft or tender, to soften by steeping, to macerate*: salsamenta, Ter. ‖. Meton. *to weaken, to emaciate, enervate*: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. ‖‖. Fig. *to fret, vex, torment*: cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Ter.: me macerat Phryne, Hor. Reflect.: maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov.

măcesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [maceo] *to grow lean or thin, to become meagre*: tuo moerore maceror, macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Pl.

măchaera, ae, *f.* = μάχαιρα, *a sword*: ni hebes machaera foret, Pl.

măchaerĭum, ii, *n. dim.* = μαχαίριον, *a small sword*: Pl.

măchaerŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = μαχαιροφόρος, *a sword-bearer, a satellite*: Cic.

măchāŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Machaon] *surgical*: Ov.

măchĭna, ae, *f.* = μηχανή, *a machine*, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, *an engine, scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine, military machine*, etc.: omnes illae columnae machina apposita dejectae sunt, Cic.: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. *Of warlike engines*: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. ‖. Fig. *a device, contrivance*; esp. *a trick, artifice, stratagem*: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic.: quantas moveo machinas! Pl. (Hence It. *macina*.)

măchĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [machinor] *a machine; an instrument, organ*: machinamenta alia quatiendis muris portabant, Liv.

măchĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *artificial contrivance, mechanism*: quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. 2. Meton. *a machine*: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. ‖. Fig. *a trick, device, machination*: Cic.

măchĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [machina] *a machine-maker, machinist, engineer*: inventor, ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. ‖. Fig. *a contriver, inventor*: omnium architectus et machinator, Cic.

măchĭnor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent*: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. ‖. Esp. in a bad sense, *to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot*: necem alicui, Liv.: perniciem alicui, Sall.: pestem in aliquem, Cic. *Perf. part.* in *pass. sign.*: indicium a P. Antonio machinatum, *contrived, invented*, Sall.

măchĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *skilfully constructed*: navigium, Suet.

măcies, ei, *f.* [maceo] *leanness, meagreness*: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate? qua macie? Cic.: equi macie corrupti, Caes. Of things: seges macie deficit, Ov. ‖. Fig. of style: *meagreness, poverty*: qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac.

măcilentus, a, um, *adj.* [macies] *lean, meagre*: macilente ore, P.

măcis, idis, *f. a fictitious spice*: Pl.

macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [macer] *to grow lean, meagre*: macrescit pecus, Col. Fig.: invidos alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *pines away at*, Hor.

macrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *leanness, meagreness* (for macies): Pl.

macrŏcōllum and **macrŏcollum**, i, *n.* = μακρόκωλον, *large-sized paper, royal paper*: Cic.

mactābĭlis, e, *adj.* [macto] *deadly*: plaga, Lucr.

mactātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a slaying, killing*: mactatu parentis, Lucr.

mactę and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactĕa, v. mattea.

macto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [root MAG, "to be great:" v. mag-nus] *to magnify*. Fig. *to extol, glorify, honour*: eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. 2. Esp. *to glorify* or *worship* a deity: puerorum extis deos manes mactare, id. ‖. Meton. *to offer up* or *sacrifice* in honour of the gods: hectas de more bidentes, Virg.: mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. 3. In gen. *to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy*: hostes patriae aeternis supplicils vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish*, Cic.: aliquem morte, id. Without ablative: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate*, Tac. (Hence Sp. Port. *matar*.)

mactus, a, um, *Part.* [v. macto], lit. *magnified*: hence, *glorified, honoured, adored* (most freq. in the masc. voc. macte, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jane pater, macte vino inferio esto, Cato. ‖. Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, *etc.*; and simply macte, *good luck! hail to thee!* etc.: in responsea, *bravo! well done! go on!*: tantumne ab re tua est otii tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! Cic.: macte esto virtute, Hor. In *plur.*: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. *Absol.*: Macte! *that's right! well done!*: Cic. In obliqua oratio: juberem (te) macte virtute esse, Liv. 2. For mactatus: *hit, wounded*: boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr.

măcŭla, ae, *f. a spot*: bos maculis insignis et albo, Virg.: in ipsis quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, *in those spots*, i. e. *small places*, Cic. 2. Esp. *a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole*, etc.: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. 3. Meton. *a mesh in a net*: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. ‖. Fig. *a blot, stain, blemish, fault*: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl.: est hujus seculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. (Hence It. *macchia, maglia*; Sp. *mancha*; Fr. *maille*.)

măcŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [macula] *to make spotted, to spot, speckle*: (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 2. Esp. *to spot, stain, defile, pol-*

luto: terram tabo, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to defile, dishonour, disgrace*, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic.: partus suos parricidio, Liv.

măcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled, variegated*: maculosae tegmine lyncis, Virg. 2. Esp. *spotted, blotted, stained, defiled*: vestis, Cic.: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. ‖ Fig. *defiled, polluted, filthy*: senatores, Cic.: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *unnatural, abominable*, Hor.

mădē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. pass. mădēfĭo, factus, fieri [madeo facio] *to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak*: spongiam (*opp.* exprimere), Suet.: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Poet.: terram suo madefecit odore, *steeped, filled*, Ov. ‖ Esp. *to drench* with wine, *to intoxicate*: Pl.

mădēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [madefacio].

mădēfĭo, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

mădens, entis, *Part.* [madeo]. ‖ Adj. *wet, moist*: campi, *wet, marshy* (corresp. to paludes), Tac.: nix sole madens, *melting*, Ov. 2. Esp. *drunk, intoxicated*: mersus vino et madens, Sen. *Abol.*: distentus ac madens, Suet.

mădĕo, 2. v. n. [akin to μαδάω] *to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip* or *flow with*: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic.: plurima fuso sanguine terra madet, Virg. 2. Esp. *to be drenched* with wine, *to be drunk, intoxicated*: membra vino madent, Pl. 3. *to boil soft* or *thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden*: collyras facite ut madeant et colliphia, id. ‖ Fig. *to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in*: Socraticis madet sermonibus, *is full of, familiar with*, Hor.

mădesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [madeo] *to become moist* or *wet*: semusta madescunt robora, Virg.: tellus nubibus assiduis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov.

mădĭdē, *adv. moistly*: non vides me ut madide madeam? *how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am*, Pl.

mădĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [madeo] *moist, wet, drenched*: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic.: capilli madidi myrrha, Ov. 2. Esp. *drunk, intoxicated*: madidus vino, Pl. ‖ Meton. *soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked*: madidiora lenticula, Pln.

mădŭlsa, ae, m. [id.] *a drunken man*: Pl.

maeander, dri, m. [*Maiavδρος*, the river Maeander] *a crooked* or *round-about way, a twisting, winding, meandering*: quos tu maeandros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. 2. Meton. *an involuted* or *winding border*: Virg.

maena (mēna), ae, *f.* = *μαίνη*, *a kind of small sea-fish*, eaten salted by the poor: acipenseremm maenae non anteponere, Cic.

maenĭānum, i, n. *a projecting gallery, balcony* of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu *plur.*: Cic.

maerĕo (moer.), 2. v. n. and a. (deponent form dub.) [like maestus, akin to miser]. ‖ Neutr. *to be sad* or *mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament*: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaus, Cic.: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Virg.: fletus maerens, *mournful lamentation*, Cic. ‖ Act. *to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail*: calamitatem rei publicae, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, id. [The Eng. *mourn* contains the same root.]

maereor (moer.), v. maereo.

maeror (moer.), ōris, m. [maereo] *mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation*: maeror est aegritudo flebilis, Cic.: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu vitam exigunt, Sall.: jacere in maerore, Cic. In *plur.*: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id.

maestĭter (moest.), *adv. mournfully*: vestitae, Pl.

maestĭtia (moest.), ae, *f.* [maestus] *sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy*: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Of things: *gloominess, severity*: orationis, id.

maestĭtūdo (moest.), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *sadness* (for maestitia): Pl.

maestus (moest.), a, um, *adj.* [like maereo, kindr. with miser] *sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy*: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicor? Pl.: maestus ac sordidatus senex, Cic.: maestissimus Hector, Virg. Of things: maestae manus, Ov.: timor, Virg. ‖ Meton. *gloomy, severe* by nature: oratores maesti et inculti, *gloomy*, Tac. 2. In gen.: *connected with mourning, causing*, or *showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky*: vestis, *a mourning garment*, Prop.: funera, Ov.

măga, ae, *f.* [*μάγος*], *an enchantress, witch*: cantus artesque magarum, Ov.

măgālĭa, ium, n. *plur.* [a Punic word] *little dwellings, huts, tents*: miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Virg.

măgē, *adv.* for magis: Pl.: Virg.

măgĭcē, es, *f.* = *μαγική* (*sc.* τέχνη), *the magic art, magic, sorcery*: Plin.

măgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μαγικός*, *pertaining to sorcery* or *magic, magical*: magicae artes, Virg.: superstitiones, Tac.

măgis, *adv.* (apocop. form măge) *in a higher degree, more completely, more, rather*. 1. With verbs: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod vos non vestra hoc sponte faciatis, petam, Cic. So magis est quod *or* ut, *there is greater reason, there is more cause that*: magis est quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, id.: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute victoe, Caes. With *abl.* instead of quam: Albanum sive Falernum te magis appositis delectat, Hor. With utrum, followed by *an*, instead of quum: jam scibo, utrum haec me mage amet, an marsupium, Pl.

2. With adjectives and adverbs, esp. those which have no *comp.*: an magis magna atque uber, quam difficilis et obscura, *rather*, Cic. With *abl.* instead of quam: ab secundis rebus magis etiam sollto incauti, Liv. Rarely with *atque* for *quam*, in the second clause of the comparison: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter.

‖. *Absol.* or without the second clause: nemo fuit magis severus nec magis continens, id.: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. 2. With comparatives: magis est dulcius, Pl. 3. Strengthened with various particles: qualis in dicendo Hierocles Alabandeus, magis etiam Menecles, frater ejus, fuit, Cic.: quum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in aequum locum descenderet, Caes. 4. By reduplication, magis magique, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and poet. also, magis magis, *more and more*: quum quotidie magis magisque perditi homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic.: magis denique ac magis, Suet. ‖‖. Non (neque, nec) magis quam: *no more . . . . than* or *just as much . . . . as*; or neg. *no more . . . . than* or *just as little . . . . as*: domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, *just as much to the city as to its owner*, Cic.: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. (Hence It. *mai*; Fr. *mais*; and from jam magis, It. *giammai*; Fr. *jamais*.)

măgister, tri, m. [from the root MAG. whence magnus; correl. to minister, from minus] *a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor*, etc.: the *Dictator* in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people*: (sapiens) appellabitur magister populi (is enim dictator est), Cic.: Larlium moderatorem et magistrum consulibus appositum, Liv *The chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, id.: magister morum, *of the censor*, Cic.: magister sacrorum, *the chief-priest*, Liv.: auctionis, *the conductor of an auction*, Cic.: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv. 2. Esp. *a teacher, instructor*: pueri aped magistros exercentur, Cic. Of things: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id. 3. *a guardian, tutor, pedagogue*: sences me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. ‖. Fig. *an adviser, instigator, author* (rare): magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. (Hence It. and Sp. *maestro*, Fr. *maître*.)

măgistĕrium, ii, n. [magister] *the office of a magister, of a president, chief, director, superintendent*, etc.: dictatura ac magisterio equitum honorata familia, Suet.: morum, *the censorship*, Cic.: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (*sc.* conviviorum), *the custom of having presidents at feasts*, id. 2. Esp. *the office of a governor tutor*, or

instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship (rare): jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, *I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Pl. ‖. Fig. *teaching, instruction, advice*: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, id. (Hence It. *maestra*.)

magistra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc.: ludo magistra, *mistress, instructress*, Ter. ‖. Fig.: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic. Adject. (poet.): arte magistra, *with the aid of art*, Virg. (Hence It. *maestra*; and through the low Latin magistrissa, It. *maestressa*; Fr. *maîtresse*; Eng. *mistress*.)

magistrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office or rank of a magister, a magisterial office, magistracy*: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic.: magistratum habere, id.: obtinere, *to hold, administer*, Caes.: ingredi, *to enter upon*, Sall. (Respecting the different kinds of Rom. magistracies, v. Smith's Ant. 246.)

As a general rule, magistratus is used of civil offices only, and not of military commands, which were called imperia: for examples *vide* imperium, *no.* I. Sometimes, however, we find it applied to *military commands*: Nep. Occasionally magistratus denoted magisterial offices in the city, in opp. to those in the provinces: Suet. ‖. Meton. *a magistrate, public functionary*: est proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, Cic.: seditiosi, Sall.

magnanĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus] *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (rare): Cic.

magnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus animus] *great-souled, magnanimous*: viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic.: heroës, Virg.

magnēs, ētis, *m.* = μάγνης, with or without lapis, *a magnet*, the magnetic iron ore, of which several varieties exist: lapis, quem magneta vocant patrio de nomine Graii, Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr.: Cic.

magnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus dico] *that talks big, boastful, bragging*: homo, Pl.

magni-făcio (and separately, magni facio), *v. a. to make* or *think much of*: Pl.

magnĭfĭcē, *adv. nobly, magnificently, splendidly, excellently*: magnifice laudare, Cic.: vincere, *splendidly, gloriously*, id. ‖. In a bad sense: *pompously, proudly*: incedere, Liv.

magnificenter, *adv. nobly, magnificently*: Vitr. *Comp.*: magnificentius et dicere et sentire, Cic. *Sup.*: consultum magnificentissime gerere, id. ‖. *considerably, much*: magnificentius virtutes appetere et ardentius, id.

magnificentia, ae, *f.* [magnificus] *greatness* in action or feeling, *nobleness, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity*: et magnificentia et despicientia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, *greatness of soul*, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: *grandeur, magnificence, splendour, sumptuousness*: epularum, id.: exhaustus magnificentia publicorum operum, Liv. In a bad sense: verborum magnificentia, *pompositly of language, bombast*, Cic.

magnifĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [magnificus] *to make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly*: Ter. ‖. *to magnify, extol, praise highly*: Plin.

magnifĭcus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* magnificentior; *Sup.* magnificentissimus [magnus facio] *great* in action or feeling; *noble, distinguished, eminent, high-minded*: vir factis magnificus, Liv.: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. 2. In a bad sense, *haughty, bragging, boastful*: cum magnifico milite, urbes verbis qui inermus capit, Pl. Of things: verba, Ter. ‖. Transf.: of things: *splendid, sumptuous, magnificent*, etc.: magnificae villae, Cic.: funera, Caes. Of style: magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatius, Cic.

magnilŏquentia, ae, *f.* [magniloquus] *sublime* or *elevated language, a lofty style* or *strain*: Homeri, Cic. ‖. In a bad sense: *pompous language, magniloquence, brag, rodomontade*: Liv.

magnilŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus loquor] *that speaks in a lofty style, sublime*: Homerus, Stat. ‖. In a bad sense: *that speaks in a pompous style; magniloquent, vaunting*: Tac.: Ov.

magnipendo (also separately, magni pendo), 3. *v. a.* [magnus pendo] *to esteem greatly, prize, think much of*: magnipendi et amari, Ter.

magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [magnus] *greatness, bulk, magnitude*: mundi Cic.: fluminis, Caes.: corporum, id. In *plur.*: magnitudines regionum, Cic. Of *number* and *quantity*: pecoris, id. ‖. Fig. of abstract things: acerbitatis et odii, id.: poenae, Caes. 2. Esp. *rank, dignity*: imperatoria magnitudo, Tac.

magnŏpĕrĕ (also separately, magno opere), *adv. very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly*, etc.: ego tibi Romam propterandum, magnopere censeo, Cic.: nulla magnopere clade accepta, Liv. Separately: magnoque opere abs te peto, Cic. *Sup.*: meministin' mihi te maximopere dicere? Ter.: a te maximopere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, *most particularly*, Cic.

magnus, a, um (old *fem. gen.* magnai for magnae, Pl.), *adj. Comp.* major, us; *Sup.* maximus, a, um, *great, large, tall, broad, full*, etc.: magna et pulcra domus, Cic.: aquae, *great floods, inundations*, Liv.: oppidum maximum, Caes. Of the voice: *loud*: magna voce confiteri, Cic. ‖. Of mental or abstract qualities and things: *great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous*: virtus, Caes.: causa, *great, important*, Cic. *Absol. neut.*: quanquam id magnum est arduum est, *something great*, id. ‖. Esp. of age, in *Comp.* and *Sup.* with or without natu *or* annis: *older, the elder, the eldest* or *eldest*: audivi ex majoribus natu, id.: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Virg.: annos natus major quadraginta, Cic.: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, *above the age of fifteen*, Liv. *Absol.*: ex duobus filiis major, Caes.: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins*, Ov. In *plur. absol.* majores, um, *m. ancestors, forefathers*: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic.: majores natu, *of the Senate*, de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. ‖. Of rank and dignity: *chief, head, most important*, etc.: Juppiter optimus maximus, *most* or *all-powerful*, id.: praetor maximus, in ancient times, *the dictator*, id. ‖. Of value or price, in the *neutr. absol.* magni and magno, *high, dear, at a high price*, etc.: majoris and maximi, *higher, highest, very high*: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, Cic.: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, *cost him dear*, Liv. *Comp.*: multo majoris alapae mecum venerunt, *at a much higher price*, Phaedr. Hence, 2. Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad decus, *to be of great importance*, Cic.: extollere aliquid in majus, *more highly than it deserves*, Tac. ‖. Magnum and maximum, adverbially: *greatly, excessively*: magnum clamat, Pl.: exclamat derepente maximum, id. [Root MAG, same as Sans. *mah* "crescere;" the verbal root has disappeared in Lat.: cf. Gr. *μέγ-ας, μέγ-εθος*; Germ. *macht*; Eng. *mickle, much, might*, also Lat. *mactus, macto*.] (Hence, from major, It. *maggiore*; old Fr. *majeur*; Fr. *maire*.)

măgus, i, *m.* = μάγος, *a Magian, a learned man* or *philosopher* among the Persians: Cic.

măgus, a, um, *adj.* [magus] *magical* (poet.): artes, Ov.

mājālis, is, *m. a gelded boar, a barrow hog*: Varr. As a term of reproach: in hoc majali, Cic.

mājestas, ātis, *f.* [mag-nus] *the magnitude* or *greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty*, esp. of the gods: dii non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus quae sunt futura, Cic. Of men: regia, Caes.: senatus, Liv.: patria, *the paternal authority*, id. 2. Esp.: *the sovereign power of the Roman people*: majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic.: hence, crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, and majestas alone, *high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority* (Smith's Ant. 246). legionem sollicitare, res est quae lege majestatis tenetur, *by the law against treason*, id.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. ‖. In gen. *honour, dignity, excellence, splendour*: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv.: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic.

mājor, mājōrēs, v. magnus, *no.* III.

mājus, i, *m.* (usually mensis Maius), *the month of May*: Cic. Adjectively:

Calendae Majae, id. (Hence It. *Maggio*; Fr. *Mai*; Germ. *Mai*.)

mājusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [major] *somewhat greater or larger; somewhat great* (rare): cura, Cic. ‖ Meton.: *somewhat older*: Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter.

mālа, ae, *f.* [mando, *cf.* scala, from scando] *the cheek-bone, jaw*: ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg. ‖ Meton. *the cheek* (in *plur.*): (Juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr.

mălăcĭa, ae, *f.*=μαλακία, *a calm at sea, dead calm*: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes.

mălăcisso, 1. *v. a.*=μαλακίζω, *to render soft* or *supple, to soften*: Pl.

mălăcus, a, um, *adj.*=μαλακός, *soft, supple, pliant*: Pl. ‖ *delicate, luxurious*: id.

mălē, *adv. comp.* pējus, *sup.* pessimē: *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately*, etc.: male olere, Cic.: dum male optatos nondum premis fascibus axes, *foolishly wished for*, Ov.: male facere with *dat.* of pers. *to do harm to, punish, injure*: dii isti Segulio male faciant, *punish him*, Cic.: male emere, *to give too much*, id.: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, *to harass, annoy*, Caes.: hoc male habet virum, *annoys, vexes him*, Ter.: male se habere, *to feel ill* or *low-spirited*, id.: male vivere, *to lead an unhappy life*, Hor.: male cadere, *to turn out unluckily*, Caes. 2. *very much, violently*: male metuo, Ter.: rasci, Hor. 3. *very little, scarcely*: male viva, Ov. 4. When connected with an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male sanus for insanus, *not sane, deranged*, Cic.: gratus, *i. e. ungrateful*, Ov.: statio male fida carinis, *unsafe*, Virg. (From male aptus, Prov. *malast*; Fr. *malade*.)

mălĕ-dīcax (and separately, male dicax), ācis, *adj. foul mouthed, abusive, slanderous*; Subst.: *a slanderer*: Pl.

mălĕdīcē, *adv. slanderously, abusively*: Cic.: Liv.

mălĕdīcens, entis, *Part.* [maledico]. ‖ Adj.: *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: maledicentes homines, Pl. *Comp.*: maledicentior, id. *Sup.*: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic.

mălĕ-dīco (and separately, male dico), xi, ctum, *v. n. to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse*: constr.: absol. or with *dat.*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic.: optimo viro maledicere, id. *Pass. impers.*: indignis et maledicitur, maledictum id esse dico, Pl.

mălĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maledico] *evil-speaking, reviling, abuse* (rare): Cic.

mălĕdictĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to revile* or *abuse often* or *much*: Pl.

mălĕ-dictum, i, *n. a foul* or *abusive word*: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic.

mălĕdictus, a, um, *Part.* [maledico].

mălĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous*: convicitor maledicus, Cic. Transf. of things: civitas, id.

mălĕ-făcio (and separately, male facio), fēci, factum, *v. a. to do evil, harm, to injure*: aliqui, Pl.

mălĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [malefacio] *an evil-doer, malefactor*: Pl.

mălĕ-factum (and separately, male factum), i, *n. an evil deed, injury*: augere, Cic.

mălĕfĭcē, *adv. mischievously*: Pl.

mălĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [maleficus] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury*: Plin.

mălĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a doing ill, mischievous conduct*: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. 2. *an evil deed, offence, crime*: conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. 3. *fraud, deception*: Quint. 4. *enchantment, sorcery*: Tac.

mălĕfĭcus (in MSS. also mallficus), a, um, *adj.* [maleficio] *that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal*: Subst.: *an evil-doer, criminal*: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic.: maleфica vita, Tac. *Sup.* maleficentissimus (*cf.* magnificus): Suet. 2. Esp. *pertaining to sorcery, magical*: carmina et devotiones aliaque maleфica, *enchantments, charms*, Tac. ‖ Meton. *hurtful, noxious, mischievous*: superstitio, Suet.: natura maleфica, *inimical, unpropitious*, Nep.

mălĕ-suādus, a, um, *adj.* [male suadeo] *ill-advising, seductive* (poet.): vitilena, Pl. Of things: fames, Virg.

mălĕ-vŏlens (malivol.), entis, *adj. ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent* (rare): Pl. *Sup.*: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic.

mălĕvŏlentĭa (maliv.), ae, *f.* [malevolens] *ill-will, dislike, hatred, spite, malevolence*: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic.: malevolentia et invidia, Sall.

mălĕvŏlus (maliv.), a, um, *adj.* [male volo] *ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malevolent*: constr. with *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: omnibus est malevolus, Cic.: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Of things: sermones, id. Subst.: malevolus, i, *m. an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy*: id. Malevola, ae, *f. a female hater, enemy*: mea inimica et malevola, Pl.

mălĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [malum fero] *apple-bearing* (poet.): Acalla, Virg.

mălĭfĭcus, v. maleficus.

mălignē, *adv. ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly*: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. *Comp.*: Curt. ‖ Meton. *stingily, grudgingly*: agar maligne plebi divisus, Liv.: quippiam laudare, Hor.

mălignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malignus] *ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity*: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac.: malignitatis auctores, Liv. ‖ Meton. *stinginess, niggardliness*: Pl.: Liv.

mălignus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for maligenus; *cf.* benignus] *of an evil nature* or *disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant*: maligni campones, Hor. Of things: legea, Ov.: oculi, Virg. ‖ Meton. *stingy, niggardly*: malignus largus, Pl. Fig.: fama, Ov. 2. *barren, unfruitful*: solles, Virg. 3. *scanty, petty, small*: aditus, id. (Hence Fr. *maligne, malin*.)

mălĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [malus] *bad quality, badness*: terrae malitia, Pall. ‖ Fig. *wickedness, vice*: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. 2. Esp. *craft, cunning, malice*: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, Cic. in *plur.*: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Pl.

mălĭtĭōsē, *adv. wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously*: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

mălĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malitia] *full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious*: homo, Cic. Of things: juris interpretatio, id.

mălĭvŏlens, mălĭvŏlentĭa, and **mălĭvŏlus**, v. malevolens, *etc.*

mallĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus] *a small hammer* or *mallet*: Cels. ‖ Meton. *a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting: Col. 2. *a kind of fire-dart* used in sieges: mallcolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 247).

mallĕus, i, *m. a hammer, mallet, maul*: Pl. Of the *maul* or *axe* for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. Proverb.: malleum sapientiorem vidi excusso manubrio, Pl. (Hence It. and Sp. *maglio*; Fr. *mail*; and the verbs, It. *magliare*; Sp. *majar*; Fr. *mailler*.)

mālo, mālui, malle, *irreg. v. a.* (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl.: mavelim for malim, etc., id.) [magis volo] *to wish or choose rather, to prefer*: constr. with *acc.*, with *subj.*, with *acc.* and *inf.* or with simple *inf.*: ambigua, anceps malebat, Tac.: maluit illum esse deum, Hor. With *acc.* of the subject and *inf.*: vera autem et sapiens animi magnitudo principem se esse mavult quam videri, Cic. With *subj.*: mallem cognoscerem, id. With *comp. abl.* for quam: malles his mallem indos spectasse, *rather than these*, Hor. 2. Pleonastic with *potius* and *magis*: ab omnibus se desertos potius quam ab se defensos esse mallunt, Cic.: strengthened by multo or haud panio: meo judicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, *much rather*, id. ‖ Esp. with *dat.* of person: *to be more favourable to*: quamquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, id.

mālobathron (malobathrum), i, *n.*=μαλάβαθρον, *an Indian* or *Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared*: Plin. ‖ Meton. *the oil procured from this plant, malobathrum*: coronatus nitentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor.

mălum, i, *n. an evil, misfortune, calamity*, etc.: orarem, ut si, quod pos-

aes mali facere, faceres, Pl.: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. ‖ Esp. *punishment, torture*: malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. **2.** *hurt, injury, detriment*: clementiam illi malo fuisse, *was injurious, unfortunate*, Cic. ‖ As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? Pl.

mālum, i, *n.* = μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον), *an apple*; also, *any tree-fruit having a kernel within* (opp. to nux); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, *etc.*: Plin. Proverb.: ab ovo usque ad mala, *i. e. from beginning to end* (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor.

mălus, a, um, *adj. Comp.* pējor, pējus; *Sup.* pessimus, a, um: *bad*, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus), *evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked*: malus et nequam homo, Pl.: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic.: libido, Liv.: abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged!* Ter. **2.** *unfortunate, unsuccessful*: pugna, Cic.: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. **3.** *ugly, ill-looking*: haud mala est mulier, Pl. **4.** *sly, roguish, wanton*: pessimae puellae, Cat. **5.** Of weight: *light*: pondus, Pl. In *neutr. sing.* for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. (Hence Prov. *mau*; Fr. *mauvais*: *malheur*, from Lat. mala hora, like *bonheur*, from bona hora.)

mălus, i, *f.* = μηλέα, *an apple-tree*: steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a mast of a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, Cic.: saucius, *injured*, Hor. **2.** *a mast* or *pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv.

malva, ae, *f.* [μαλάχη] *the mallow*: Plin.: Cic.: Hor.

mămilla (mamm.), ae, *f. dim.* [mamma] *a breast, pap, teat*: Juv.

mamma, ae, *f.* [same root as mater] *a breast, pap*, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, *a teat, dug* of animals: puero isti date mammam, *give him the breast*, Pl.: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic.

mammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] for mammosus, *having large breasts*: Pl.

mammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma] *having large breasts, full-breasted*: Laber. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr.

mānābilis, e, *adj.* [mano] *flowing, running*: Fig. *penetrating*: Lucr.

mancĕps, ĭpis, *m.* [manus capio] *a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state*, or *agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm* or *the like, a renter, farmer, contractor*, etc.: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, *contractor for building*, Cic.: operarum, *one who hires labourers to let them out again*, Suet.: itinera frande mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *of the contractors for repairing the roads*, Tac. ‖ Transf. *a surety, bondsman*, i. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl.

mancipi, v. mancipium, *ad init.*

mancipium (mancupium), ii, *n.* (the contr. form of the *gen.* mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, *etc.*, predominates in jurid. lang.) [mancops] *a formal mode of purchase* among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money: *a legal, formal purchase* (mancipatio) per aes et libram: v. Smith's Ant. 147: hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, *at the sale*, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a possession, property, right of ownership*, acquired by such purchase: mancipio (*dat.*) dare, or accipere, *to give* or *take possession of*: Cn. Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. *Cn.* Egon' ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl.: res mancipi (for mancipii, also res mancupi for mancupii), *property, that of which we can dispose*: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic.: sui mancipii esse, *to be one's own master*, Brut. in Cic. **2.** Esp. *a slave obtained by* mancipium, *a slave* in general: mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor.: mancipia argento parata, *purchased slaves*, Liv.

mancĭpo (mancupo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make over* or *deliver up as property* by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium), *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell*: alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl.: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives a title to*, Hor. **2.** Fig.: luxu et saginae mancipatus emptusque, Tac.

mancŭpātio, **mancŭpium**, and **mancŭpo**, v. mancip.

mancus, a, um, *adj. maimed, infirm* in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. ‖ Fig. *infirm, defective, imperfect*: manca ac debilis praetura, id.: fortuna, Hor. (Hence It. *mancare*; Fr. *manquer*.)

mandātor, ōris, *m.* [mando] *one who gives a charge* or *commission*: Gai. ‖ Transf. *one who instigates* or *suborns accusers* or *informers*: delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet.

mandātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a charge, order, commission, injunction*: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, *have performed the commission*, Cic. More freq. *plur.*: his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, Caes.: frangere, Hor. Poet. with *inf.*: producetque virum, dabit et mandata reverti, *and enjoin him to return*, Ov.

mandātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) *a command, mandate*: Cic.

mando, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [manus do] lit. *to put into one's hand*; hence, *to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command*: constr. with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers., with *subj.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: praeterea typos tibi mando, Cic.: Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes. ‖ Meton. *to consult, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust*: aliquis alicuique filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Pl.: se fugae, *to betake oneself to flight*, Caes.: litteris, *to commit to writing*, Cic. **2.** *to send word to, announce, inform*: mandare ad aliquem noli, Suet.: senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr.

mando, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to chew, masticate*: animalia alia eugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum *champ*, Virg.: tristia vulnera saevo dente, *i. e. to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. ‖ Meton. *to eat, devour*: lora mandere, Liv. Poet.: humum, *like* mordere humum, *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. [Root MAD, same as Gr. μασ-άομαι.]

mandra, ae, *f.* = μάνδρα, *a stall*: mulorum, Mart. ‖ Meton. *a herd of cattle*: Juv.

mandūco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [a lengthened form of mando] *to chew, masticate*: manducate candido pane, Varr. ‖ Meton. *to eat*: buccona, Aug. in Suet. (Hence It. *mangiare*; Fr. *manger*.)

mandūcus, i, *m.* [manduco] *a glutton*: Pompon. ‖ *a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, used in processions, etc.: Pl.

mānē, *neutr. indecl.* (old *abl.* mani, like luci, vesperi: Pl.) *the morning, morn*: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor.: (literas) multo mane mihi dodit, *very early in the morning*, Cic. ‖ As *adv. in the morning, early in the morning*: postridie ejus diei, mane, Caes.: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic.: cras mane, *to-morrow morning*, Ter. With other adverbs: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. (Hence It. *dimani, domani*; Fr. *demain*.)

mānĕo, nsi, nsum, 2. v. n. and a. [akin to μένω]. ‖ Neutr. *to stay, remain*: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes.: in loco, id.: in patria, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: in Italia foriasse manebitur, id. **2.** Esp. *to stay, tarry, pass the night*: sub Jove frigido, Hor. extra domum patris, Liv. **3.** *to exist*: haud mansisti, Pl. **4.** Fig. *to remain, last, endure, continue*: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, fulfil*, Caes.: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: munitiones, Caes.: regna, Virg. With *dat.*: manent ingenia senibus, Cic. *Absol.*: quamobrem illud maneat, et fixum sit, id. ‖ Act.: *to wait for, await*: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. **2.** Esp. *to await one* (as his fate): quis me manet exitus? Ov.: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv.

mānes, lum, *m. plu.* [mānus; Mt. the good, benevolent] with or without dii, *the infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunto, Cic. **2.** *the*

souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg.: manes Virginiae, Liv. ‖ Meton. *the Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): manes profundi, Virg. And in apposition: fabulae manes, Hor. 2. *punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. 3. *a corpse:* sociplet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.

mango, ōnis, m. [μάγγανον] *a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares:* gemmarum, Plin. 2. Esp. *a dealer in slaves:* mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint.

mangŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mango] *pertaining to a dealer:* quaestus, Suet.

mānī, *abl.* v. mane, *ad init.*

mānĭcae, ārum, *f. plu.* [manus] *the long sleeve of a tunic,* reaching to the sand, and therefore serving as a *glove:* et tunicae manicas (habent), Virg.: mirror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves, muffs,* Cic. Worn by soldiers as a protection: *an armlet, gauntlet:* Juv. ‖ Meton. *a handcuff, manacle:* manicas alicui injicere, Pl.: manicisque jacentem occupat, Virg. (Hence Prov. *manega;* Fr. *manche.*)

mānĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [manicae] *furnished with long sleeves:* tunica, Cic.

mānĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *a little hand:* Pl.

mānĭfestārius, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus] *plain, clear, evident, manifest* (for manifestus): fur, Pl.

mānĭfestē, *adv. clearly, evidently, manifestly:* App. *Comp.:* manifestius ipsi apparere, Virg.

mānĭfesto, *adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly:* ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic.

mānĭfesto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [manifestus] *to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest:* aliquem latentem, Ov.: gratam voluntatem, Just.

mānĭfestus, a, um, *adj.* [manus and root FAS to bind: v. fas: hence lit. *bound* or *grasped by the hand*] *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest:* Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg.: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, Cic.: peccatum, id. ‖ Esp. *convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying:* constr. *absol.,* with *gen.* or *inf.:* nec magis manifestam ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi, Pl.: ut conjuratos quam maxume manifestos habeant, Sall. With *gen.:* mendacii, Pl.: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life,* Tac. With *inf.:* dissentire manifestus, id.

mānĭplāris, mānĭplus, v. manipularis, *etc.*

mānĭpretĭum, v. manupretium.

mānĭpŭlāris (syncop., maniplaris, Ov.) e, *adj.* [manipulus] *pertaining to a maniple* or *company:* pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov.: manipulares judices, *who once were common soldiers,* Cic. ‖ Subst. manipularis, is, m. *a soldier regarded as belonging to a maniple, a private:* L. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

mānĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a maniple* or *to a common soldier,* Suet.

mānĭpŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *by handfuls, in bundles:* Plin. ‖ *by manipules:* manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

mānĭpŭlus (syncop. mānĭplus, in poets), i, m. [manus and PLE root of plenus] *a handful, a bundle of hay,* etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr.: Virg. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a company, maniple of foot soldiers* (in the early times of the republic the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: v. Smith's Ant. 165): adeo ut iidem ordines manipulique constarent, Caes. (Hence Sp. *manojo.*)

mannus, i, m. [a Celtic word] *a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob:* agens mannos, Luer.: Hor.

mano, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil,* etc.: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov.: lacrimae, Hor. ‖ Meton. of things not liquid: *to diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread:* sĕr, qui per maria manat, Cic.: alvei manantes per latera, *leaky ships,* Tac. ‖‖ Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, *daily spread farther,* Cic.: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2. Esp. *to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from:* peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. 3. *to slip* or *escape from:* omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. B. Act.: *to cause to flow, to give out:* lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. Poet.: poëtica mella, *to distil poetic honey,* i. e. *to be a poet,* Hor.

mansĭo, ōnis, f. [manso] *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance:* is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic.: diutinae Lemni, Ter. ‖ Meton. *a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation:* pecorum mansio, Plin. 2. Esp. *night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn;* hence also *a day's-journey:* deinde ad primam stationem mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. *magione;* Fr. *maison.*)

mansĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to stay, tarry, abide, dwell:* sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansŭē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. pass.* mansuefio, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] *to make tame to tame:* uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to make gentle, to pacify:* plebem, Liv. 2. *to civilise:* a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.

mansŭēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuefacio].

mansŭēfīo, *pass.* v. mansuefacio.

mansŭes, ŭis, and ētis, *adj. tame, mild,* etc.: Pl.

mansŭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [manus suesco; lit. *to accustom to the hand;* hence] ‖ Act. *to tame, to make tame:* silvestris saltualia, Varr. ‖ Neutr. (qs. mansuetum fieri) *to become* or *grow tame:* boculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col. Fig. *to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft:* nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg.

mansŭētē, *adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly,* etc.: Cic.

mansŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuesco]. ‖ Adj.: *tame:* ova, Liv. 2. Fig. *mild, soft, gentle, quiet,* etc.: illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. *Comp.:* ira, Ov. *Sup.:* ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic (Hence It. *manso.*)

mansŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mansuetus] *tameness:* elephanti, Just. ‖ Fig.: *mildness, gentleness, clemency:* clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes.: imperii, Cic.

mansus, a, um, *Part.* [mando]. ‖ *Part.* [maneo].

mantēle (mantile), is, n., and **mantēllum** (mantillum), i, n. [manus] *a towel, napkin:* tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Virg.

mantēlum and **mantellum**, i, n. *a cloak, mantle:* Fig.: nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelum est meis, Pl. (Hence It. and Sp. *manto;* It. *ammanto;* Fr. *manteau.*)

mantĭca, ae, *f.* [manus] *a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau:* mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. ‖ Fig.: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, *i. e. do not learn to know ourselves,* Cat. (Hence It. *mantaco.*)

mantīle and **mantillum**, v. mantele.

mantĭsĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [*partus*] *to prophesy, divine:* Pl.

manto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [manso] ‖ Neutr. *to stay, remain, wait:* Pl. ‖ Act. *to wait for:* aliquem, id.

mānŭālis, e, *adj.* [manus] *pertaining to the hand, that is held in* or *fills the hand:* manualia saxa, *that can be thrown with the hand,* Tac. (Hence Sp. *manual.*)

mānŭbĭae, ārum, *f. plu.* [id.] *money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp. to praeda, the booty itself): qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic.: sedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 2. In gen. *the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy:* contenti armorum manubiis, Flor. 3. Transf. *unlawful gain, plunder:* ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

mānŭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [manubiae] *pertaining to booty:* Suet.

mānŭbiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booty:* transf.: amicus manubiarius, *that brings one profit*, Pl.

mānŭbius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *taken from the enemy:* Pl.

mānŭbrium, ii, *n.* [manus] *a handle, hilt, haft:* trulla excavata, manubrio aureo, Cic. Proverb.: eximere alicui e manu manubrium, *to deprive one of an opportunity*, Pl.

mānŭfactus, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.

mānŭlĕa, ae, *f.* [manus] *a long sleeve reaching to the hand* = manica: Pl.

mānŭlĕārius, ii, *m.* [manulea] *a maker of sleeves* or *muffs:* Pl.

mānŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves:* homo, Suet.

mānŭmissio, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto] *the freeing of a slave, manumission:* (Respecting the various forms of manumission, *v.* Smith's Ant. 248). Cic.

mānŭmissus, a, um, *Part.* [manumitto].

mānŭ-mitto (also separated), misi, missum, *3. v. a.* I. *to let go from the hand;* hence, *to set at liberty, to emancipate, manumit a slave:* alienos mancupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl.: at sunt servi de cognatorum sententia manumissi, Cic.

mānŭ-prĕtium (manipr.), ii, *n.* (and separate, manus pretium) *a workman's* or *artist's pay, wages:* in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 2. Fig. in gen. *pay, reward:* manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic.

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mārisca, ae, *f. a large inferior kind of fig:* pingues mariscae, poet. Col. II. Meton. *the piles:* tumidae mariscae, Juv.

mărīta, ae [maritus] *a married woman, wife:* Hor.: Ov.

mărītālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial:* vestis, Ov.: capistrum, *the marriage-halter*, Juv.

mărītātus, a, um, *Part.* [marito] *married:* dos non maritata, perh. *which is at a wife's disposal*, Pl.

mărītimus (also written mărĭtĭmus), a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime:* homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners*, Cic.: civitates, Caes.: imperium, *the chief command at sea*, Cic. II. Subst.: maritima, orum, *n. plu. maritime parts or places, the sea-coast:* in maritimis sum, id. III. Fig. *changeable, inconstant*, like the sea: mores, Pl. (Hence from fem. It. *maremma.*)

mărīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [maritus] *to marry, give in marriage:* maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. II. Transf. of plants: *to wed*, i. e. *to fasten to another tree:* adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos, Hor.

mărītus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial:* foedus, *the conjugal tie*, Ov.: lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage-law*, Hor. Rarely in prose: vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e. *the houses of married people*, Liv. 2. Transf. of plants: *wedded*, i. e. *tied up:* arbores, Cato. II. Subst.: maritus, i, *m. a married man, husband:* ut maritus sis quam optimae (mulieris), Cic.: patrius, Virg. 2. Transf. *a lover, suitor, bridegroom* (poet.): aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, id. 3. Of animals: olens maritus, i. e. *a he-goat*, Hor.

souls of the dead, ghosts, shades: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg.: manes Virginiae, Liv. ‖ Meton. *the Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): manes profundi, Virg. And in apposition: fabulae manes, Hor. 2. *punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. 3. *a corpse:* accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop.

mango, ōnis, m. [*μαγγανον*] *a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares:* gemmarum, Plin. 2. Esp. *a dealer in slaves:* mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint.

mangōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mango] *pertaining to a dealer:* quaestus, Suet.

mănī, *abl.* v. mane, *ad init.*

mănĭcae, arum, *f. plu.* [manus] *the long sleeve of a tunic,* reaching to the sand, and therefore serving as a *glove:* et tunicae manicas (habent), Virg.: miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves, muff,* Cic. Worn by soldiers as a protection: *an armlet, gauntlet:* Juv. ‖ Meton. *a handcuff, manacle:* manicas alicui injicere, Pl.: manicisque jacentem occupat, Virg. (Hence Prov. *manga;* Fr. *manche.*)

mănĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [manicae] *furnished with long sleeves:* tunica, Cic.

mănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *a little hand:* Pl.

mănĭfestārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus] *plain, clear, evident, manifest* (for manifestus): fur, Pl.

mănĭfestē, *adv. clearly, evidently, manifestly:* App. *Comp.:* manifestius ipsi apparere, Virg.

mănĭfesto, *adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly:* ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic.

mănĭfesto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [manifestus] *to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest:* aliquem latentem, Ov.: gratam voluntatem, Just.

mănĭfestus, a, um, *adj.* [manus and root FAS to bind: v. fas: hence lit. *bound or grasped by the hand*] *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest:* Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg.: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, Cic.: peccatum, id. ‖ Esp. *convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying:* constr. *absol.,* with *gen.* or *inf.:* nec magis manifestam ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi, Pl.: ut conjuratos quam maxume manifestos habeant, Sall. With *gen.:* mendacii, Pl.: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life,* Tac. With *inf.:* dissentire manifestus, id.

mănĭplārĭus, **mănĭplus**, v. manipularis, *etc.*

mănĭprĕtĭum, v. manupretium.

mănĭpŭlārĭs (syncop., maniplaris, Ov.) e, *adj.* [manipulus] *pertaining to a manipl or company:* portica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov.: manipulares judices, *who once were common soldiers,* Cic. ‖ Subst. manipularis, is, m. *a soldier regarded as belonging to a manipl, a private:* L. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes.

mănĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a manipl or to a common soldier,* Suet.

mănĭpŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *by handfuls, in bundles:* Plin. ‖ *by manipls:* manipulatim structa acies, Liv.

mănĭpŭlus (syncop. mănĭplus, in poets), i, m. [manus and PLE root of plenus] *a handful, a bundle of hay,* etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr.: Virg. ‖ Milit. *t. t. a company, manipl of foot soldiers* (in the early times of the republic the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 manipls each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into manipls. The name was derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: v. Smith's Ant. 165): adeo ut fidem ordines manipulique constarent, Caes. (Hence Sp. *manojo.*)

mannus, i, m. [a Celtic word] *a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob:* agens mannos, Lucr.: Hor.

mănō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil,* etc.: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov.: lacrimae, Hor. ‖ Meton. of things not liquid: *to diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread:* aër, qui per maria manat, Cic.: alvei manantes per latera, *leaky ships,* Tac. ‖ Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, *daily spread farther,* Cic.: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2. Esp. *to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from:* peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic.: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. 3. *to slip* or *escape from:* omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. B. Act.: *to cause to flow, to give out:* lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. Poet.: poëtica mella, *to distil poetic honey,* i. e. *to be a poet,* Hor.

mansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manео] *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance:* is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic.: diutinae Lemni, Ter. ‖ Meton. *a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation:* pecorum mansio, Plin. 2. Esp. *night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn;* hence also *a day's-journey:* deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. (Hence It. *magione;* Fr. *maison.*)

mansĭto, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to stay, tarry, abide, dwell:* sub eodem tecto, Tac.

mansŭē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *pass.* mansuefio, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] *to make tame to tame:* uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to make gentle, to pacify:* plebem, Liv. 2. *to civilize:* a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, Cic.

mansŭēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuefacio].

mansŭēfĭo, *pass.* v. mansuefacio.

mansuēs, uis, and ētis, *adj. tame, mild,* etc.: Pl.

mansŭēsco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3. v. n. and n. *incep.* [manus suesco; lit. *to accustom to the hand;* hence] ‖ Act. *to tame, to make tame:* silvestris salmalia, Varr. ‖ Neutr. (qs. mansuetum fieri) *to become or grow tame:* buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col. Fig. *to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft:* nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg.

mansŭētē, *adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly,* etc.: Cic.

mansŭētus, a, um, *Part.* [mansuesco]. ‖ Adj.: *tame:* sus, Lir. 2. Fig. *mild, soft, gentle, quiet,* etc.: illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. *Comp.:* fra, Ov. *Sup.:* ut mansuetissimus videretur, Cic. (Hence It. *manso.*)

mansŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mansuetus] *tameness:* elephanti, Just. ‖ Fig.: *mildness, gentleness, clemency:* clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem ut, Caes.: imperii, Cic.

mansus, a, um, *Part.* [mando]. ‖ *Part.* [maneo].

mantēle (mantile), is, n., and **mantēllum** (mantillum), i, n. [manus] *a towel, napkin:* tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Virg.

mantēlum and **mantellum**, i, n. *a cloak, mantle:* Fig.: nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelium est meis, Pl. (Hence It. and Sp. *manto;* It. *ammanto;* Fr. *manteau.*)

mantica, ae, *f.* [manus] *a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau:* mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. ‖ Fig.: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, *i. e. do not learn to know ourselves,* Cat. (Hence It. *mantaco.*)

mantile and **mantillum**, v. mantele.

mantiscĭnor, atus, 1. v. dep. [*mantis*] *to prophesy, divine:* Pl.

manto, 1. v. n. and a. *freq.* [maneo]. ‖ Neutr. *to stay, remain, wait:* Pl. ‖ Act. *to wait for:* aliquem, id.

mantĭlĭa, e, *adj.* [manus] *pertaining to the hand, that is held in* or *fills the hand:* manualia saxa, *that can be thrown with the hand,* Tac. (Hence Sp. *manual.*)

mantŭbĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [id.] *money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp. to praeda, the booty itself): qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic.: aedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 2. In gen. *the booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy:* contenti armorum manubiis, Flor. 3. Transf. *unlawful gain, plunder:* ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.

mantŭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [manubiae] *pertaining to booty:* Suet.

mānŭbĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booty:* transf.: amicus manubiarius, *that brings one profit*, Pl.

mānŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *taken from the enemy:* Pl.

mānŭbrĭum, ii, *n.* [manus] *a handle, hilt, haft:* trulla excavata, manubrio aureo, Cic. Proverb.: eximere alicui e manu manubrium, *to deprive one of an opportunity*, Pl.

mānŭfactus, a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.

mānŭlĕa, ae, *f.* [manus] *a long sleeve reaching to the hand* = manica: Pl.

mānŭlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [manulea] *a maker of sleeves or muffs:* Pl.

mānŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves:* homo, Suet.

mānūmissio, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto] *the freeing of a slave, manumission:* (Respecting the various forms of manumission, v. Smith's Ant. 248). Cic.

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mārītālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to married people, matrimonial, nuptial:* vestis, Ov.: capistrum, *the marriage-halter*, Juv.

mārītātus, a, um, *Part.* [marito] *married:* dos non maritata, perh. *which is at a wife's disposal*, Pl.

mārītĭmus (also written mărĭtĭmus), a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertaining to the sea, sea-, maritime:* homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners*, Cic.: civitates, Caes.: imperium, *the chief command at sea*, Cic. II. Subst.: maritima, orum, *n. plu. maritime parts or places, the sea-coast:* in maritimis sum, id. III. Fig. *changeable, inconstant*, like the sea: mores, Pl. (Hence from fem. It. *maremma.*)

mārīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [maritus] *to marry, give in marriage:* maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. II. Transf. of plants: *to wed*, i. e. *to fasten to another tree:* adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos, Hor.

mārītus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *pertaining to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial:* foedus, *the conjugal tie*, Ov.: lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage-law*, Hor. Rarely in prose: vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e. *the houses of married people*, Liv. 2. Transf. of plants: *wedded*, i. e. *tied up:* arbores, Cato. II. Subst.: maritus, i, *m. a married man, husband:* ut maritus sis quam optimae (mulieris), Cic.: patrius, Virg. 3. Transf. *a lover, suitor, bridegroom* (poet.): aegram nulli quondam flexere mariti, id. 3. Of animals: oleni maritus, i. e. *a he-goat*, Hor.

marmor, ŏris, n. = μάρμαρος, *marble*: in omni marmore, Cic.: in secanda marmore locas, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a piece of wrought marble, marble statue*, etc.: hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit, Ov.: and in plu. marmora, *public monuments*: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. 2. Poet. *the white foaming surface of the sea*: lento lucentur marmore tonsae, Virg. (Hence Fr. *marbre*.)

marmŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *made* or *consisting of marble, marble-*: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic.: facere or ponere aliquem marmoreum, *to make a marble statue of*, Virg. ‖ Transf. *pertaining to marble, marble-*: ara, Vitr. 2. *resembling marble, marble-like, marble-* (mostly poet.): cervix, Virg.: Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there, Ov.

marra, ae, *f.* *a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook*: Juv.

Mars, tis, m. [Mars, anc. Mavors, *the god of war*; hence, Meton.] *war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest*, etc.; also, *the art of war*: Martem accendere cantu, *to incite to battle*, Virg.: apertus, *fighting in the open field*, Ov.: equitem suo allenoque marte pugnare, i. e. *to fight both in their own fashion* (on horseback) *and in one which was strange to them* (on foot), Liv. Poet.: mars forensis, *a legal contest*, Ov. Proverb.: suo (nostro, vestro) marte, *by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others*: rex ipse suo marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. 2. *military resources* or *circumstances*: parati prope aequo marte ad dimicandum, Caes. 3. *the issue of a war* or *a battle, the fortune of war*: aequato marte, Liv. 4. *the planet Mars*: Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. (Hence from Martis dies, It. *martedì*; Fr. *mardi*.)

marsŭpium, ii, n. = μαρσύπιον, *a pouch, purse*: Pl.

martĭālis, e, *adj.* *pertaining to Mars*: lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Hor. Subst.: Martiales, *the priests of Mars*: Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis, Cic. The term Martiales was applied also to *the soldiers of the* legio Martia, id.

martĭcŏla, ae, m. [Mars colo] *a worshipper of Mars*: Getes, Ov.

martĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [Mars, and GEN, root of gigno] *begotten by Mars* (poet.): Martigena Quirinus, Ov.

martĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Mars] *pertaining to Mars*: lupus, *sacred to Mars*, Virg.: legio, Cic.: gramen, i. e. *the Campus Martius*, Hor. 2. Meton. *warlike, martial*: martia Penthesilea, Virg.

mas, măris, m. *a male* (opp. to femina), of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: congressio maris et feminae, Cic.: marium expers, Suet. ‖ Adj. *male*: mares homines, Pl.: mas vitellus, *a male yolk*, i. e. which would produce a male chick, Hor. Of plants: ure mares oleas, Ov. 2. Meton. *masculine, manly* (poet.): maribus Curiis, Hor.: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, *a vigorous, noble strain*, Pers

mascŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus] *male, masculine*; of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, *the male organs of generation*, Phaedr. ‖ Meton. in gramm. of gender, *masculine*: Quint.

mascŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mas] *male, masculine*. Subst. *a male*: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl. incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv. ‖ Meton. *worthy of* or *befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold*: proles, Hor.: Sappho, id. (Hence It. *maschio*; Fr. *mâle*.)

massa, ae, *f.* = μᾶζα, *that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass*: massa picis, Virg.: lactis coacti, *cheese*, Ov. Of metals: versantque tenaci forcipe massam, Virg.: contactu gleba potenti massa fit, *a mass of gold, nugget*, Ov.

mastīgĭa, ae, m. = μαστιγίας, *one that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue*: non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter.

mastrūca (mastrūga), ae, *f.* [a Sardin. word] *a sheepskin, a skin*: Quint. As a term of abuse: *a sheepskin, a ninny*: Pl.

mastrūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca] *clothed in a sheepskin*: Cic.

mātăra, ae, *f.* v. materia.

matăris, v. materia.

mātellĭo, ōnis, m. *dim.* [id.] *a pot, vessel*: Corinthius, Cic.

māter, tris, *f.* *a mother*: si quidem istius regis matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic.: mater familias *or* familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron* (v. familia, II. 2). Of animals: excetos prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a nurse*: Pl. Applied to priestesses and old women: jubemus te salvere, mater. *Sa.* Salveto puellae, Pl. To goddesses: Virg.: mater magna, *or* deûm, mater, i. e. *Cybele, the mother of all the gods*: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Dîis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi, Liv. Of the trunks of trees, *etc.*: plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum, Virg. 2. *the mother*, i. e. *maternal love*: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. 3. *a producing cause, origin, source*, etc.: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. [The same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mâtri*; Gr. μήτηρ; Germ. *mutter*; Eng. *mother*.]

mātercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mater] *a little mother*: Cic.: Hor.

māterfămĭlias and **māter fămĭlias**, v. familia, II. 2.

mātĕria, ae, and **mātĕries**, ēi, *f.* [prob. from mater, *the mother-stuff*] *the materials, stuff, matter*, of which any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic.: materiam superabat opus, Ov. 2. *the wood of a tree, timber* for building (opp. to ligna, *fire-wood*): caesa, Caes.: materiae, lignorum aggestus, Tac. ‖ Fig. *matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme*: materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur, Cic.: materia aequa viribus, *a subject suited to your powers*, Hor. 2. *a cause, occasion, source*, etc.: materiam ingentis decoris, Liv.: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, *occasion of jealousy*, Suet. With *inf.*: materia dicere, *for* dicendi, Cic. 3. *natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition*: fac, fuisse in isto C. Laelii, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, id.: non sum materia digna perire tua, *thy unfeeling disposition*, Ov.

mātĕrĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [materia] *pertaining to stuff, wood, timber*: fabrica, *carpentry*, Plin. ‖ Subst.: materiarius, ii, m. *a timber-merchant*: Pl.

mātĕries, ēi, v. materia.

mātĕrio, atum, 1. v. a. [materia] *to build of wood* (rare): aedes male materiatae, *of bad wood-work*, Cic.

mātĕrior, 1. v. dep. [id.] *to fell or procure timber*: Caes.

matĕris or **matăris** (madaris), is, and **matăra**, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word] *a Celtic javelin, pike*: Caes.: Liv.

māternus, a, um, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal*: paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic. tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov.: Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, i. e. *of Venus*, the mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars, Virg.

mātertĕra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a mother's sister, an aunt* by the mother's side: Cic.: Ov.

māthēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μαθηματικός, *pertaining to mathematics, mathematical*: disciplinae, i. e. *geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics*, Gell. ‖ Subst.: mathematica, ae, *f.* *the mathematics*, Sen. 2. *astrology*: addictus mathematicae, Suet. 3. mathematicus, i, m. *a mathematician*: Cic. (H) *an astrologer*: mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, Tac.

mātrālis, e, *adj.* [mater] *pertaining to a mother*: matralia festa, Ov.: or simply Matralia, *the festival of* Mater Matuta, i. e. Ino, *celebrated annually on the* 11*th of June*: id.

mātricīda, ae, c. [mater caedo] *a mother's murderer, a matricide* (rare): Cic.: Suet.

mātricīdium, ii, n. [matricida] *the murder of one's mother, matricide*: Cic.

mātrimōnium, ii, n. [mater] *wedlock, marriage, matrimony*: alicujus (viri) tenere, *to be one's wife*, Cic.: alicui filiam suam in matrimonium dare, *to give in marriage*, Caes. (v. Smith's

Ant. 290 seqq.). ‖ Meton. matrimonia, orum, n. *plu. wives:* matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac.

mātrimus (the quantity of the i is doubtful), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a mother still alive:* decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv.

mātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a female animal kept for breeding:* Varr. ‖ Meton. of plants: *the parent stem:* Snet.

mātrōna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a married woman, wife, matron* (properly a wife not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: v. Smith's Ant. 251). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies:* ubi istas videas summo genere natas summates matronas, Pl.: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Hence, *as appellation of Juno:* hinc matrona Juno (stetit), id. Only rarely *of a married woman, woman* in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tueatur, Cic.

mātrōnālis, e, *adj.* [matrona] *pertaining to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly:* oblitae decoris matronalis, *of womanly honour,* Liv.: genae, *the matron's cheeks,* Ov. Subst. matronalia, ium, *n. plu. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March,* id.

matta, ae, *f. a mat* made of rushes: scirpea matta, Ov.

mattĕa (also written mattya *and* mactĕa), ae, *f.* = ματτύα, *a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy:* Suet.

mattya, ae, v. mattea.

mattŭla, ae, *f. a vessel, pot* for liquids: Ulp. As a term of abuse, *a simpleton, noodle:* Pl. ‖ Esp. *a chamber-pot, urinal:* id.

mātūrātē, *adv. betimes, quickly* (rare): sequi, Liv.

mātūrē, *adv. betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon:* satis mature occurrit, Caes.: ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est, Sall. *Comp.:* maturius pervenire, Cic. *Sup.:* maturissime and maturrime: res maturissime vindicanda est, *as early as possible,* id. 2. *prematurely, too soon:* mature fieri senem, id. 3. Fig. *seasonably, at the proper time:* custodes mature sentiunt, id.

mātūresco, rŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [maturus] *to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity.* Lit. of fruits: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. ‖ Fig.: partus maturescunt, Cic.

mātūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *ripeness, maturity:* frugum, Cic.: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. ‖ Fig. *the full or proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity:* maturitates gignendi, Cic.: maturitas Galli, *mental maturity, ripe understanding,* Tac. In plur.: maturitates temporum, *the maturing of the seasons,* i. e. *the development of their distinctive characters,* Cic.: but, maturitas temporum, *the ripening of the corn in due season,* Liv. 2. *promptness, expedition:* poenae, Suet.

mātūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] A. Act. *to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity:* uvas, Tib. Reflect.: *to grow ripe, ripen, come to maturity:* omnia maturata, *ripened,* Cic. ‖ Fig. *to hasten, accelerate.* With *acc.:* domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv.: iter, Caes. With *inf.: to make haste, to hasten:* venire, Cic. 2. *to hurry too much, precipitate:* ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon,* Sall. Poet.: multa maturare datur, *i. e. to do betimes,* Virg. B. Neutr. *to make haste, hasten:* successor tuus non potest maturare, Cic.: maturavit Romanus, Liv.

mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* (*sup.* usually maturissimus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac.) *ripe, mature:* lit. of fruits: poma matura et cocta, *opp.* cruda, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely,* etc.: soles, *powerful,* Virg. With *dat.:* filia matura viro, *marriageable,* id.: progenies matura militiae, Liv. Of mental qualities: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, *mature in judgment,* Virg.: scribendi tempus maturius, *more seasonable, more favourable,* Cic. 2. *early, speedy, quick:* hiemes, *early,* Caes.: judicium, *quick,* Cic. [*Ma-turus,* perh. orig. *mac-turus,* from an obsol. verbal root MAC, same as Sans. *mah,* "crescere:" v. *magnus.*] (Hence old Fr. *meür;* Fr. *mûr.*)

mātūtīnus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to the morning, morning-:* tempora, *the morning hours,* Cic.: frigora, Hor.: arena, *the morning-haunt in the circus,* Ov.: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was early a-foot,* Virg. (Hence It. *mattino* and *mattinata;* Fr. *matin, matinée.*)

mausōlēum, a, um, *adj.* [Mausolus] *pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean:* sepulcrum, or *absol.* mausoleum, i, *n.* = Μαυσωλεῖον, *the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia:* Plin. Hence transf. in gen. *a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum:* Caesarum, Suet.

māvŏlo, v. malo, *ad init.*

māvortius, a, um, *adj.* [Mavors, old form of Mars] *pertaining to Mars:* meton. *martial, warlike:* Amazon, Val. Fl. 2. *pertaining to the planet Mars:* fulgor, Cic.

maxilla, ae, *f. dim.* [mala] *the jawbone, jaw:* maxillae superiores, Plin.

maxillāris, e, *adj.* [maxilla] *pertaining to the jaw, maxillary:* dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders,* Cels.

maximē (maxume), *adv. in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very,* etc.: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, *most especially,* Cic.: loca maxime frumentaria Caes. 2. Strengthened with unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, and other particles: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv.: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, Cic. With an adverb: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, id. 3. With ut quisque .... ita (maxime, potissimum *or* minime), *the more .... the more* (or *less*): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, id. 4. In gradations: *first of all, in the first place:* hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitaretur ii, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori inviderent, id. ‖ *especially, particularly, principally:* scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, id. So in the phrases, quum .... tum maxime, tum .... tum maxime, ut .... tam maxime: *but more especially:* scio et perspexi saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. With nunc, nuper, tum, quum: *just, precisely, exactly:* cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes.: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumsistunt valentissimi, Cic. 2. In colloq. lang. to denote emphatic assent: *certainly, by all means, very well, yes;* and with immo, to express emphatic dissent, *certainly not: Ar.* Jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos jaciamus. *De.* Maxime, Pl.: sollicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall.

maximĭtas (maxumitas), ātis, *f.* [maximus] *greatness, magnitude:* Lucr.

maximŏpĕre, v. magnopere.

maximus (maxum.), a, um, v. magnus.

măzŏnŏmus, i, m. (acc. to others, mazonomon, i, *n.*) = μαζονόμος (*sc.* κύκλος), *a dish, charger:* Hor.

mē, for mea or mea ipsius: culpa, Pl.

mĕapte, for mea or mea ipsius: causa, Ter.

mĕātus, ūs, m. [meo] *a going, passing, motion, course:* solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr.: coeli, Virg.: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, *discharges itself through six channels* or *mouths,* Tac.

mecastor, v. ecastor.

mēchānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μηχανικός, *pertaining to mechanics, mechanical:* disciplina, Gell. ‖ Subst. mechanicus, i, m. *a mechanic:* Suet.

med, for me: Pl.

meddix (medix), icis, m. *a magistrate among the Oscans:* with the epithet tuticus in one word, meddixtuticus *or* medixtuticus: Liv.

mēdāis, idis, *f.* [Μήδεια] *Medean, magical* (poet.): medeides herbae, Ov.

mēdens, entis, *Part.* [medeor]. ‖ Subst. *a physician:* Lucr.: Ov.

mēdĕor, 2. *v. n. dep. to heal, cure, be good for* or *against:* constr. with *dat.,* rarely with *contra* or with *acc.:* morbo, Cic. *Absol.:* segregavit medendo, *his disorder increases with the remedy,*

Virg. Proverb.: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i. e. *to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles*, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore*, etc.: inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. With acc.: quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter. *Pass.*: medendae valetudini, Suet.

mĕdĭastīnus, i, m. [medius] *a helper, common servant, drudge*: tu mediastinus tacita prece rura petebas, Hor.

mēdĭca, ae, *f.* = Μηδική, *an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy clover, lucern*: Virg.

mĕdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [medicor] *that can be healed or cured, curable* (poet.). With *dat.*: ergo ubi visus eris nostrae medicabilis arti, Ov.

mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [medicor] *a drug, medicament, remedy, medicine*: violentis medicaminibus curari, Cic. 2. Fig. *a remedy, antidote* (poet.): iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. ‖ Transf. *a poisonous drug, poison*: infusum delectabili cibo bolstorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. 2. *a colouring-matter, tincture, dye*: Plin. Esp. *a paint, wash, cosmetic*: Ov.

mĕdĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament*: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Also of external remedies: medicamentis delibutus, id. ‖ Transf. like the Gr. φάρμακον, of every artificial means for producing physical effects: *a hurtful drug, poison*: coquere medicamenta, Liv.: amatorium, *a love-potion, philter*, Suet. ‖‖ Fig. *a remedy, relief, antidote*: multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. 2. *an embellishment*: medicamenta fucati candoris et ruboris, id.

mĕdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a charm* (poet.): Ov.

mĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [medicus] *the healing or medical art, medicine, surgery*: ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. 2. (*sc.* taberna) *the shop of an apothecary* or *surgeon*: per medicinas, per tonstrinas, Pl. 3. (*sc.* res) *a remedy, medicine*: facere alicui, Cic. ‖ Fig. *a remedy, relief, antidote*: sed non egeo medicina: me ipse consolor, id.

mĕdĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [medicina] *pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal*: cucurbitulae, *cupping-glasses*, Plin.

mĕdĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [medicus] *pertaining to physic or surgery, medical*: Varr. (Hence Fr. *médecin.*)

mĕdĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to heal, cure* (for mederi): (apes) odore galbani, Col. ‖ Transf.: *to besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate*: semina, Virg.: medicatus somnus, *produced by a juice or a charm*, Ov. 2. *to colour, dye*: lana, medicata fuco, *stained, dyed*, Hor. 3. *to poison, render poisonous*: bolstum medicatum, Suet.

mĕdĭcor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to heal, cure*. With *dat.*: scribus medicantur anhelis, Virg. With *acc.*: cuspidis ictum, id. ‖ Fig.: *to cure, relieve*: cum ego possim in hac re medici mihi, Ter.

mĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [medeor] *pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical*: medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Virg. ‖ Subst. **mĕdĭcus**, i, *m. a medical man, physician, surgeon*: medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic.

mĕdĭē, *adv. in the middle, middlingly, moderately*: Tac.

mĕdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [medius] *the middle, place in the middle, midst*: vix audeo dicere mediletates, quas Graeci μεσότητας appellant, Cic.

mĕdĭmnum, i, *n.*, and **mĕdĭmnus**, i, *m.* = μέδιμνος, *a Greek bushel* (containing 6 modii): medimnum tritici seritur, Cic.

mĕdĭocris, e, *adj.* [medius] *middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary, indifferent, mediocre*: orator, Cic.: copiae, Caes. Freq. with a neg. *not insignificant, not common or trivial*: non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, Ter.: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes.

mĕdĭocrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mediocris] *a middle state* between too much and too little, *a medium, mean; moderation*: mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic.: aureum quisquis mediocritatem diligit, *the golden mean*, i. e. between poverty and great wealth, Hor. In *plur.*: mediocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions*, Cic. ‖ *meanness, insignificance, mediocrity*: hominum, Vell.

mĕdĭocrĭter, *adv. moderately, tolerably; ordinarily, not particularly*: ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet, Cic.: non mediocriter animos perturbare, *in no slight degree*, Caes. ‖ *with moderation, calmly, tranquilly* (rare): aliquid ferre, Cic. *Comp.*: hoc vellem mediocrius, id.

mĕdĭoxĭmus (mediuxumus), a, um, *adj.* [medius] *that is in the middle, middlemost*: ita me dii deaeque superi atque inferi et mediuxumi, *i. e. holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities*, Pl.

mĕdĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor] *earnestly meditating, designing*: with *acc.*: Just.

mĕdĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thinking upon, a preparation*: belli, Tac.

mĕdĭtātē, *adv. thoughtfully, designedly*: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, Pl.

mĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meditor] *a thinking over, contemplation, meditation*: stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic. ‖ Meton. *preparation*: multa commentatio atque meditatio, id.

mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [meditor].

mĕdĭ-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj. midland, inland, remote from the sea* (opp. to maritimus): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes.: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic.

mĕdĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [same as μελετάω; cf. letter D, no. I 4] constr. with *acc.*, *ad*, *de*, *inf.*, *relative clause, or absol.*: *to practise, exercise oneself in, meditate, study*: silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena, Virg.: Demosthenes perfecit meditando ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic.: ne ad eam rem mediterer, id.: ut de tua ratione meditere, id.: jam designatus allo incessu esse meditabatur, id.: meditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. ‖ *to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend*, etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet.: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic. ‖‖ In *pass. signif.*: esp. in *part. perf.*: *thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied*: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic.: doli, Pl.

mĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [medius] *the middle*: in medio sedium sedens, Liv.: medio stans hostia ad aras, Virg.: tanquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, *to cut through the middle*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the public, the community, the world*; also, *the presence of the public, publicity*, etc.: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id.: rem in medium proferre, *to publish, make known*, id.: quum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, *adopt words from the people, common words*, id.: tollere hominem de medio, *to put out of the way*, id. Esp. in medium, *for* or *on behalf of the public*: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id.: cedere, *to fall or devolve to the community*, Tac.: conferre landem, *i. e. so that all may have a share of it*, Liv. 2. In medio relinquere, *to leave undecided*: mulierem nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam, Cic.

mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj. that is in the middle, mid, middle*: versus aeque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, Cic.: in foro medio, *in the middle of the forum*, id.: in solio medius consedit, *sat in the middle*, Ov.: medium arripere aliquem, *to seize one by the middle, around the body*, Ter. With *abl.*: si medius Pollux et Castore ponar, Ov. With *inter*: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium*, Cic. With *gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. ‖ Fig.: *middling, common, ordinary*: media bella, Liv.: medium officium, *common to all*, Cic. 2. *moderate, temperate*: media oratio, Liv. 3. *undetermined, undecided, neutral*: medios esse, Cic.: medium se gerere, Liv. 4. *that acts between, mediates*; also, *that inclines neither way*: medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Virg.: pacis et medii usque belli, Hor. [Cf. Sans. *madhya*; Gr. μέσος; Germ. *mitte, mit*; Eng. *mid.*: the Lat. *met-ior* belongs to another root.] (Hence It. *mezzo*, and from medius dies, *mezzodì*: Fr.

medi: from medius locus, Fr. *milieu*, and from media nox, Fr. *minuit*.)

mĕdĭus fīdĭus and **mĕdĭusfīdĭus** (Fidius, a surname of Jupiter) as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): *by Heaven! most certainly!*: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtŭtĭcus, v. meddix.

mĕdŭlla, ae, *f. dim.* [medius] *marrow*: quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. 2. Transf. *the pith of plants, the inside, kernel*: vitis medulla, Col. ‖ Fig. *the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence*: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic.: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. (Hence It. *midolla*; Fr. *moelle*.)

mĕdullĭtus, *adv. in the marrow, to the very marrow*: Varr. ‖ Fig.: aliquem amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Pl.

mĕdullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [medulla] *marrow*: anseris, Cat.

mĕgistānes, um, *m. plu.* = μεγιστᾶνες, *the grandees* in a king's suite: Tac.

mehercle, mehercŭle, and **mehercŭles**, v. hercules.

mĕio, *i. v. n. to make water*: sacer est locus, extra meiite, Pers. Transf. ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem (*i. e.* concumbat cum eadem), Hor.

mĕl, mellis (*abl. sing.* melli, Pl.), *n. honey*: villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. ‖ Fig. *sweetness, pleasantness*: poëtica mella, Hor. Proverb.: (I) mel mihi videor lingere, *it seems to me as sweet as honey*, Pl. (ii) mella petere in medio fluminе, i. e. *to seek for what is not to be found*, Ov. (Cf. Sans. *madhu*, "honey;" Gr. *μέλι*.) (Hence It. *miele*; Fr. *miel*.)

mĕlanchŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μελαγχολικός, *having black bile, melancholy*: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic.

mĕlānūrus, i, *m.* = μελάνουρος (black-tail), *a kind of sea-fish*: Ov.

melcŭlum, i, *n.*, and **melcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [mel]. A term of endearment, *little honey, darling, pet*: Pl.

mĕlē, Gr. *plur.* of melos, *q. v.*

mĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μελικός, *musical, tuneful, melodious*: sonores, Lucr. 2. Esp. *lyric, lyrical*: poëma, Cic.

mĕlĭlōtos, i, *f.* = μελίλωτος, *a kind of clover, melilot*: Ov.

mĕlīmēla, orum, *n. plu.* = μελίμηλα, *honey-apples*, previously called *must-apples* (mustea mala): Hor.

mĕlīna, ae, *f.* [meles, "a badger"] *a purse* or *wallet of badger-skin*: Pl.

mĕlīna, ae, *f.* [mel] *mead*: Pl.

mĕlīnum, i, v. melinus.

mĕlīnus, a, um, *adj.* = μήλινος, *pertaining to quinces, quince-*: Plin. ‖ Subst. n. *a quince-yellow garment*: Pl.

mĕlĭor, ius, *better*; *comp.* of bonus, *q. v.* (Hence It. *migliore, migliora*; Fr. *meilleur*; from *adv.* melius, It. *meglio*; old Fr. *meis*. Fr. *mieux*.)

mĕlĭsphyllum and **mĕlissophyllon**, i, *n.* = μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, *balm*, also called apiastrum: Virg.

mĕlius, *comp. adj.* and *adv.* v. bonus and bene.

mĕliuscŭlē, *adv. rather better, pretty well*: cum meliuscule tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better* (of a convalescent), Cic. ‖ *rather more*: Pl.

mĕliuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melius] *somewhat better, rather better*: of a convalescent: Ter. Of things: meliusculum est monere, Pl.

mellĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [mel fero] *honey-producing, mellíferous* (poet.): apis, Ov.

mellīlla, ae, *f. dim.* [mellina] a term of endearment, *a little honey, little sweetheart*: Pl.

mellīnĭa, ae, *f.* [mel] *sweetness, deliciousness, delight*: Pl.

mellītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of honey, honey-*: melliti favi, Varr. 2. *sweetened with honey*: placenta, Hor. ‖ Fig. *honey-sweet, darling, lovely*: Cicero, Cic.: oculi, Cat.

mĕlos, i, *n.* (Greek *plur.* mele, mela, Lucr.) = μέλος, *a tune, air, strain, song, lay*: longum, Hor.

membrāna, ae, *f.* [membrum] *a membrane, skin*: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. Of the *skin* or *slough* of snakes: Ov. ‖ Meton. *the thin skin* of plants and other things: Plin. 2. *a skin* prepared for writing, *parchment*: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas, Hor. 3. *the surface, outside* (poet.): Lucr.

membrānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [membrana] *a little membrane* or *skin*: Cels. ‖ Meton. *a parchment, a document* written on parchment: Cic.

membrātim, *adv. by limbs* or *members, in the limbs, limb by limb*: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. ‖ Transf. in gen. *piecemeal, singly, severally*: gestum negotium, Cic. 2. Esp. of style: *in short sentences*: dicere, id.

membrum, i, *n. a limb, member of the body*: membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, Cic. ‖ Transf. of things: *a part, portion, division*: ratio, Ov.: omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. 2. Esp. of style: *a member, clause*: quae Graeci κῶλα et κόμματα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, id. [*Mem-brum* comes apparently from the same root as *memor, mem-ento*, etc.: this root MEM, with which *metior* is connected, prob. signified "to divide," "to measure," and hence *mem-brum* signified "a part, member, or limb."]

mēmet, acc. of ego with *met*.

mĕmĭni, isse, *v. n. defect.* [a reduplicated perf. of the root MEN, but with imperf. sign.] *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind*: constr. with *gen., acc.* of person and thing, with *de, a relative clause, the subj., acc.* and *inf.* (usually the *imperf. inf.*): vivorum memini, Cic.: numeros, Virg.: de Herode, Cic.: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id.: memini Catonem mecum disserere, id. Poet. of things: Lucr. ‖ Transf. *to be mindful*, i. e. *to be careful, to take care* (chiefly in imperat.): mementote hos esse pertimescendos, Cic. 2. *to hold in remembrance*, i. e. *be grateful for*: patriae beneficia meminisse, id. 3. *to make mention of, to mention*: meministi ipse de exsulibus, id. [Root MEN appears in Sans. *man*, "to think;" Gr. μ-μη-σκω: the Lat. *mon-eo* belongs to the same root: the Latin root prob. signified orig. "to think, to notice carefully:" hence memini, "I have noticed carefully, I remember."]

mĕmor, ōris, *adj.* [mem-or instead of men-or from root MEN: v. memini] *mindful of, remembering*: hence also, *careful, revengeful, grateful*, etc.: constr. with *gen., acc.* and *inf., a relative clause*, and *absol.*: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes.: memor Lucullum perisse, Plin.: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor.: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Of things: eadem Marsi memorem duelli, i. e. *made during the Marsian war*, Hor.: ira, *vindictive*, Virg. 2. Esp. *possessed of a good memory*: homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. ‖ Poet. transf. *that reminds*: nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor.

mĕmōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [memoro] *heard, of, conceivable*: hoccine credibile est aut memorabile? Ter. 2. *worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable*: vir, Liv.: familiaritas, Cic.

mĕmŏrandus, a, um, *Part.* [memoro]. ‖ Adj.: *worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated*: juvenis memorande, Virg.

mĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a mentioning, relating*; *a relation*: istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Pl.

mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* [memor] *the faculty of remembering, memory*: ubi me fugiet memoria, Pl.: bona, Cic. ‖ Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) *memory, remembrance*: rei memoriam deponere, Caes.: traditur memoriae, prolapsum cecidisse, *it is related*, Liv.

‖ Meton. *the time of remembrance, period of recollection*, and in gen. *time, lifetime*: multi superiori memoria se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times*, Cic.: patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes.: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man*, Cic. 2. *an historical account, relation, narration*: liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, id.: sine ullis pristini aur-

toris memoria, Suet. 3. Of something future: *a thought, design*: ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, Liv.

mĕmŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [memoria] *pertaining to memory* or *remembrance*: libellus, *a memorandum-book*, Suet.

mĕmŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a weak memory*: memoriola vacillare, Cic.

mĕmŏrĭter, *adv. in* or *from the memory, by heart*: orationem memoriter habere, Cic.

mĕmŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [memor] *to call to remembrance, remind of*: memorare amicitiam ac foedus, Tac. ‖ *to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of*. With *acc.*: superbiam, Cic. With *de*: de natura nimis obscure memoravit, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Pl. (Hence It. *membrare*; old Fr. *membrer*.)

menda, ae, *f. a fault, defect, blemish* of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. ‖ Transf. of style, *etc.*: *a mistake error, blunder, slip of the pen*: Suet.

mendăcĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium loquor] *false-speaking, lying, mendacious*: nihil est stolidius neque mendaciloquius, Pl.

mendăcĭlŏlum, i, *n.* v. mendaciunculum.

mendăcĭum, ii, *n.* [mendax] *a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit*: mendacium magnum et impudens, Cic. ‖ Meton. of things: famae mendacia, Ov.

mendăcĭuncŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [mendacium] *a little lie, little fiction*: Cic.

mendax, ācis, *adj.* [mentior] *given to lying, false, mendacious*: subst. *a liar*: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl.: quum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. With *gen.*: rei, Pl. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. *Comp.*: Parthis mendacior, Hor. *Sup.*: mendacissimus, *the greatest liar*, Pl. ‖ Meton. of things: *false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit*, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic.: fundus, *that does not yield the expected produce*, Hor.

mendĭcābŭlum, i, *n.* [mendico] *a beggar, mendicant*: Pl.

mendĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendicus] *beggary, pauperism, indigence*: in summa mendicitate esse, Cic.

mendĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.*, and **mendĭcor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to beg, ask for alms, go a begging*: mendicantem vivere, *to live by begging*, Pl.: panis mendicatus, Juv. (Hence Fr. *mendier, mendiant*.)

mendīcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a beggar's garment*: Pl.

mendĭcus, a, um, *adj. beggarly, needy, in want, indigent*: subst. *a beggar, mendicant*: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. As a term of abuse: *a beggar, ragamuffin*: Ter. ‖ Meton. in gen. *poor, paltry, pitiful*: instrumentum mendicum, Cic.

mendōsē, *adv. faultily, falsely*: mendose colligia, Pers. *Sup.*: ars mendosissime scripta, Cic.

mendōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum] *full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect*: mores, Ov. *Comp.*: historia mendosior, Cic. ‖ Act. *that commits faults, makes mistakes*: servus mendosus, id. 2. *false, deceptive*: mendosum for mendose, adverbially, *falsely*: mendosum tinnire, Pers.

mendum, i, *n. a blemish, fault*: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov. ‖ *an error, blunder*: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, id.

mens, mentis, *f.* [from the root MEN: v. memini] lit. *the faculty* or *power of recollection*, or *of association of ideas*; and this being the foundation of the reasoning or logical faculties, hence, *the pure intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection*, etc. (Hence sometimes found with animus, as being only *a part*, or the more active principle, of the soul): huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished*, Cic.: mens animi vigilat, Lucr.: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind*, Pl.: mentis suae esse, *to be in one's senses*, Cic. With *gen.*: non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, *he bethought himself of*, id. ‖ Transf. *the heart, disposition, feelings*: mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart*, Ter. 2. *courage, resolution*: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes.: demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Virg. 3. *opinion, thoughts, determination*: his ego sanctissimis reipublicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. 4. *plan, design, intention*: Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, id.

mensa, ae, *f. a table*: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, Pl.: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. ‖ Meton. of food: parciore mensa uti, Tac.: secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert*: haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, *during the dessert*, Cic. 2. *the guests at table*: quum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. 3. *a butcher's block*: mensa lanionia, id. 4. *a money-changer's counter*; mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. 5. *a sacrificial table*: mensae deorum, Virg.

mensārius, ii, *m.* [mensa] *a money-changer, banker*: mensarii numulari, Fest. 2. Esp. *a state banker*: Cic.

mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure*: vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic.

mensis, is, *m.* (*gen. plur.* sometimes **mensum**, Cic.: Ov.), *a month*: lunae cursus qui quia menses spatio conficiunt, menses dominantur, Cic.: mense primo, *at the beginning of the month*, Virg. (Hence It. *mese*; Prov. *mes*; Fr. *mois*.)

mensor, ōris, *m.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measurer*: te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae mensorem cohibent, Archita, Hor. ‖ Esp. *a surveyor*: Ov. 2. *an architect*: Plin.

menstrŭālis, e, *adj.* [menstrus] *monthly, every month, for a month*: menstruales cpulae, Pl.

menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [mensis] *pertaining to a month, that happens every month, monthly*: usura, Cic. ‖ *that lasts a month, for the space of a month*: spatium, id.: menstrua cibaria, id. Subst. menstruum, i, *n. a month's provisions*: Liv.

mensŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mensa] *a little table*: Pl.

mensūra, ae, *f.* [root MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure*: mensuram facere alicujus, Ov. ‖ Meton. *that by which any thing is measured, a measure*: majore mensura reddere, Cic.: ex aqua, *i. e.* clepsydra, Caes. 2. *rhythm*: quloquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. ‖ Fig.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe how much he should drink*, Ov.: mensura fictl crescit, *size*, id.: buccae, *the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence*, Juv.

mensus, a, um, *Part.* [metior].

menta (mentha), ae, *f.* = μίνθη, *mint*: Ov.

mentha, v. menta.

mentiens, entis, *Part.* [mentior]. ‖ Subst. *a fallacy, sophism*, a transl. of the Gr. ψευδόμενον: Cic.

mentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root MEN: v. memini] *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention*: civitatis, Cic.: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id.: mentionem facere de puella, *to propose for a girl*, Pl. With *subj.*: mentione illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. In plur.: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *to throw out hints*, id.

mentior, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* (old *fut.* mentibitur, for mentietur, Pl.)

A. Neutr. *to speak falsely, to lie, deceive*: aperte, Cic.: in re aliqua, id.: de re aliqua, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: certam me sum mentitus habere horam, Ov. ‖ Fig. of things: *to beguile, deceive*: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, oratio vero saepissime, Cic.

B. Act. *to pretend, feign*, etc.: tantam rem, Sall. 2. *to pretend falsely*: noctem, Prop. 3. *to assume an appearance, imitate, counterfeit*: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. *Perf. Part. pass.*: figurae, Ov. [*Mentior* from root MEN, of me-min-i, prob. signified orig. "to invent."]

mentītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mentior] *a lying, deception*: Auct Her. (Hence It.

mensagna; Pr. *mensonga*; Fr. *mensonge*.)

mentītus, a, um *Part.* [mentior].

mentum, i, *n. the chin* of men and animals: Herculis mentum paulo attritius, Cic. 2. Meton. *the beard*: nosco crines incanaque menta regis Romani, Virg. [Perh. same as Eng. *mouth*.] (Hence Prov. *mento*; Fr. *menton*.)

mĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to go, to pass*: quo simul mearis, Hor.: in orientem meavisse, Tac. Of things: sidera, Ov.

mĕphītis, is, *f. a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitis*: Virg.

mepte, i. e. me ipsum: Pl.

mĕrăcŭlus (also syncop. meraclus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [meracus] *tolerably pure, with very little mixture*: Pl.

mĕrăcus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *pure, unmixed*, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. ‖ Fig.: libertas, Cic.

mercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mercor] *that can be bought*: meretrix, Ov.

mercānus, antis, *Part.* [mercor]. ‖ Subst.: *a buyer, purchaser*: Suet. (Hence It. *mercante*; Fr. *marchand*.)

mercātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a trader, merchant*, esp. *a wholesale dealer*, opp. to caupo (a retailer): Cic.: Caes.

mercātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mercator] *mercantile*: Pl.

mercātūra, ae, *f.* [mercor] *trade, traffic, commerce*: mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. 2. Fig.: ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, *to the purchase of*, id. ‖ Meton.: *goods, wares, merchandise*: Pl.

mercātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *trade, traffic, buying and selling*: turpissimus mercatus, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a place for trade, market, mart*: frequens mercatus, Liv.: habere mercatum, *to hold a market or fair*, Cic. 2. *any public assembly*: in mercatu Olympiaco, Just.

mercēdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [merces] *small wages, poor pay*: infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. ‖ *hire, rent, income*: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id.

mercēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary*: comes, Cic.: miles, Liv.: testes, *hired, bribed*, Cic. 2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv.: vincla, *his hireling fetters*, i. e. *his salaried office of* praeco, *which kept him confined*, Hor. ‖ Subst. mercenarius, ii, *m. a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer*: non male praecipiunt, qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercenariis, Cic.

mercēs, ēdis, *f.* [merx] *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe*, etc. manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic.: uti ab Arvernis sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur, Caes.: magna mercede paciscI cum aliquo, Liv. 2. Transf. *rent, revenue, income, interest*: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rents*, Caes.: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *interest on capital*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *reward, wages*: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic.: non alia bibam merce, *on any other terms*, Hor. 2. *punishment, cost, injury*: temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv.: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, *price, cost*, Cic. (Hence It. *merce*; Sp. *merced*; Fr. *merci*.)

merces, *plu.* v. merx.

mercimōnĭum, ii, *n.* [merx] *goods, wares, merchandise*: Pl.: Tac.

mercor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] ‖ Neutr. *to trade, traffic*: dico iturum esse me mercatum, Pl. ‖ Act. *to buy, purchase*: constr. with *acc.* of thing and *abl.* of *pers.* with *ab* or *de*, and with *abl.* or *gen.* of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.: fundum de pupillo, id.: aliquid tanto pretio, id. 2. Fig.: ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, *to be purchased with life*, id.

merda, ae, *f. dung, ordure, excrement*: corvorum, Hor.

mĕrĕ, *adv. purely, wholly, entirely*: Pl.: Plin.

mĕrenda, ae, *f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal*: Pl.

mĕrens, entis, *Part.* [mereo]. ‖ Adj. *that deserves or merits*, whether *well* or *ill*: constr. with *de*, rarely with *dat.*: quem perilisse, ita de republica merentem, doleo, Cic.: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Pl.

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, and **mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to earn, gain, get, acquire*: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.: aera, Hor. Fig.: gloriam, Plin. Esp. Milit. t. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit. *to earn pay*), *to serve as a soldier, serve in the army*: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, Cic.: merere equo, *to serve in the cavalry*, id.: merere pedibus, *to serve in the infantry*, Liv.

2. *to buy, purchase*: uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. ‖ Meton. *to deserve, merit*: constr. with *acc., subj., inf.* and *absol.*: mereri praemia, Caes.: respondit, sese meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic.: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov.: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, *if I deserve it*, Cic.

2. *to do, commit*: culpam, Ter.

B. Neutr. *to deserve or merit* either praise or blame, etc.: constr. with *de*; in Plaut. also with *erga*: ut ut erga me est merita, Pl. Esp. with bene, male, optime, *etc.*: de republ. bene mereri, Cic.: stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id.

mĕrĕor, itus, v. mereo.

mĕrĕtrĭcĕ, *adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously*: Pl.

mĕrĕtrĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix] *pertaining to harlots, meretricious* quaestus, Cic.: domus, *a courte an's house*, Ter. ‖ Subst: meretricium, ii, *n. the trade of a harlot*: meretricium facere, Suet.

mĕrĕtrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a courtesan*: meretricula Leontium, Cic.

mĕrĕtrix, icis, *f.* [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence] *a prostitute, courtesan*: proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic.

mergae, arum, *f. plu.* [merges] *a two-pronged pitchfork*: Pl.

merges, ĭtis, *f. a sheaf* of corn: cereális mergite culmi, Virg.

mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse*; absol. *to plunge into water, to sink*: eos (pullos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic.: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. *Absol.*: ut dejectus ad caput aquae Ferentinae, crate superne injecta mergeretur, Liv. ‖ Transf. *to sink down, sink in, to plunge or drive in, to fix in*, etc.: mergere in effossam terram capita, id.: canes mersis in corpore rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. Reflect.: Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, *sinks into, sets in*, Cat.

2. Esp. *to hide, conceal*: mersit suos in cortice vultus, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *to sink, overwhelm*: aliquem malis, Virg.: se in voluptates, Liv. Esp. in *part. perf.*: Alexander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed with prosperity*, id. [Prob. connected with *mare*, which signified orig. "water:" the *g* in *mergo*, as in *spargo, tergo, vergo*, being no part of the root.]

mergus, i, *m.* [merge] *a diver*, a kind of sea-bird: Ov.: Hor.

mĕrĭdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [meridies] *pertaining to mid-day or noon*: tempus, Cic.: hence, meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, *gladiators, who fought at mid-day*, Suet. ‖ Meton. *southern, southerly*: circulus, *the equator*, Sen. Subst. meridianum, i, *n. the south*: Vell.

mĕrĭdiātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meridio] *a mid-day nap, siesta*: Cic.

mĕrĭdies, ēi, *m.* [merus dies, lit. *pure, unmixed day*, or perh. as derived by Varr. from medius dies] *mid-day, noon*: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. ‖ Meton. *the south*: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, id.

mĕrĭdio, 1. *v. n.* and **mĕrĭdior**, 1. *v. dep.* [meridies] *to take a mid-day nap or siesta*: dum ea meridiaret, Suet.

mĕrĭtissĭmo, v. merito.

mĕrĭto, *adv. according to desert, deservedly, justly*: quanquam merito sum fratus Metello, Cic. *Sup.*: meritissimo, id.

mĕrĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mereo] *to earn, gain*: villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic.

mĕrĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money*: vehicula, *hackney coaches*, Suet.: artificia, Sen. 2. Subst. meritoria, orum, *n. plu. rooms let out for a short time, lodgings*: Juv. ‖ Esp. *that earns money by prostitution*: pueri, Cic.

mĕrĭtum, i, n. [id.] *that which one deserves, desert*; either *reward* or *punishment*: nihil suave meritum est, Ter. ‖ 2. *that by which one deserves, a merit*; esp. in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit*: propter eorum (militum) dĭ vinum atque immortale meritum, Cic.: et hercule merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you deserved*, id. Also *demerit, blame, fault*: Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, *without any fault of mine*, id. 3. *worth, value, importance*: quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [mereo]. ‖ A. Adj.: *deserving*, esp. with bene, optime: Caesarem imperatorem bene de republ. meritum, *deserving well*, Caes. 2. Pass., *deserved, due, fit, just, right*: ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv.: trucundia, *just*, Cic.

mĕrōbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [merum bibo] *that drinks unmixed wine* (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): Pl.

mĕrops, ŏpis, *f.*=μέροψ, *a bird that devours bees*; hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater*: Virg.

mergo, si, sum, 3. v. *a. freq.* [mergo] *to dip in, immerse*: balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to overwhelm*: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge myself into*, Hor.

mersus, a, um, *Part.* [mergo].

mĕrŭla, ae, *f. a blackbird, ousel, merle*: evolare merulas, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a fish, the sea-carp*: merulae virentes, Ov. (Hence It. *smerlo, smerliglione*, Sp. *esmeril, esmerejon*; Fr. *émérillon*.)

mĕrum, i, n. [merus] *pure, unmixed wine*: ingurgitare se (in merum, Pl.: Hor.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj. pure, unmixed, unadulterated*, esp. of wine not mixed with water: vina, Ov. Hence, Fig.: velut ex diutino siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, Liv. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl.: undae, Ov. ‖ Meton. *bare, naked, uncovered*: pes, Juv. 2. In gen. *bare, nothing but, only, mere*: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter.: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. ‖ Fig. *pure, real, genuine, unadulterated*: libertas, Hor.

merx, cis, *f. goods, wares, commodities, merchandise*: invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: probe merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl.: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. ‖ Fig.: in gen. *a thing*: ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Pl. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, *a bad piece of goods*, id.

messis, is, *f.* (*acc. sing.* messim, Pl.) [mĕto] *a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest*: Cic.: messem facere, *to get in the harvest*, Plin. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. ‖ Meton. *the harvested crops, the harvest*: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, id. 2. *the outstanding* or *unharvested crop*: adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, i. e. *you are premature in your expectations*, Ov. 3. *the time of harvest, harvest time*: si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. ‖ Fig.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, *to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude*, Pl.: Sullani temporis messem, i. e. *the slaughter which was caused by his proscriptions*, Cic.

messor, ōris, m. [id.] *a reaper*: Cic. ‖ Fig.: sator scelerum et messor maxume, Pl.

messōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messor] *pertaining to a reaper*: messoria corbis, *a reaper's basket*, Cic.

messus, a, um, *Part.* [mĕto].

met, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.; Eng. *self*: v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, *f.* [metior] *the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal*, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 87): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov.: meta fervidis evitata rotis, Hor. Fig.: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis haesit ad metas notitia mulieris, i. e. *he was unfortunate*, Cic. 2. Transf.: *any turning point*: praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg. (ii) *a goal, end, extremity, limit* (poet.): vitae metam tangere, Ov.: optata, Hor. ‖ *any thing of a conical* or *pyramidal form*: ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv.: umbra terrae est meta noctis, Cic.

mĕtallum, i, n.=μέταλλον, *a metal*, gold, silver, iron, *etc.*: auri, Virg.: potior metallis libertas, *i. e. than gold and silver*, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a mine*: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv.: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet.

mĕtămorphōsis, is, *f.*=μεταμόρφωσις, *a transformation, metamorphosis*: in plur. Metamorphoses, -sōn, *the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems*: Quint.

mĕtăphŏra, ae, *f.*=μεταφορά, *a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another* (in pure Lat. translatio, Cic.): Quint.

mĕtātor, ōris, m. [metor] *one who metes out* or *marks off boundaries*: castrorum metator, Cic.

mĕtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus] *full of fear*. ‖ Pass. *fearful, timid*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Pl. ‖ Act. *frightful, terrible*: res, id.

mĕtior, mensus, 4. v. *a. dep. to measure, mete* (lands, corn, *etc.*): metiri agrum, Cic.: frumentum, id.: pedes syllabis, *to measure by syllables*, id. 2. with *dat.*: *to measure out, distribute by measure*: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. 3. Poet. transf. *to measure by passing through, to walk* or *sail through, traverse*: aequor curru, *to sail through*, Virg.: aquas carina, Ov. 4. In *part. perf.* with *pass. sign.*: mensa spatis conficere, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to measure, estimate, judge, consider*: with abl.: oculo latus, Hor.: peccata vitia, Cic. With *ex* (rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. [The root MET also appears in Lat. in the form MEN, whence comes the part. *men-sus*, and *men-sor, man-sura, men-sis*, and prob. *membrum*: *mod-us* and *mod-ius* belong to the same root.]

mĕto, atum, 1. v. *a.* [meta] *to measure, mark out*, etc.: loca, Virg.

mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3. v. *a. to reap, mow, crop*: in metendo occupatus, Caes.: pabula falce, Ov. Proverb.: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as a man sows, so shall he reap*, Cic.: (ii) mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, *i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me*, Pl.: (iii) sibi quisque rari metit, *every one looks out for himself*, id. Of the vintage: postremus metito, Virg. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, id. ‖ Meton. In gen. *to cut off, pluck off, crop* (poet.): virga lilia summa metit, Ov. 2. Esp. *to mow down* in battle, *cut down*: proxima quaeque metit gladio, Virg. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, Hor. (Hence It. *mietere*; Sp. *mesar*.)

mētŏposcŏpus or **-os**, i, m. =μετωποσκόπος, *one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist*: Suet.

mētor, atus, 1. v. *a. dep.* [meta] *to measure, measure off, mete out*: coelum, Ov. ‖ Meton. *to define by boundaries, lay out*: castra, Caes.: agrum, Liv.

metrēta, ae, *f.*=μετρητής, *an Athenian measure for liquids, containing* 12 congii (χόες) *and* 144 *sextarii* (*about* 9 *gallons English*): navis metretas quae trecentas tolleret, *of the burthen of* 300 metretae, Pl. ‖ Meton. *a large vessel, cask*: hic dignum capiti fincutit, ille metretam, Juv.

mētrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=μετρικός, *pertaining to measuring* or *measure*: leges metricae, Plin. ‖ Esp. *relating to metre, metrical*: metrici pedes, Quint.

mētrum, i, n.=μέτρον, *a measure*; esp. *a poetical measure, metre*: Quint.

mĕtŭens, *Part.* [metuo]. ‖ Adj. *fearing, afraid of, anxious for*: with *gen.* or *absol.*: contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. *Comp.*: non fuit ille metuentior ulla deorum, Ov.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr.), 3. v. *a.* and *n.* [metus]. ‖ Act. *to fear, be afraid of*: metuere aliquem, Cic.: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, *to fear from you*, id. With *inf.*: tentare spem certaminis metuerunt, Liv. With *ne, ut, ne non*: *to fear* or *apprehend lest, lest not*: metuere fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter.: ornamenta, quae locavi, metuo, ut possim recipere, Pl. Of inanim. subjects: illum aget penna metuente solvi fama superstes, Hor. 2. *to reverence*: patrem, Ter. 3. *to beware of, guard against*: nocentem corporibus metue-

mus Austrum, Hor. ‖ Neutr. *to fear, be in fear, be afraid:* with *de:* neque tam de sua vita, quam de me metuit, *fears not so much for his own life as for me*, Cic. With *ab:* metuens ab Hannibale, *afraid of Hannibal*, Liv. With *dat.: to be anxious about or for:* senectae, Virg. With *depend. sentence:* metui quid futurum denique esset, *I dreaded, awaited with fear*, Ter.

mĕtus, ūs, *m. fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety:* in metu esse, *to be in fear, be fearful*, Cic.: metum concipere, *to become afraid*, Ov.: capere, Liv. With *gen. object.:* est metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, Cic. With *ab:* metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. With *acc.* and *inf.:* quantus metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patruum! Ter. 2. Poet. of *religious awe:* lucus sacra comam multoque metu servata per annos, Virg. Of *poetic awe:* evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor.

mūtātus, a, um, *Part.* [metuo].

mĕus, a, um (*vocat.* meus for mi: profice tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg.: *gen. plur.* meûm for meorum: pietas majorum meûm, Pl.), *pronom. adj.* [me] *my, mine, belonging to me:* descriptio, *made by me*, Cic.: non mea est simulatio, *is not my way*, Ter. In appos. with *gen.:* meum factum dictumve consulis, Liv.: meus hic est hamum vorat, *I have him*, Pl. In *voc.* mi, *my dear! my beloved!*: o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Also in *plur.:* mi homines, mi spectatores, *dear people, good spectators*, Pl. *Objective:* crimina mea, *accusations brought against me*, Liv. ‖ Subst. mei, orum, *m. plu. my friends* or *relatives, my adherents, my followers:* flamma extrema meorum, Virg. 2. meum, i, *n. my own, mine:* obsonat, potat de meo, *at my expense*, Ter.: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, *it is my duty*, Cic. (Hence It. *mio*; Fr. *mien, mon.*)

mi: *dat.* v. ego. ‖ *voc.* v. meus.

mica, ae, *f. a crumb, little bit, morsel:* auri, Lucr.: salienta, i. e. mica salis, Hor.

micans, antis, *Part.* [mico]. ‖ Adj. *twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming:* micantes stellae, Ov.

micō, ŭi, 1. *v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate:* venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic.: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg.: equus micat auribus, id. 2. micare (*sc.* digitis), *to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them*, as in the modern Italian game of *mora*: freq. resorted to, like our *toss*, to decide some matter: quid enim sors est? item propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Proverb.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris micet, i. e. *he is a thoroughly honest man*, id. ‖ Meton. *to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle:* micant gladii, Liv.: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor

mictūrĭo, 4. *v. n. desider.* [mingo] *to desire to make water, to make water:* micturiunt hic, Juv.

migrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [migro] *a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration:* haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. ‖ Fig. of speech: *a transferred meaning, figure:* cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, *metaphorical uses*, Cic.

migro, avi, atum (migrassit for migraverit, Cic.), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to change one's aboda, remove, migrate:* itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic.: ad integra omnia, Liv. 2. Fig. *to go away, depart:* ex hac vita, *to die*, Cic.: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. (ii) *to change, pass into:* omnia migrant, Lucr. ‖ Act. *to carry away, transport, transfer* (rare): relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 2. Fig. *to transgress, break, violate*, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (*opp.* conservare), Cic.

mihīpte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

mīle, **mīlesĭmus**, *etc.*, v. mille, millesimus, *etc.*

mīles, ĭtis, *c. a soldier*; esp. *a foot-soldier:* miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic.: scribere, *to enroll*, Sall.: deligere, Liv.: dimittere, *to disband*, Cic. Of *foot-soldiers, infantry*, in opp. to eques: tripartito millites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. Opp. to the general: *a common soldier, private:* strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall. ‖ Meton. *the soldiery, the army:* hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 2. *a raw recruit*, i. e. *inexperienced:* et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. 3. *a retainer, follower:* miles erat Phoebes, id. 4. *a piece in some game of skill:* id.

mīlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [miles] *pertaining to soldiers, war*, or *military service, soldier-like, warlike, military:* militares pueri, *soldiers' children, officers' sons*, Pl.: tribuni, Cic.: vir, Tac. Of things: disciplina, Liv.: signa, *military ensigns, standards*, Caes.: aetas, *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv.: via, *a military road*, id. Subst. militaris, is, *m. a military man, soldier, warrior:* cur neque militaris inter aequales equitat? Hor.

mīlĭtāriter, *adv. in a soldierly* or *military manner* (rare): Liv.: Tac.

mīlĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [miles] *soldier-like, military:* gradus, Pl.

mīlĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *military service, warfare, war:* in militiae disciplinam profectus est, Cic.: munus militiae sustinere, Caes.: militiae magna scientia, Sall. 2. Militiae, *in war, on the field of battle:* usu. opp. to domi: quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, *at home and in the field:* militiae domique, Liv. ‖ Meton. *the soldiery, military:* cum omni militia interficitur, Just. 2. *military spirit, courage, bravery:* virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 3. *a civil service, office, profession, employment*, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, Cic.

mīlĭtĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [militia] *a short, insignificant term of military service:* semestribus militiolis tumens, Suet.

mīlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [miles] *to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier*, or simply *to serve:* in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic.: sub signis alicujus, Liv. ‖ Fig. of other than military service, and esp. of love-affairs: virgo puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria, Hor.

mīlium, ii, *n. millet*, Virg.

mille (also written mile), *plu.* millia (milia), *card. num. a thousand, thousands*, sometimes in the *sing.* subst. with *gen.*; in the *plur.* always subst.: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. With *gen.*: mille hominum, Cic. *Plur.*: sexcenta millia mundorum, id. Rarely without a *gen.*: sagittarios tria millia numero habebat, Caes. Distributively: in millia aeris asses singulos, *on every thousand*, Liv. 2. Esp.: mille passuum *or* simply mille, *a thousand paces*, i. e. *a Roman mile* (142 yards less than the English statute mile): ut mille passuum conficiatur. Cic. ‖ Meton. *innumerable, countless* (poet.): mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Virg. (Hence It. *miglio*; Fr. *mille.*)

mīllēni, ae, a, *adj. num. distrib.* [mille] *a thousand each, a thousand:* millenum navium, Pl.

mīllēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the thousandth:* millesimam partem vix intelligo, Cic.

mīllĭārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a milestone:* quum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium milliarium consedisset, Cic. Esp.: milliarium *or* milliarium aureum, *a milestone set up by Augustus in the forum*, Tac. Hence Meton. *a Roman mile:* Suet.

mīllĭārius (miliarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing* or *comprising a thousand:* decuriae, Varr.: porticus, *a thousand feet in length*, Suet.

mīllies (milliens), *adv. a thousand times:* quinquies millies, Plin. ‖ Meton. *innumerable times:* moreretur prius millies, Cic.

milvīnus (also miluinus, quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [milvus] *pertaining to the kite:* milvinae plumae, Plin. ‖ Subst. milvina, ae, *f.* (*sc.* fames) *a kite's*, i. e. *a ravenous appetite:* Pl. ‖ Fig. *rapacious, insatiable:* Licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic.

milvus (poet. also, miluus, trisyl.), i, *m.* a bird of prey, *a kite, glede:* milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. Proverb.: dives erat Caribus, quantum non milvus oberret, of extensive possessions, Pers. ‖ Meton. a fish of prey, *a gurnard:* (metuit)

cpertam mīnus hamum, Hor. 2. *a constellation*: Ov. (Hence It. *nibbio.*)

mīma, æ, *f.* [mumus] *a female mimic or mime*: Cic.

mīmŏs, *adv. like a mime*: Cat.

mīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = μιμικός, *pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical*: ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mīmicus, *farcical, extravagant*, Cic.

mīmŏgrăphus, i, *m.* = μιμογράφος, *a writer of mimes*: Suet.

mīmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [mima] *a female mime, actress*: Cic.

mīmus, i, *m.* = μῖμος, *a mimic actor, mime*: Cic. ‖. Meton. *a mimic play, mime, farce*: Tutor, mīmus vetus, id.: mimos scribere, Ov. ‖‖. Fig. *any thing farcical, pretended, unreal*: of the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet.

mĭn, for minium, q. v.

mĭn', for mihine, v. ego.

mīna (mna, Plin.), æ, *f.* = μνᾶ, *a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina*: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 431): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a coin), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: argenti, Pl.: also *absol.* Cic.: auri, Pl.

mĭnācĭæ, arum, *f. plu.* [minax] *threats, menaces*: minacias ego istas flocci non facio tuas, Pl. (Hence It. *minaccia*; Prov. *menassa*; Fr. *ménace.*)

mĭnăcĭter, *adv. threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces*: adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. *Comp.*: minacius dicere quam facere, id.

mĭnæ, arum, *f. plu.* [mineo] lit. *the projecting points or pinnacles of walls*: minæ murorum, Virg. ‖. Fig. *threats, menaces*: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. 2. Of things: frigoris, Ov.

mĭnanter, *adv. threateningly, with threats*: multa minanter agant, Ov.

mĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [minor] *a threatening, threat, menace*: minationes, Cic.

mĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] lit. *jutting out, projecting*: minaci pendentem scopulo, *overhanging, projecting*, Virg. ‖. Fig. *threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces*: Indutiomarus late minax atque arrogans, Cic. *Sup.*: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. 2. Of things: sequor sævum et minax, Ov.: pestilentia minacior, Liv.

mĭnĕo, 2. v. n. [MIN, root of minæ, eminco, prominco] *to jut, project*: Lucr.

Mĭnerva, æ, *f.* [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; hence, meton.] *genius, learning, skill, art*: rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor.: invita Minerva, *contrary to the bent of one's genius*, id. ‖. Transf. *a working in wool, spinning and weaving*: tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minerva, Virg.

mingo, mīnxi, mictum, and mictum, 3. v. n. *to make water*: in me veniant mictum atque cacatum, Hor.

mĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [minium] *painted with vermilion*: minianus Jupiter (*i. e.* statua Jovis), Cic.

mĭnĭātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miniatus] *coloured with red lead or cinnabar*: cerula, Cic.

mĭnĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [minio].

mĭnĭmē (mĭnŭme), *sup. adv. least, very little*: quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter.: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, *extremely seldom*, Caes. Strengthened with *omnium* and *gentium*: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic.: illa exclamat, minime gentium, *not for any thing in the world*, Ter. 2. In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all*: *M.* An tu hæc non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Strengthened with *gentium*: *Nau.* Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, Ter.

mĭnĭmus, a, um, v. parvus, *ad fin.*

mĭnĭo, ātum, 1. v. a. [minium] *to colour with red-lead or cinnabar, to paint red*: quæ quidem, vereor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandas sint, *with your red-lead pencil*, Cic.

mĭnister, tra, trum, *adj.* and *subs.* [minus; like magister from magis] *an inferior, one subject to another, a servant*: centum aliæ (famulæ), totidemque pares ætate ministri, Virg. 2. *an attendant priest, minister*: ministri publici Martis, Cic. 3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, *under-officials*, id.: pacis bellique ministras, *assistants, advisers*, Virg. 4. In gen. *a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor* (both in a good and in a bad sense): infimi homines ministros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, i. e. *inform the orators what the law is*, Cic.: regis ministri, *the supporters, friends*, Sall.: Calchante ministro, *with the help of Calchas*, Virg. 5. Fig.: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), *the executors*, Cic.: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff*, Ov.

mĭnistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [minister] *the office or functions of a minister, attendance, service, ministry; an office, occupation, employment, administration*, etc.: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv.: diurna, Ov.: triste, Virg.: Quirinus scribus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. ‖. Meton. *a suite of attendants*: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, *i. e.* lictores, viatores, *etc.*, id.: varia arenæ ministeria, *managers of the games*, Suet. (Hence It. *mestiere* · Sp. *menester*; Fr. *métier.*)

mĭnistra, æ, *f.* v. minister.

mĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [ministro] *an attendant, waiter, servant*, Sen. ‖. Transf. in gen. *one who helps, advises, serves*, etc.: ministratorem exhibere, *to play the assistant, the instructor*, Suet.: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurgabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic.

mĭnistrātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] for ministra, *a female attendant, handmaid*: ministratrices oratoris, Cic.

mĭnistro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [minister] *to attend, wait upon, serve*, esp. at table: constr. with *dat.* (rarely *acc.*) of the pers. and *acc.* of the thing: or *absol.*: servi ministrant, Cic.: ovem ministratur pueris tribus, Hor.: ministrare alicui fictilibus, *to serve up*, Tac. With *acc.*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, Pl. ‖. Transf. *to manage, direct, execute, supply, furnish*, etc.: ministrare (naves) velis, Virg.: faces furiis Clodianis, Cic. Also of inanimate subjects: furor arma ministrat, Virg.: vinum verba ministrat, Hor.

mĭnĭtăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [minitor] *threatening*: Liv.

mĭnĭto, 1. v. a. for minitor, *to threaten*: quæ minitas mihi, Pl.

mĭnĭtor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [minor] *to threaten, menace*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* or *abl.* of thing; with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, and *absol.*: lata horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic.. Cæsari gladio, Sall.: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter.: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl.

mĭnium, ii, *n.* (apoc. form. min, Virg. in Quint.) [a Spanish word] *native cinnabar, vermilion*, or *sulphuret of mercury*: Prop. ‖. *minium, red oxide of lead*: Plin.: Virg.

mĭnor, atus, 1. v. dep. [minæ] lit. *to jut, project*: geminique minantur in cœlum scopuli, Virg. ‖. Transf. *to threaten, menace*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* of thing; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: crucem minari alicui, Cic. Of things: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, *threatens to strike, is aimed at*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to promise boastfully* (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et præclara minantis, id.

mĭnor, us, *Comp.* of parvus, *q. v.* (Hence It. *minore, meno*; Fr. *moindre, moins.*)

mĭnŭmē, for minime, *q. v.*

mĭnŭmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. and n. [minus]. A. Act. *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish*; hence, *to break in pieces, chop, grind*, etc.: sumptus civitatum, Cic.: rem familiarem, Hor.: minuuntur corporis artus, *diminish in size*, Ov.: ligna, id. ‖. Fig. *to impair, detract from, diminish*: gloriam alicujus, Cic.: spem, Cæs.: suspicionem profectionis, Cic.: religionem, Nep. 2. *to refute, destroy*: minuenda est hæc opinio, Cic. 3. *to restrict, restrain*: magistratum, censurum, Liv. 4. *to alter, modify*: nec tu ea causa minueris hæc quæ facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam, Ter. B. Neutr.: minuente æstu, *at the ebbing of the tide*, Cæs.

mĭnus, a, um, *adj. smooth*: mina ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly*, Pl.

mĭnŭs, *comp. adv. less*: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *less good not*

so *good*, Sall.: minus late, Caes. With quam: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. With *atque*: qui pecoes minus atque ego? Hor. Elliptically: tradefectum tri minus XXX. diebus Graecism sanguine, Cic. 2. Esp. non (haud) minus quam (atque) *not less, no less, quite as much*: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id.: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. (ii) Nihil minus, *by no means*: Ter. (iii) Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *less and less*: mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, id. (iv) Also alone, as an emphatic negation, *not at all, not*: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic. (v) Si minus, sin minus, *if not, but if not, otherwise*: Syracusis, si minus suppficio affici, ac custodiri oportebat, id. (vi) Quo minus, and as one word, quominus, l1t. *by which the less*; used as a conjunction to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. Reversed, minus quo: ne veretur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter.

minusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minus] *rather less, rather small*: nomen, *i. e. very short*, Pl.: villa, Cic.

minūtal, ālis, *n.* [minutus] *a dish of minced meat*: Juv.

minūtātim, *adv.* [id.] *piecemeal, in little bits*: nasturtium consectum minutatim, Varr. 2. *bit by bit, gradually*: interrogare, Cic.

minūtē, *adv. into small* or *fine pieces, finely, minutely*: sal minute tritus, Col. II. Fig. *in a petty, paltry manner*: res minutius tractare, Cic. 2. *minutely, closely, accurately*: Quint.

minūtia, ae, *f.* [minutus] *smallness, fineness, minuteness*: ad minutiam redigere, *to make quite small, reduce to powder*, Sen.

minūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very little, very paltry*: Pl.

minūtus, a, um, *Part.* [minuo] II. Adj. *little, small, minute*: dii omnes magni minutique, Pl. Of things: litterae, id.: opuscula, Cic. 2. Fig. *petty, paltry, insignificant*: alii minuti et angusti, id. (Hence Fr. menu.)

mīrābilis, e, *adj.* [miror] *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular*: nec hoc est tam re, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic.: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. *Comp.*: quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: vos esse istiusmodi, haud mirabile est, Ter. With *relat. clause*: mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. With *abl. supine*: mirabile dictu! Virg. (Hence It. *meraviglia*; Fr. *merveille*.)

mīrābiliter, *adv. wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly*: mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep.: cupere, Cic. *Comp.*: mirabilius augere, id.

mīrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [miror] *astonished, full of wonder* or *astonishment*: Liv.

mīrāculum, i, *n.* [id.] *a wonderful, strange*, or *marvellous thing, a wonder marvel, miracle; wonderfulness, marvellousness*: portenta et miracula philosopborum somnlantium, *strange and wonderful opinions*, Cic.: adjiciunt miracula huic pugnae, Liv.: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg.: miraculum magnitudinis, *extraordinary size*, Liv. (Hence It. *miraglio*; Sp. *milagro*.)

mīrandus, a, um, *Part.* [miror]. II. Adj.: *wonderful, admirable, strange, singular*: in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic.

mīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wonder, admiration*: mirationem facere, Cic.

mīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer*: mirator rerum, Ov.

mīrātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that wonders* or *admires* (poet.): Juv.

mīrē, *adv. wonderfully, admirably, strangely, very*: puero municipia mire favent, Cic.

mīrificē, *adv. wonderfully, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly*: delectari, Cic.

mīrificus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus facio] *causing wonder* or *admiration, wonderful; extraordinary, admirable; strange*: homo mirificus, Cic. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. *Sup.*: mirificissimum facinus, Ter.

mirmillo (murmillo), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύλος] *a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), *or a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): v. Smith's Ant. 195: ille ex mirmillione dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic.

mīror, ātus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to wonder* or *marvel at, to be astonished* or *amazed at*: constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, with *relat. clause*, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic.: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, id.: mirari se alebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. II. *to look on with wonder, to admire*: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. Poet. with the *gen.*: justitiaene prius mirer belline laborum? Virg.

mīrus, a, um, *adj. wonderful, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary*: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic.: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter.: mirum in modum converse sunt hominum mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes.: mirum ni, nisi, or quin, *it would be wonderful, I am very much mistaken, if not*, i. e. *most probably, undoubtedly*: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena plusculum, Pl.: mirum, quin ab avo ejus aut proavo acciperem, id.

miscellānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [miscellus] *mixed, miscellaneous*: turba miscellanea *of all sorts*, App. II. Subst. miscellanea, orum, *n. pl. a hash of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodgepodge*, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv.

miscellus, a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed*: uvae miscellae, Cato: ludi, *of several kinds*, Suet.

miscĕo, miscui, mistum, *or* mixtum, 2. *v. a. to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend*: constr. with *abl., dat., cum*, and *absol.*: (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic.: mella Falerno, Hor.: fletum cruori, Ov.: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. 2. Esp. *to have carnal intercourse with*: corpus cum aliqua, Cic.: sanguinem et genus, *to intermarry*, Liv. 3. *to mix, prepare a drink*: alteri miscere mulsum, Cic.: pocula alicui, Ov. 4. Reflect. or with *pron. reflect.*: *to mingle* with others, *to unite, assemble*: miscet (se) viris, Virg.: ipse ad praetoria densae miscentur, *assemble*, id. 5. Miscere manus *or* proelia, *to join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop.: vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Virg. 6. Of storms: *to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): coelum terramque miscere, id. Hence, Prov.: coelum ac terras *and* mare coelo miscere, *to disturb heaven and earth, raise a great commotion*, Liv. II. Fig. *to mix, mingle, unite*, etc.: animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. 2. Esp. *to share with, impart to; to take part in*: miscere se partibus alicujus, *to mix oneself up with*, Vell. 3. *to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb; to stir up, occasion, excite*: omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: coetus, Tac. (Hence It. *mischiare*; Sp. *mesclar, mezclar*; Fr. *mêler, mélange*.)

misellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser] *poor, wretched, unfortunate*: homo, Cic. Of things: redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Pl.

miser, a, um, *adj. wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable*, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic.: miserrimus fui fugitando, *am completely tired out*, Ter. With *gen.*: cultus miser, *anxious about*, Hor. Of things: amor, Virg. Often inserted parenthetically: cessa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, Pl. 2. *sick, ill*: quo morbo misera sum, id. 3. *bad, worthless*: hominem perditum miserumque, Ter.: carmen, Virg.

misĕrābilis, e, *adj.* [miseror] *pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad*: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. *Comp.*: miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. II. *mournful, plaintive*: aspectus, Cic.: elegi, Hor.

misĕrābiliter, *adv. pitiably, sadly miserably*: emori, Cic. II. *mournfully, plaintively*: scripta epistola, id.

misĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [miseror] *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration*:

cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic. ‖ In rhetor. *a pathetic speech*: miserationibus uti, id.

miserē, *adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably*: vivere, Cic. ‖ *vehemently, violently*: misere amare, Pl.: invidere, Ter.

miserĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [miser] *to pity, compassionate, commiserate*: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. ‖ Impers. miseret, *it excites pity* or *compassion*: constr. with *acc.* of person who experiences, and *gen.* of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te allorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Pl.: eorum nos miseret, Cic. With *acc.* instead of *gen.*: Menedemi vicem miseret me Ter.

miserŏr, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* [id.] *to have pity, to pity, compassionate*. With *gen.*: miseremini sodalium, Cic.: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. ‖ Impers. miseretur, miseritum (miserturn) est, etc., *it excites pity* or *compassion*: (on constr. *v.* misereo): cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic.: me ejus miseritum'st, Pl. With the *gen.* only: ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic.

miseresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [misereo] *to feel pity, have compassion* (poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. ‖ Impers.: *it excites pity* or *compassion* (on constr. *v.* misereo): fnopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. ‖‖ *to become wretched, miserable*: Pl.

miserĕt, v. misereo, *no.* II.

miserĕtur, v. misereor, *no.* II.

miseria, æ, *f.* [miser] *wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress*, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. ‖ *irksomeness, trouble, fatigue*: miseriam capere, Ter. ‖‖ *anxiety*: Stoici omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, Cic. ‖V. Esp. *poverty*: in urbe vis patrum in diea miseriaque plebis crescebant, Liv.

misericordĭa, æ, *f.* [misericors] *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy*: misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic.: puerorum, *for the children*, id.: misericordia vulgi, *for the common people*, Caes. ‖ Meton. *plaintiveness, pathos*: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, id. 2. *a pitiful state* or *condition, unhappiness*: Cic.

misericors, dis, *adj.* [misereo cor] *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful*: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. *Comp.*: misericordior, Pl.

misĕrĭter, *adv. sadly, wretchedly, lamentably*: alloqui, Cat.

misĕrĭtus and **misertus**, *Part.* [misereor].

misĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [miser] *to lament, bewail, deplore*: quis filae cest mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl.: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes. ‖ *to pity, commiserate*: juvenem, animi miserata, Virg.: miserandum in modum, *in a pitiable manner*, Cic.

missĭcius, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [mitto] *discharged from military service*: praetorianus, Suet.

missĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to send often*: ad me litteras missiculabas, Pl.

missĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be thrown, that is thrown* or *hurled, missile*: lapides missiles, *sling-stones*, Liv.: ferrum, *a javelin*, Virg. ‖ Subst. missile, is, *n. a missile weapon, missile, a javelin*: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 2. missilia, ium, *n. plu.* or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people*: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet.

missio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting go, a sending, despatching*: litterarum, Cic. 2. *a release* from captivity, *liberation*: munus pro missione dare, id. 3. *a discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, *etc.*), *a dismissal*: praemium missionis ferre, Caes.: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Smith's Ant. 167.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, *in which the gladiators fought to the death*, Liv. 4. *a cessation, termination*: ante ludorum missionem, Cic.

missĭtius, a, um, v. missicius.

missĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mitto] *to send repeatedly*: auxilia, Liv.

missor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sends, throws*, or *shoots, an archer* (rare): Cic.

missus, a, um, *Part.* [mitto].

missus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending away, a sending, despatching*: missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat, Caes. 2. *a throwing, hurling*: pili, Liv. Meton. *a shot*: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, *two thousand bow-shots*, Lucr. 3. *a course, round, heat* in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet.

mistim (mix.), *adv. mixedly*: Lucr.

mistūra (mix.), ae, *f.* [misceo] *a mixing, mingling*: rerum, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *a mixing, mingling*: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet.

mistus (mix.), a, um, *Part.* [misceo].

mītĕ, *adv. mildly, softly, gently* (rare): mite connivere, App. *Comp.*: mitius ille perit, Ov. *Sup.*: quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes.

mĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [mitra] *a headband, a kind of turban*: Cic.

mītesco, 3 *v. n. incep.* [mitis] *to become mild* or *mellow, to ripen*: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. 2. In gen. *to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm*: hiems, Liv.: frigora, Hor. ‖ Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, id. 2. *to moderate, abate*: discordiae mitescunt, Liv.

mītĭfico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitificus] *to make mild* or *mellow*: mitificatus cibus, *well digested and changed into chyle* (*al.* modificatus), Cic.

mītĭgātio, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo] *a soothing, mitigating, mitigation* (rare): Cic.

mītigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mitis ago] *to make mild, mellow, soft* or *tender*: cibum, *to make soft* or *tender* by boiling or roasting, Cic.: agros, *to cultivate, make fruitful*, id. ‖ Fig. *to make gentle, to tame, soothe, assuage, appease, mitigate*, etc.: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id.: aliquem pecunia, Tac.

mītis, e, *adj. mild, mellow*: of the soil, *kindly, fruitful*: of a river, *gentle, placid*: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg.: mite solum Tiburis, Hor. ‖ Fig. *mild, soft, gentle*: nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum mens frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic.: consilium, Ov. With *dat.*: poenitentiae mitior, *towards the penitent*, Tac. Of style: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, *riper and mellower, more easily understood*, Cic. (Hence It. *mezzo*.)

mītra, ae, *f.* = μίτρα, *an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, turban*; in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: Plin.

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch*: filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic.: legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. Of things: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic. . 2. With the ellipsis of a clause containing nuntiare, dicere, *etc.*: Delotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent ambassadors to inform me*, id. ‖ *to send, yield, furnish, export*: India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei Virg. ‖‖ *to let* or *bring out, to put forth, emit*: sanguinem incisa vena, *to let blood*, Cels.: so Fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic.: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. ‖V. *to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch*: pila, Caes.: fulmina, Hor. Of throwing dice: talos in pyrgum, id. V. *to let go, let loose, to release, dismiss*: quadrijuges aequo carcere misit equos, Ov.: mittin' me intro? *will you let me in?* Pl. Esp. in the connection, missum facere: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep.: missos faciant honores, *renounce*, Cic. VI. *to dismiss from the mind*: moestum timorem mittite, Virg.: leves spes, Hor. 2. Esp. of speech, *to pass over, omit, cease, forbear*: mitto proelia, praeterea oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. (Hence It. *mettere*; Fr. *mettre*.)

mĭtŭlus and **mytĭlus** (mytilus), i, *m.* = μύτιλος, *a kind of muscle sea-muscle*: Hor.

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mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobilis] *moveableness, mobility:* animal mobilitate celerrima, Cic.: mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum praestant, *the rapid movement,* Caes. ‖ Fig. *inconstancy, fickleness:* quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic.

mōbĭlĭter, *adv. with easy* or *rapid motion:* cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. *Comp.:* reverti mobilius, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *easily,* Caes.

mōbĭlĭto, 1. *v. a.* [mobilis] *to make moveable, to make quick:* Lucr.

mŏdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [moderor] *that can be restrained, moderate:* Ov.

mŏdĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of managing* or *governing,* e. g. *a rudder;* hence, *management:* immixus moderamine navis, Ov. 2. Fig.: rerum, *the management of affairs, the government of the state,* id.

mŏdĕranter, *adv. with moderation:* Lucr.

mŏdĕrātē, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. *Comp.:* moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic. *Sup.:* res moderatissime constituta, id.

mŏdĕrātim, *adv. moderately, gradually:* crescere, Lucr.

mŏdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moderor] *a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation:* effrenati populi, Cic.: moderatio modestiaque in dicendo, id. ‖ *regularity, arrangement:* moderatio numerorum, id. 2. *guidance, government:* mundi, id.

mŏdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, governor, director:* rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic.: equorum, Ov.

mŏdĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who restrains* or *controls, a directress, governess:* Pl.: Cic.

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [modero]. ‖ Adj. *restrained, controlled; moderate:* moderati senes, Cic. Of things: ventus, Ov.: mores, Cic. *Comp.:* quando annona moderatior? Vell.

mŏdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [modus, q. v. infra] *to keep within bounds, restrain, control:* ego voci moderabo meae, Pl. ‖ Meton. *to regulate:* moderatum aequabile aliquid, Cic. [There must have been a neuter noun *modus, moderis;* otherwise we could not account for *modero* and *modestus.*]

mŏdĕror, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to set a measure, set bounds:* non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Pl. 2. Fig. *to rest ain, control, moderate, mitigate:* with *dat.:* moderari uxoribus, Cic. With *acc.:* duritiam legum, Suet. ‖ Meton. *to manage, regulate, govern, direct:* with *acc.:* deus, qui regit et moderatur, et movet id corpus, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes.

mŏdestē, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* modeste insolentiam continere Cic. ‖ *modestly, humbly:* intneri, Ter.

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f.* [modestus] 1 1t. *the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind:* hiemis, *mildness,* Tac. ‖ Of the intellect: *mediocrity:* ille varie disserebat, de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, id. ‖ Of moral conduct or behaviour: *moderateness, moderation, sobriety:* eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, Cic. 2. Esp. *unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety* of behaviour: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. 3. *shamefacedness, modesty:* vultus, Quint. 4. *honour, chastity:* neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. 5. *correctness, propriety:* Cic.

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj.* [modus: v. modero] *keeping due measure* or *limits, moderate, not excessive:* rari per Italiam Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos libertos domus, Tac.. ‖ *moderate, unassuming, modest:* vir modestus et frugi, Cic. 2. *mild, gentle, kind:* o modestum ordinem, id. 3. *chaste, modest, decent, shamefaced:* mulier proba et modesta, Ter.

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [modius] *containing a* modius or *Roman peck:* Pl.

mŏdĭcē, *adv. with proper measure* or *restraint, moderately; modestly:* modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se recipere, *in good order,* Liv. ‖ *slightly, not much:* locuples, id. ‖ *meanly:* modice instratus torus, Suet.

mŏdĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [modicus] *very moderate, very little:* Suet.

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus] *observing a proper measure* or *limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling:* potiones, Cic.: Andromache, *of a moderate size, not too large,* Ov. ‖ *moderate, temperate, modest,* etc.: domi modicus, Sall. 2. In gen. *middling, ordinary, mean, scanty,* etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent,* id. With *gen.:* Sabinus modicus originis, Tac.

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [modifico]

mŏdĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [modificus] *to measure, moderate,* etc.: Cic.

mŏdĭus, ĭi, *m.* (*gen. plur.* modium, Cic.) [prob. same root as metior] *the Roman corn-measure, a peck,* containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1·92 Eng. gallons. tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn: ut metientibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv. Proverb.: (i) verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, Cic.: (ii) pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly,* id.

mŏdŏ, *adv.* (mŏdō, pŏst. Cic.) [modus] 1 1t. *by measure, with a limit:* hence it serves to express restriction; *only, but:* semel modo, *only once,* Pl.: panium modo, Cic.: modo facito ut illam serves, *only see that,* Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. 2. Negatively: non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), *not only ... but also:* ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. 3. Esp. in restictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: *any how, at all, only, provided:* servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, *who is in any tolerable condition,* id. (ii) So freq., si modo, *if only:* tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (iii) modo si for dummodo: *if only, provided that:* persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without *si,* for dummodo, with *subj.: if only, provided that:* quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dummodo ne: *if only not, provided that not:* si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id.

4. Modo non, *all but, almost, nearly:* modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. 5. With imperatives, *just, now:* sequere hac modo, Pl.: vide modo, Cic. Indignantly: quin tu i modo, *begone now,* Pl. ‖ Of time: *just now, just:* (i) Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (ii) Of time just past: *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately:* sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, *out of so many thousands lately existing,* Ov. Opp. to *nunc:* qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iii) Of time just to come: *immediately, directly, in a moment:* domum modo ibo, Ter. 2. Modo ... modo ... *now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes:* Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic.: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. With another *adv.* instead of the second modo: modo ... nunc, Ov.: modo ... aliquando, Tac. Sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribis anellis, modo laeva inani, Hor. 3. modo ... tum (deinde, postea, etc.) *at first ... then, at one time ... at another:* sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: modo ... modo ... postremum, Tac. (Hence Ii. mo.)

cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic. ‖ In rhetor. *a pathetic speech*: miserationibus uti, id.

misērē, *adv. wretchedly, miserably, lamentably*: vivere, Cic. ‖ *vehemently, violently*: misere amare, Pl.: invidere, Ter.

misĕrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. *v. n.* [miser] *to pity, compassionate, commiserate*: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. ‖ Impers. miseret, *it excites pity or compassion*: constr. with *acc.* of person who experiences, and *gen.* of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te allorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Pl.: eorum nos miseret, Cic. With *acc.* instead of *gen.*: Menedemi vicem miseret me Ter.

misĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. dep.* [id.] *to have pity, to pity, compassionate*. With *gen.*: miseremini sociorum, Cic.: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. ‖ Impers. miseretur, miseritum (miserturn) est, etc., *it excites pity or compassion*: (on constr. *v.* misereo): cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrandum misereatur, Cic.: me ejus miseritum'st, Pl. With the *gen.* only: ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic.

misĕresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [misereo] *to feel pity, have compassion* (poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. ‖ Impers.: *it excites pity or compassion* (on constr. *v.* misereo): inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. ‖ *to become wretched, miserable*: Pl.

misĕrĕt, v. misereo, *no.* II.

misĕrĕtur, v. misereor, *no.* II.

miseria, ae, *f.* [miser] *wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress*, etc.: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. ‖ *irksomeness, trouble, fatigue*: miseriam capere, Ter. ‖ *anxiety*: Stoici omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, Cic. ‖ Esp. *poverty*: in urbe vis patrum in dies miseriaque plebis crescebant, Liv.

misericordia, ae, *f.* [misericors] *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy*: misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic.: puerorum, *for the children*, id.: misericordia vulgi, *for the common people*, Caes. ‖ Meton. *plaintiveness, pathos*: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, id. 2. *a pitiful state or condition, unhappiness*: Cic.

misericors, dis, *adj.* [misereo cor] *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful*: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. *Comp.*: misericordior, Pl.

misĕrĭter, *adv. sadly, wretchedly, lamentably*: alloqui, Cat.

misĕrĭtus and **misertus**, *Part.* [miscreor].

misĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [miser] *to lament, bewail, deplore*: quis illae cest mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl.: communem periculum miserabantur, Caes. ‖ *to pity, commiserate*: juvenem, animi miserata, Virg.: miserandum in modum, *in a pitiable manner*, Cic.

missĭcĭus, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [mitto] *discharged from military service*: praetorianus, Suet.

missĭcŭlo, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to send often*: ad me litteras missiculabas, Pl.

missĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that may be thrown, that is thrown or hurled, missile*: lapides missiles, *sling-stones*, Liv.: ferrum, *a javelin*, Virg. ‖ Subst. missile, is, *n. a missile weapon, missile, a javelin*: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 2. missilia, ium, *n. plu.* or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people*: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet.

missio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a letting go, a sending, despatching*: litterarum, Cic. 2. *a release* from captivity, *liberation*: munus pro missione dare, id. 3. *a discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, *etc.*), *a dismissal*: praemium missionis ferre, Caes.: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. (Of the various kinds of military discharge, v. Smith's Ant. 167.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, *in which the gladiators fought to the death*, Liv. 4. *a cessation, termination*: ante ludorum missionem, Cic.

missĭtĭus, a, um, v. missicius.

missĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [mitto] *to send repeatedly*: auxilia, Liv.

missor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who sends, throws*, or *shoots, an archer* (rare): Cic.

missus, a, um, *Part.* [mitto].

missus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sending away, a sending, despatching*: missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat, Caes. 2. *a throwing, hurling*: pili, Liv. Meton. *a shot*: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, *two thousand bow-shots*, Lucr. 3. *a course, round, heat* in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet.

mistim (mix.), *adv. mixedly*: Lucr.

mistūra (mix.), ae, *f.* [misceo] *a mixing, mingling*: rerum, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *a mixing, mingling*: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet.

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mŏdĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to set a measure, set bounds:* non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Pl. **2.** Fig. *to restrain, control, moderate, mitigate:* with *dat.:* moderari uxoribus, Cic. With *acc.:* duritiam legum, Suet. ‖ Meton. *to manage, regulate, govern, direct:* with *acc.:* deus, qui regit et moderatur, et movet id corpus, Cic.: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes.

mŏdestē, *adv. with moderation, moderately:* modeste insolentiam continere Cic. ‖ *modestly, humbly:* inteneri, Ter.

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f.* [modestus] 1) *the keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind:* hiemis, *mildness,* Tac. ‖ Of the intellect: *mediocrity:* ille varie disserebat, de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia, id. ‖ 2) Of moral conduct or behaviour: *moderateness, moderation, sobriety:* eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, Cic. **2.** Esp. *unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety* of behaviour: non minus se in militie modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. **3.** *shamefacedness, modesty:* vultus, Quint. **4.** *honour, chastity:* neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. **5.** *correctness, propriety:* Cic.

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj.* [modus: v. modero] *keeping due measure* or *limits, moderate, not excessive:* rari per Italiam Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos libertos domus, Tac. ‖ *moderate, unassuming, modest:* vir modestus et frugi, Cic. **2.** *mild, gentle, kind:* o modestum ordinem, id. **3.** *chaste, modest, decent, shamefaced:* mulier proba et modesta, Ter.

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [modius] *containing a* modius *or Roman peck:* Pl.

mŏdĭcē, *adv. with proper measure* or *restraint, moderately; modestly:* modice hoc faciam, Cic.: se recipere, *in good order,* Liv. ‖ *slightly, not much:* locuples, id. ‖ *meanly:* modice instratus torus, Suet.

mŏdĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [modicus] *very moderate, very little:* Suet.

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus] *observing a proper measure* or *limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling:* potiones, Cic.: Andromache, *of a moderate size, not too large,* Ov. ‖ *moderate, temperate, modest,* etc.: domi modicus, Sall. **2.** In gen. *middling, ordinary, mean, scanty,* etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic.: Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent,* id. With *gen.:* Sabinus modicus originis, Tac.

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [modifico]

mŏdĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [modificus] *to measure, moderate,* etc.: Cic.

mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* (*gen. plur.* modium, Cic.) [prob. same root as metior] *the Roman corn-measure, a peck,* containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1·92 Eng. gallons. tritici modius, Cic. Of other things besides corn: ut metientibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv. Proverb.: (i) verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, Cic.: (ii) pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly,* id.

mŏdŏ, *adv.* (mŏdō, poët. Cic.) [modus] 1) *by measure, with a limit:* hence it serves to express restriction; *only, but:* semel modo, *only once,* Pl.: paulum modo, Cic.: modo facito ut illam serves, *only see that,* Ter. For dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum. **2.** Negatively: non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), *not only ... but also:* ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. **3.** Esp. in restictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: *any how, at all, only, provided:* servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, *who is in any tolerable condition,* id. (ii) So freq., si modo, *if only:* tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, id. (iii) modo si for dummodo: *if only, provided that:* persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. (iv) also without *si,* for dummodo, with *subj.: if only, provided that:* quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. So too, modo ne for dummodo ne: *if only not, provided that not:* si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, id. **4.** Modo non, *all but, almost, nearly:* modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. **5.** With imperatives, *just, now:* sequere hac modo, Pl.: vide modo, Cic. Indignantly: quin tu i modo, *begone now,* Pl. ‖ Of time: *just now, just:* (i) Of present time: advenis modo, Ter. (ii) Of time just past: *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately:* sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, *out of so many thousands lately existing,* Ov. Opp. to *nunc:* qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. (iii) Of time just to come: *immediately, directly, in a moment:* domum modo ibo, Ter. **2.** Modo ... modo ... *now ... now, at one moment ... at another, sometimes ... sometimes:* Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic.: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. With another *adv.* instead of the second modo: modo ... nunc, Ov.: modo ... aliquando, Tac. Sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tribis anellis, modo laeva inani, Hor. **3.** modo ... tum (deinde, postea, *etc.*) *at first ... then, at one time ... at another:* sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic.: modo ... modo ... postremum, Tac. (Hence It. *mo.*)

mŏdŭlātē, *adv. measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously:* modulate canentes tibiae, Cic.

mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modulor] *a regular measure:* operis modulationes, Vitr. ‖ Esp. *a rhythmical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody:* Quint.

mŏdŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician,* Hor.

mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor]. ‖ Adj.: *properly measured, in time, melodious, musical:* ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, Ov.

mŏdŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [modulus] *to measure off properly, to measure:* Gell. 2. *to regulate, arrange:* Plin. ‖ Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.: *to measure rhythmically, to modulate:* ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Hence 2. Meton. *to sing, play, dance,* etc.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, *beating time to, accompanying with the dance,* Liv.: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. *Pass.:* barbitos Lesbio modulatus civi, *played by,* id.

mŏdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [modus] *a small measure, a measure:* ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, *two feet high,* Hor. Proverb.: metiri quemque suo modulo ac pede, id.

mŏdus, i, *m.* [same root as metior] *a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure:* modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr. 2. *the measure or size of any thing:* de modo agri scripsit, Cic. 3. Esp. *proper measure, due measure:* modum alicujus rei habere, *to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation,* id. Hence, Fig. *moderation:* sine modo modestiaque, Sall. 4. In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode:* lyrici, Ov.: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a bound, limit, end, restriction,* etc.: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, *to set bounds to,* Cic.: imponere alicui, Liv. With the *gen. gerund:* modum lugendi aliquando facere, Cic. 2. *a way, manner, mode:* in modum venti, *according to the direction of the wind,* Liv.: nec semper (hae partes) tractantur uno modo, Cic.: omnibus modis miser sum, *in every way, completely,* Ter. Poet. with *inf.:* nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Virg. Hence modo, in modum, or ad modum, with *gen.* or *adj.:* *in the manner of, like:* servorum modo, *slavishly,* Liv.: in nostrum modum, *in our manner,* Tac.: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, *in this manner,* Caes. 3. In grammar: *the voice* or *mode of a verb:* in verbo fiunt solecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. (Hence It. *moda*; Fr. *mode.*)

moecha, ae, *f.* = μοιχή, *an adulteress:* ne sequerer moechas, Hor.

moechisso, 1. *v. a.* [moechus] *to commit adultery with:* aliquam, Pl.

moechor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to commit adultery* (poet.): Hor.

moechus, i, *m.* = μοιχός, *a fornicator, an adulterer* (pure Lat. adulter): Ter.: Hor.

moenia, ium, *n. plu.* [moenio, munio] *town walls, ramparts:* domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sepseruntque, Cic.: altissima, Caes. 2. Poet. in gen. *walls* or *inclosures* of any kind: moenia navis, Ov.: theatri, Lucr. ‖ Meton. *a city inclosed by walls:* nulla jam pernicies moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, *to our walls,* i. e. *our city,* Cic. Poet.: Ditis magni sub moenia, *the citadel, realm of Pluto,* Virg.

moenera, for munera, *v.* munus.

moenia, for munia, *q. v.*

moenio, for munio, *q. v.*

moenītus, *Part.* [moenio] v. munio.

moereo, moereor, moeror, v. maereo and maeror.

moerus, i, for murus, *q. v.*

moestiter, moestitia, moestitudo, moestus, v. maestiter, *etc.*

moirus, i, v. murus.

mŏla, ae, *f.* [molo] *a mill* of any kind: pumicese, Ov. ‖ *grits* or *grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt* (hence called mola salsa), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 325): sparge molam, Virg.: molam et vinum insperge, Cic.

mŏlāris, e, *adj.* [mola] *pertaining to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-:* molaris lapis, *a mill-stone,* Plin. ‖ Subst. molaris, is, *m. a mill-stone;* poet. for any large stone: ramis vastisque molaribus instat, Virg. 2. (sc. dens) *a grinder, molar tooth:* Juv.

mŏles, is, *f. a shapeless, huge, heavy mass.* In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov.: vasta se mole moventem pastorem Polyphemum, Virg. 2. Esp. *a huge, massive structure,* part. of stone; *a dam, pier, mole; a foundation,* etc.: molem atque aggeram ab utraque parte litoris jaciebat, Caes.: moles oppositae fluctibus, *moles,* Cic. 3. *warlike apparatus, machines, munitions of war:* refectis vineis, aliaque mole belli, Liv. ‖ Fig. *greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap,* etc.: molem invidiae sustinere, Cic.: vis consili expers mole ruit sua, Hor. 2. *a burthen, difficulty, labour, trouble:* transvehamnaves hand magna mole, Liv.: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, Virg. 3. *distress, calamity:* major exorta domi moles, Liv. (Hence It. *molo*; Sp. *muelle*; Fr. *mole.*)

mŏlestē, *adv. with trouble* or *difficulty:* moleste fero, *I take it ill, it annoys me,* Cic. 2. *in a troublesome* or *offensive manner;* of style, *in a laboured manner, affectedly:* nimice ac molestе, Cat.

mŏlestia, ae, *f.* [molestus] *trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike,* etc.: sine molestia tua, *without trouble to yourself,* Cic.: fasces habent molestiam, *are attended with,* id. Of style: *stiffness, affectation:* diligens elegantia sine molestia, id.

mŏlestus, a, um, *adj.* [moles] *troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying:* abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl.: provincia molesta, Cic. 2. Esp. of style: *laboured, affected:* simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, id.: verba, Ov. ‖ Meton. *dangerous, injurious:* otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Cat.

mōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [molior] *a great exertion, effort, endeavour, attempt, undertaking:* quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus sedem, Hor.: sceleris, Ov.: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv.

mōlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a great exertion, effort, undertaking:* motum certe sede sua parvi molimenti admiculis, *by machines of little power,* Liv.: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *would cost the less labour,* id.

mōlĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [moles]. A. Neutr. *to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil,* etc. (rare): agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic. 2. Esp. *to set sail, sail* (either of persons or ships): molientes hinc Hannibalem, Liv. B. Act. *to set in motion* (with exertion and effort), *to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace,* etc.: validam in vites molire bipennem, *wield,* Virg.: ancoras, *to weigh anchor,* Liv.: terram, *to till the ground,* Virg.: corpora ex somno, *to rouse from sleep,* Liv. 2. *to construct, erect, build,* etc.: muros, Virg.: classem, id. ‖ Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design, esp. when accompanied with labour and difficulty: Idem moliri coepit, *he endeavoured to impair public credit,* Liv.: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, *to try to bring upon,* Cic.: crimina et accusatorem, *to bring about, find out,* Tac.: de occupando regno moliens, *striving to usurp the government,* Cic.

mōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [molior] *a putting in motion; a laborious undertaking, contrivance:* molitio agrorum, *cultivation,* Col.: quae molitio (of the creation of the world). Cic. 2. For demolitio: facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *a tearing out, demolishing,* Liv.

mōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver:* effector mundi moliturque Deus, Cic.: navis, Ov.

mōlītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who attempts, contrives:* Suet.

mōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [molo].

mōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [molior].

mollesco, 3. *v. n. inceps.* [mollis] *to become soft:* ebur, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to*

become soft, mild, gentle; also, *to become effeminate, unmanly:* tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr.: pectora, Ov.

mollĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *soft, tender, delicate:* escae, Pl. ‖ *Fig. voluptuous:* Cat.

mollio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. v. a. [id.] *to make soft or supple, to soften:* frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic.: mollire lanam trahendo, *to spin,* Ov.: artus oleo, Liv.: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. ‖ *Fig. to soften, mitigate; to tame, check; to render easier, lighter, or less disagreeable:* Hannibalem exsultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic.: iram, Liv.: clivum, *to make the ascent easier,* Caes. 2. *to soften, render effeminate:* legionem, Cic. (Hence Fr. *mouiller.*)

molli-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [mollis pes] *soft-footed* (poet.): boves, Poët. Cic.

mollis, e, *adj. soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple:* molle litus, Caes.: arena, Ov.: lana, id.: arcus, *unbent, unstrung,* id.: mollissima cora, Cic.: Euphrates mollior undis, *gentler, calmer,* Virg.: fastigium, *gentle, not steep,* Caes. Proverb.: molli brachio objurgare aliquem, i. e. *in a gentle, forbearing manner,* Cic. ‖ *Fig. tender, delicate, susceptible:* homo mollissimo animo, *most sensitive,* id.: mollibus annis, *in tender youth,* Ov. 2. *pliant, supple, yielding:* mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. 3. *soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak:* philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, id.: vita, Ov: sententia, Cic. 4. *soft, pleasant, mild, easy:* orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, id.: verba, Hor.: mollis versus, *an elegiac* or *amatory poem,* opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. 5. *touching, affecting:* querelae, Hor. 6. *changeable, fickle:* nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. [*Mollis* is usu. derived from *mobilis:* but it is prob. the same word as Germ. and Engl. *mild.*] (Hence old Fr. *mol;* Fr. *mou, molle.*)

molliter, *adv. softly, gently, agreeably:* aves nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic.: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, *more gracefully,* Virg. ‖ *Fig.:* quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *calmly, patiently,* Cic.: interpretari mollius aliquid, *rather mildly, favourably,* Tac.

mollĭtia (mollicia), ae, *f.,* and **mollĭtĕs** (mollicies), ēi, *f.* [mollis] *moveableness, pliability, flexibility, softness:* mollitia cervicum, Cic. ‖ *Fig. tenderness, susceptibility:* ag'litas mollitiesque naturae, *sensitive disposition,* id. 2. *weakness, irresolution:* animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam pauliser ferre non posse, Caes.: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall. 3. *voluptuousness, effeminacy:* civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. 4. *unchastity:* corporis, Tac.

mollĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *suppleness, flexibility, softness:* mollitudo assimilis spongiis, Cic. ‖ *softness, susceptibility:* humanitatis, id.

mollītus, a, um, *Part.* [mollio].

mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to grind* in a mill: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter.: molita cibaria, *ground corn,* Caes. (Hence Fr. *moudre.*)

mŏlŏchĭnārius, ii, *m.* [moloche, "a mallow"] *one who dyes with the colour of mallows:* Pl.

mŏlossus, a, um, *adj.* = Μολοσσός, *Molossian.* In prosody, pes, *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables* (*e. g.* Arpinas, evertunt): Quint.

mōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from movimentum, from moveo] *a balancing* or *oscillating motion; a balance, equipoise:* astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, *their balance, equilibrium,* Cic. ‖ *Meton. an alteration:* nullum momentum annonae facere, *to effect no alteration in the price of corn,* Liv. 2. *a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales, hence a particle, a part, a point:* myrrhae momentum, Plin.: officiorum, *parts,* Cic. 3. Esp. of time: *a short time, brief space, moment:* parvis momentis multa natura affingit, *instants, moments,* id.: parvo momento, *in a short time,* Caes.: momento temporis, *in a moment,* Liv. ‖ *Fig.: a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment:* minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, *from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes,* Cic.: parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, *influence,* Caes.: momenta potentia, *motives,* Ov.: levi momento aestimare, *to consider of little moment,* Caes.

mōnēdŭla, ae, *f. a jackdaw, daw.* Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. As a term of endearment: Pl.

mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. [from the root MNI; cf. memini; lit. *to cause to think, cause to remember;* hence] *to remind, admonish, warn, instruct, teach.* Constr. the direct object in acc. (or *nom.* in pass.); the indirect in acc. when expressed by a *neut. pron.* or *adj.,* in *gen.,* with *de,* and by a *clause;* sometimes *absol.:* ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic.: oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, id.: id ipsum, quod me mones, id.: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, Tac.: monere te atque hortari, ut in rempubl. incumberes, Cic. 2. Of things as subjects: sol caecos instare tumultus saepe monet, Virg.: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. ‖ *Meton. to teach, instruct, tell:* monente et denuntiante te, Cic.: velut divinitus mente monita, Liv. 2. *to announce, foretell:* vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, Virg. 3. *to punish, chastise:* puerili verbere monere, Tac.

mōnēris, is, *f.* = *navigium* (*sc. navis*), *a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley:* Liv.

mŏnēta, ae, *f.* [Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence] *the place for coining money, the mint:* ad Pollotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppia, i. e. *taken from the mint* or *borrowed from the Oppii,* Cic. 2. *coin, money:* victaque concedit priscae moneta novae, Ov. 3. *a stamp* or *die* for coining money: a nova moneta, *of a new stamp,* Mart. Hence, Fig.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style,* Juv.

mŏnētālis, e, *adj.* [moneta] *pertaining to the mint; minted, coined:* Cic.

mŏnīle, is, *n. a necklace, collar:* quum (Kriphyla) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic.: colloque monile baccatum, Virg. Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. (Hence It. *maniglio, smaniglia;* Sp. *manilla;* Fr. *manille.*)

mŏnĭmentum, v. monum.

mŏnĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [monео] *a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition* (rare): monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic.

mŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id] *one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor:* nil opus fuit monitore, Ter.: officii, Sall.

2. Esp. *a remembrancer, prompter, assistant:* video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. (ii) *a nomenclator:* per monitorem appellandi sunt, id. ‖ *one who reminds another of his duty; a preceptor, tutor,* etc.: praeceptum monitoris non fatui, id.: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor.

mŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *an admonition:* meis consiliis, monitis, Cic. ‖ *a prophecy, warning:* Carmentis Nymphae, Virg.

mŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [moneo].

mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a reminding, warning, admonition* (poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. ‖ Esp. *an admonition from the gods* by omens, *etc., a warning* by oracles, lightning, *etc.:* fortunae monitu, Cic.

mŏnogrammus or **-os,** i, *m.* = μονόγραμμος, lit. of pictures, *that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch;* hence, trans. *shadowy:* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic.

mŏnŏpŏdium, ii, *n.* = μονοπόδιον, *a table or stand with one foot:* Liv.

mŏnŏpōlium, ii, *n.* = μονοπώλιον, *the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly:* Suet.

mŏnosyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* = μονοσύλλαβος, *monosyllabic:* monosyllaba, *sc.* verba, Quint.

mŏnotrŏphus, i, m. = μονότροφος, *one who eats by himself*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotrophe, Pl.

mons, tis, m. *a mountain, mount*: montium altitudines, Cic.: altissimi, Cass. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is expected, but little happens, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a large mass, quantity, heap*: argenti montes, Pl.: mons Tusculanus, *a lofty, splendid building in or near Tusculum*, Cic. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, *to make extravagant promises*, Ter. 2. *a rock* in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg.

monstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [monstro] *a showing*: Ter.

monstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a pointer out, inventor, teacher*: aratri, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Virg.

monstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [monstro]. ‖ Adj. *conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable*: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac.

monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [monstrum] *to show, point out, inform, teach*: iter, Curt.: palmam, Cic.: digito, Hor. ‖ Esp. *to ordain, institute, appoint* (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, Virg.: ignis, Ov. 2. *to denounce, inform against*: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. 3. *to advise*: alicui bene, Pl. 4. *to demonstrate, prove*: Plin. 5. *to describe, represent*: puerilia ac juventa qualem monstravimus, Tac. 6. *to incite*: ira monstrat, Virg. (Hence It. *mostrare*; Fr. *montrer*.)

monstrōse, **monstrōsus**, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i. n. [moneo] lit. *that which teaches or points out*; hence *any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods*; *an omen, portent*: quia ostendunt, portendunt, monstrant, praedicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. 2. Esp. of something foreboding evil: *an evil portent, unlucky omen*: monstra Deûm, Virg. ‖ Transf. *any ugly, misshapen*, or *unnatural person or thing, a monster, monstrosity*: monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man*, Ter. Also with respect to character: nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic.: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, i. e. canibus, Virg. Of things: of the sea, id. 2. In gen. of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: *a prodigy, marvel*: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic.

monstrōsē and **monstrōsĕ**, *adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously*: cogitare, Cic.

monstrōsus or **monstrŏsus**, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum] *strange, preternatural, monstrous*: monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic.

montānus, a, um, *adj.* [mons] *pertaining to a mountain, mountain-*: flumen, *taking its rise in a mountain*, Virg.: homines asperi et montani, Cass. 2. Subst. montani, orum, m. *plu. mountaineers*: id. ‖ *full of mountains, mountainous*: montana Dalmatia, Ov. 2. Subst. montana, orum, n. *plu. mountainous regions*: inter montana, Liv.

montĭcŏlă, æ, c. [mons colo] *a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov.

monti-vāgus, a, um, *adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains*: fera, Lucr.: montivagus cursus, Cic.

montĭōsus or **montōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [mons] *mountainous, full of mountains*: regio, Cic.

mōnŭmentum (mŏnĭm.), i, n. [moneo] *that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument*: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, *memorials, votive offerings*, Cass. 2. *buildings, statues*, etc. erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. *a tomb, sepulchral monument*: regis, Hor.: Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic.: senatus, *the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate*, id. (ii) Meton. *a sepulchre, tomb*: sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, Nep. 3. *a written monument or record*: monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, chronicles*, Cic. 4. *a token or means of recognition*: cistellam domo effer cum monumentis, Ter. ‖ Fig.: monumentum laudis, *a memorial*, Cic.: amoris, Virg.

mōra, ae, *f.* [prob. connected with maneo] *a delay, hindrance*: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic.: moram ad insequendum intulit, Cass.: facere delectui, Liv.: facere creditoribus, *to put off payment*, Cic.: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *I will without delay*, Ter.: so freq. in the poets: nec (hand) mora: Ov.: Virg. 2. Esp. *a stop or pause in speaking*: morae respirationesque, Cic. ‖ Meton. *anything that delays, a hindrance*: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum ea, Liv. 2. *a space, space of time*: dolor finitus est mora, Ov. 3. *a staying, sojourning*: segnis mora, Liv.

mŏra, ae, *f.* = μόρα, *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five*, or *seven hundred men*: Nep.: Cic.

mōrālis, e, *adj.* [mos] *pertaining to manners or morals, moral*: Cic.: Quint.

mōrātor, ōris, m. [mŏror] *a delayer, loiterer*: Liv. 2. *an advocate who spoke only to gain time*: Cic.

mōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [mŏror].

mōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mos] *mannered, having certain manners*: viri bene morati, Cic. ‖ *adapted to manners or character, characteristic*: poëma, id.: recte morata fabula, *in which the characters are accurately drawn*, Hor. ‖ In gen. *conditioned, constituted, circumstanced*: ita haec morata est janua, *is of such a nature*, Pl.

morbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus] *sickly, diseased* (rare): apes morbidae, Varr. ‖ *causing sickness, unwholesome*: vis, Lucr.

morbus, i, m. [perh. from same root as morior] *a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady*, of body or mind. ‖ Bodily: morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: segrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic.: in morbo esse, *to be sick*, id.: ex morbo convalescere, *to recover*, id. ‖ Mental: morbus et cupiditas, id.: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. 2. *distress, affliction*: Pl. (Hence Port. *murmo*; Sp. *muermo*; Fr. *morve*.)

mordăcĭter, *adv. bitingly*: lima mordacius uti, *more sharply*, Ov.

mordax, ācis, *adj.* [mordeo] *biting, given to biting, snappish*: mordax canis, Pl. 2. Meton. *stinging, sharp, biting*: urtica mordax, *stinging*, Ov.: mordaci ferro icta pinus, *deep-cutting*, Hor. (ii) Of taste: *pungent, tart*: acetum, *sharp flavoured*, Pers. ‖ Fig. *biting, disposed to bite, virulent, satirical*: Cynicus, *snarling*, Hor. Of things: carmen, Ov. 2. *wearing, corroding*: sollicitudo, Hor.

mordĕo, mŏmordi (old form memordi), morsum, 2. v. *a. to bite, to bite into*: canes mordere possunt, Cic.: terram, *to bite the ground, bite the dust*, of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg. 2. Esp. *to eat, devour, consume* (poet.): ostrea, Juv. ‖ Transf. *to bite into, take fast hold of*; *to press or cut into*: laterum junctura fibula mordet, *clasps*, Virg.: rura quae Liris quieta mordet aqua, *wears away, insidents*, Hor. 3. *to nip, bite, sting*: matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, *nip, pinch*, id. ‖‖ Fig. *to bite, backbite, sting, pain, hurt*: invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter.: morderi dictis, Ov. 2. *to vex, mortify, grieve*: valde me momordernat epistolae tuae, Cic.

mordĭcus, v. mordicitus.

mordĭcĭtus, *adv. with bites, with the teeth*: asini me mordicitus scindant, Pl. (Some read mordicibus, from mordices.)

mordĭcus, *adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth*: mordicus arripere, Pl.: premere capita mordicus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: verba tenent mordicus, id.

mōrē, *adv. foolishly*: Pl.

mōrētum, i, n. *a country dish composed of garlic, vinegar, oil*, etc.: Ov.

mŏrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [morior] *dying*: jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. ‖ Act. *causing death, deadly, unwholesome* (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat.

mōrĭgĕro, atus, 1. v. *a.* for morigeror, *to comply with, gratify*: Pl.

mōrĭgĕror, atus, 1. v. dep. [mos gero] *to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please*: adolescenti, Ter.: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic.

mōrĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *complying, obsequious, obedient:* meo me aequum est morigerum patri, Pl.

mŏrĭor, mortĭus (*fut. part.* moriturus, Virg. *Inf.* moriri for mori, Pl.) 3. *v. dep. to die:* moriendum certe est, Cic.: desiderio, *of desire*, id. ‖ Transf. of things, *to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, vanish, lose strength*, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, *lose their strength*, Plin. Of fire: flammas et vidi nullo concutiente mori, *die out, go out*, Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desideraque moreretur, Cic.: gratia, Ov. (Hence It. *morire*; Fr. *mourir*.)

mormyr, yris, *f.* = μορμύρος, *an unknown fish in Pontus:* Ov.

mōrŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = μωρολόγος, *that talks foolishly, foolish:* sermones, Pl. Subst. *a fool:* id.

mŏror, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [mors]. **A.** Neutr. *to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter:* quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic.: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to, I will immediately*, Liv.: ne multis morer, *to be brief, in short*, Cic. **B.** Act. *to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder:* morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes.: eum, Cic. ‖ Fig. with nihil, *to let a thing go*, i. e. *to be satisfied with it, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it*, eta.: constr. with *acc., inf.*, and *acc.* and *inf.*: C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv.: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id.: alieno uti nihil moror, *I do not want to*, Pl. 2. *to detain the attention, amuse:* morata recte fabula validius oblectat populum meliusque moratur, Hor.

mōror, 1. *v. n. dep.* [μωρός] *to be foolish, be a fool:* Suet.

mōrōsē, *adv. peevishly, morosely:* morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic. ‖ *scrupulously, carefully:* Plin. *Sup.:* morosissime, Suet.

mōrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [morosus] *peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness* (rare): si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic. ‖ *over-scrupulousness, pedantry:* affectatione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, Suet.

mōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mos] *wayward, capricious, peevish, fretful, captious, morose:* usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic.: canities, Hor. 2. *over nice* or *scrupulous, fastidious:* circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. ‖ Transf. Of things: morbus, *stubborn*, Ov.

mors, tis, *f.* [morior] *death:* omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic.: mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill oneself*, Caes.: obire, *to die*, Cic.: morti dare, Hor. In *plur.* when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a dead body, corpse:* mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, id.

morsiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [morsus] *a biting, bite:* App. 2. *a biting with the lips, a kissing*, Pl.

morsum, i, *n.* [mordeo] *a bit, little piece* (poet.): lanea morsa, Cat.

morsus, a, um, *Part.* [mordeo].

morsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a biting, a bite:* contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic.: nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, *i. e. the eating of your tables*, Virg. 2. Transf. *a catching hold;* and, Meton. *that which catches hold*, as *a prong, anchor*, etc. (poet.): discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, id.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, id. ‖ Fig. *a malicious attack*, etc.: carmina venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. 2. *vexation, grief, pain*, etc.: sic mea perpetuos curarum pectora morsus habent, *gnawings, pains*, Ov.: doloris, *a bite, sting*, Cic.

mortālis, e, *adj.* [mors] *subject to death, mortal:* quid in iis mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. ‖ Transf. *mortal, perishable, transient:* neque me vero poenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. 2. *human, mortal:* mortalis mucro, *of human workmanship*, Virg.: opera, Liv. Subst. mortalis, *a man, a mortal:* Pl. Esp. *in plur.* mortales, *mortals, men, mankind:* diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall. (ii) mortalia, ium, *n. plu. human affairs:* Virg.

mortālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mortalis] *the being subject to death, mortality; a dying, death:* omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. ‖ Meton. *mortals, mankind:* contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt.

morticīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mors] *dead* (only of animals), hence, *pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion:* morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. As a term of abuse: morticine, *you carrion*, Pl.

mortifer or **mortifĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [mors fero] *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly:* multa mortifera, Cic.: bellum, Virg.

mortŭālia, ium, *n. plu.* [mortuus] *sc.* carmina, *funeral songs, dirges:* Pl.

mortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [morior] ‖ Adj.: *dead, deceased:* sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit, Cic. Proverb.: mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*, Pl. Subst. mortuus, i, m. *a dead person, dead man:* mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Proverb: mortuo verba facere, *to talk in vain*, Pl. 2. Transf. of things: *dead, decayed, withered, passed away*, etc.: lacerti mortui, Cic.: plausus, id. b. Mare mortuum: (i) *the North Sea* of Europe, Plin. (ii) *the Dead Sea* of Judaea, Just.

mōrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [morus] *black, dark-coloured:* Pl.

mōrum, i, *n.* = μῶρον and μόρον: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: nigra mora, Hor. may be either *the mulberry* or *the blackberry:* in duris haerentia mora rubetis, *blackberries*, Ov.

mōrus, a, um, *adj.* = μωρός, *foolish, silly:* amor mores hominum moros et morosos facit, Pl. ‖ Subst. morus, i, m. *a fool, simpleton:* morus es, id. 2. mora, ae, *f. a foolish woman:* id. (Hence Sp. *murrio*.)

mōrus, i, *f.* = μορέα, *a mulberry-tree:* arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, ardua morus erat, Ov.

mōs, mōris, *m. manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: more et exemplo Populi R., Caes.: hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter.: alieno more vivere, *according to the will* or *humour of another*, id.: morem alicui gerere, *v.* gero, *no.* II. 5: virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, *it is the fashion with, they are accustomed*, Virg.: quod jam in morem venerat, *had become customary*, Liv. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, *conduct, behaviour;* in *plur.: manners, morals, character.* suavissimi mores, Cic.: justi, id.: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, *character*, id. ‖ Transf. of things: *quality, nature, manner:* coeli, Virg.: morem vestis tenere, *mode, fashion*, Just. 3. *precept, law, rule:* moresque viris et praemia ponet, Virg. (Hence Fr. *moeurs*.)

mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moveo] *a moving, motion:* principium motionis, Cic. ‖ Fig.: motiones animi, *emotions* or *affections of the soul:* id.

mōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [motio] *a slight motion, shaking;* in medicine, *a slight attack of fever:* Suet.

mōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [moveo] *to keep moving, move about* (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Virg.

mōtus, a, um, *Part.* [moveo].

mōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, motion:* orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic.: crebri motus terrae, *earthquakes*, Curt. Poet.: *a stir, preparation for departure:* motus praesensit futuros, Virg. 2. Esp. *artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing:* haud indecoros motos more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated*, Liv.: Ionici, *dances*, Hor. Of the *gestures* of an orator: Cic. Of military *movements, evolutions:* Nep. ‖ Fig. *a movement of the mind, mental operation, thinking, emotion, affection, passion:* quum semper agitetur animus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic.: Manto, divino concita motu, *impulse, inspiration*, Ov. 2. Esp. *a political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion:* omnes Catilinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic.: servilis, *a rising of the slaves*, Liv. 3. *a change, revolution:* motum in republica impendere, Cic. 4. In rhetoric: *a figure of speech:* Quint.

mōvens, entis, *part.* [moveo]. ‖ Adj.: *moveable:* ex ea praeda, quae

rerum moventium sit, *moveable things* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. and n. **A.** Act. *to move, stir, set in motion*: ita fit ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se moveatur, Cic.: fila sonantia movit, Ov. **2.** movere membra, or reflect. moveri, *to dance*: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, Hor. **3.** *to move* (from a place), *remove*: movere signa e castris, Liv.: signum movere loco, Cic. Esp. with *prom. reflect.* or reflect. in an intransitive sign. *to move*, i. e. *to change one's place* or *position*: praecepit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot*, Liv.: glebae cospere moveri, Ov. **4.** *to drive out, dislodge, eject, expel*, etc.: hostem statu, *to drive from his position*, Liv.: aliquem possessione, Cic. **II.** Transf. *to excite, promote, act upon*: exercitatione sudor movetur, Cels. **2.** *to trouble, torment*: intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. Of plants: *to put forth*: de palmite gemma movetur, *is produced*, Ov. **III.** Fig. *to excite, occasion, cause*: fictum populo, Cic.: indignationem, Liv. **2.** *to begin, commence, undertake*, etc.: multa movens animo, *meditating*, Virg.: bellum, Cic.: mentionem cujuspiam rei, *to make mention*, Liv. **3.** *to shake, to cause to waver, to alter*: aliquas sententiam, Cic. **4.** *to move, influence, excite, inspire*: quae me causae moverint, id.: multum consuetudine moveri, *to be much influenced*, Caes. **5.** *to affect the feelings, touch, melt, make an impression on*: moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv.: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. **B.** Neutr. *to move itself, move* (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *of an earthquake*, Liv. (Hence It. *muovere*; Fr. *mouvoir*.)

mox, *adv. soon, directly, immediately*: jussit mihi nuntiari, mox se venturum, Cic.: mox ubi, *as soon as*, Liv. **2.** Relatively: *soon afterwards, thereupon*: nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi · postremo exununtur castris, id. **3.** *some time afterwards, at a later period*: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet.

mu, *interj.* = μῦ, expressing dissatisfaction or sorrow: neque, ut aiunt, mu (al. μῦ) facere audent, *to mutter, make a muttering*, Enn. in Varr. Jestingly, *a trifle*: negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutnum, Pl.

mūcĭdus (muc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *mouldy, musty*: mucida panis frusta, Juv. **II.** *snotty*: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl.

mucro, ōnis, m. *a sharp point* or *edge*: medio jugulaberis ensis mucrone, *sword's point*, Ov.: coruscus, Virg. **II.** Meton. *a sword*: nisi mucrones militum tremere vultis, Cic. **2.** *a point, extremity, end*: Lucr. **III.** Fig. *edge, point, sharpness*: censorii stili, Cic.

mūgus (muuc.), i, m. [MUG, root of mungo] *mucus* of the nose: Cat.

mūgiens, ntis, *Part.* [mugio]. **II.** Subst.: *that which bellows, an ox*, etc.: Hor.

mūgil and **mūgilis**, is, m. *a sea-fish*; acc. to some, *the mullet*: Plin. An instrument in the form of this fish was used in punishing adulterers: quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. (Hence It. *muggine*; Sp. *mujol*; Fr. *muge*.)

mūgĭnor, ī, v. *dep. to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay* (rare): Cic.

mūgio, īvi, and ĭi, ītum, 4. v. n. *to low, bellow*: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. **II.** Transf.: Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, *to bray*, Virg.: si mugiat Africis malus procellis, *groans*, Hor. [Formed from the sound like Gr. μυκάομαι.] (Hence It. *mugghiare*; Fr. *mugir*.)

mūgītus, ūs, m. [mugio], *a lowing, bellowing*: mugitusque boum, Virg.: edere, *to utter lowings, to low*, Ov. **II.** Transf.: *a bellowing, roaring, loud noise*: mugitus terrae, Cic.

mūla, ae, *f.* [mulus] *a she-mule*; also, in gen. *a mule*: Cic. Proverb.: quum mula peperit, *when a mule foals*, i. e. *never*, Suet.

mulcĕo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. v. a. *to stroke, to touch* or *move lightly*: manu mulcens barbam, Ov.: aethera pennis, *to move*, Cic. **II.** Fig. *to soothe, soften, appease, allay*: mulcentem tigres, Orpheus, Virg.: aliquem dictis, id. **2.** *to alleviate, mitigate*: varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. **3.** *to flatter, delight*: puellas carmine, Hor. [Another form of *mulgeo*, q. v.] (Hence It. *molcere*.)

mulcĭber, ĕris, and ĕri, m. [a surname of Vulcan; hence,] Transf. *fire*: Ov.: poët. Cic.

mulco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to beat, cudgel*: ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter.: lictoribus mulcatis, Liv. **II.** Fig.: Cic. [*Mulco* is prob. merely another form of *mulcto* or *multo*.]

muleta, **mulctātīcius**, **mulctātĭo**, **mulcto**, v. multa, *etc.*

mulctrārium, ii, n. [mulgeo] *a milking-pail*: nives implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Virg. (*al.* multraria, *al.* mulctralia, *al.* mulgaria).

mulctrum, i, n. [id.] *a milking-pail*: Hor.

mulgĕo, si (mulxit, Lucr.) sum *or* ctum, 2. v. a. *to milk*: oves, Virg. Proverb.: hircos = *to milk the bull*, of something impossible, id. [Cf. Gr. ἀμέλγω; Engl. *milk*.] (Hence It. *mungere*.)

mūlĭebris, e, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine*: facinus, Pl.: comitatus, Cic.

2. *womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: muliebris enervataque sententia, id.

mūlĭebrĭter, *adv. in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately*: nec muliebriter expavit ensem, Hor.: si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet, *womanishly*, Cic. · ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, id.

mūlĭebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women*: Pl.

mūlier, ēris, *f. a woman*, whether married or not: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. **2.** Esp. *a wife*, opp. to a maiden: pudica mulier, Hor. **II.** Transf. as a term of reproach, *a woman*, i. e. *a coward, poltroon*: non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Pl. (Hence It. *maglia*.)

mūlĭērārius, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman*: muliebria manus, *the band sent by Cloelia*, Cic.

mūlĭercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little woman*: qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic.

mūlĭērōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [muliereus] *a fondness for women*: Cic.

mūlĭērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women*: Cic.

mūlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [mulus] *pertaining to a mule*: Juv.

mūlio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a mule-keeper or dealer*: Planc. ap. Cic. A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading: Suet. **2.** *a mule-driver, muleteer*: Caes.

mūlĭōnĭcus or **mūlĭōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [mulio] *pertaining to a mule-driver*: Cic.

mullĭlus, i, m. *dim.* [mullus] *a little sur-mullet*: barbatulos mullilos exceptans, Cic. (dub. *Orell.* mullos).

mullus, i, m. *a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red sur-mullet*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *mulet*.)

mulsa, ae, *f.* v. mulsus.

mulsum, i, n. v. mulsus.

mulsus, a, um, *Part.* [mulceo].

mulsus, a, um, *adj. mixed with honey, sweet as honey*: mulsa aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. **2.** Fig.: *sweet as honey, honeyed*: ut mulsa dicta dicis! Pl. **II.** Subst. mulsa, ae, *f.* a term of endearment: *my sweetheart, my honey*: age mulsa mea, id. **2.** mulsum, i, n. (sc. vinum), *honey-wine, mead*, i. e. wine mixed or made with honey: frigidum, Cic. [Usu. regarded as identical with *perf. part.* of mulceo; but this is very doubtful: it is prob. connected with *mel*: v. letter E. no. V.]

multa (mulcta), ae, *f. a penalty* involving loss of property, *a fine, amercement, mulct*; anciently, *a fine in cattle*; (the highest being 30 oxen, the lowest, one sheep): in later times, *a pecuniary fine*: multa praesens quinquaginta millium aeris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv.: multam alicui dicere, *to decree, award*, Cic. **II.** In gen. *a penalty*: haec si multa esto: vino virgit ti dies ut careat, Pl.

multangŭlus (multiang.), a, um, *adj.* [multus angulus] *having many angles, multangular*: Lucr.

multātīcius (mulct.), a, um, *adj.* [multa] *pertaining to fines*: Liv.

multātio (mulct.), ōnis, *f.* [multo] *a penalty, amercement, fine*: misera est multatio bonorum, Cic.

multātītius (mulct.), v. multaticius.

multēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *multitudinal, i. e. very small, trifling*: pars, Lucr.

multibĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus bibo] *much-drinking*: lena, Pl.

multicăvus, a, um, *adj.* [multus cavus] *many-holed*: pumex, Ov.

multicĭus, or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj. soft, transparent*: Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. ‖ Subst. multicia, orum, *n. pla. sc.* vestimenta, *soft, transparent garments*: an decesnt multicia testem? Juv.

multi-făcio, fēci, *3. v. a.* for magnifacio, *to make much of, to esteem or value highly*: Pl.

multifāriam, *adv. on many sides, in many places*: multifariam defossum aurum, Cic.

multifārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus] *manifold, various, multifarious*: Gell.

multifĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus findo] *many cleft*, i. e. *cleft* or *divided into many parts*: faces, Ov.

multiformis, e, *adj.* [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform*: qualitates, Cic.

multifŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus foris] for multiforis, *having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): multifori tibia buxi, Ov.

multigĕnĕris, e, *adj.* [multus genus] *of many kinds*: mulis et multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus, Pl.

multigĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of many kinds, various*: Lucr.

multĭjŭgus, a, um, and **multĭjŭgis**, e, *adj.* [multus jugum] *yoked many together*: multijugi equi, Liv. ‖ Fig. *many, manifold, complex, various*: literae multijugae, Cic.

multĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious*: Pl.

multĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [multus loquor] *talkativeness*: Pl.

multĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, loquacious*: coquus, Pl.

multimŏdis, *adv. in many ways* or *modes, variously*: multimodis injurius es, Ter.

multimŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus modus] *manifold, various*: ars, Liv.

multipătens, v. multipotens.

multiplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [multus plica] *that has many folds*: alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. ‖ Transf. *that has many windings* or *concealed places*: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et eratico, id.: domus, *the labyrinth*, Ov. 2. *that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various*: lorica multiplex, Virg.: fetus, Cic. ‖‖ Fig.: serumna, Pl.: genus orationis, Cic. 2. *inconstant, changeable, fickle*: natura, id. 3. *sly, cunning* (opp. simplex): multiplex ingenium pueri, id. 4. *much, great, possessing much* or *many*: multiplex quam pro numero damnum est (for multiplicius), *greater than the number would warrant* Liv.

multiplicābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multiplico] *manifold*: poet. Cic.

multiplicātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying*: Sen. ‖ Esp. in arithmetic, *multiplication*: Col.

multiplĭciter, *adv. in manifold* or *various ways*: Sall.: Quint.

multiplĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multiplex] *to multiply, increase, augment*: res allenum, Caes.: multiplicata gloria, Cic. ‖ Esp. in arithmetic, *to multiply*: multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col.

multipŏtens, tis, *adj. a.* [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty*: multipotens pectus, Pl. (*al.* multipatens).

multĭtĭus v. multicius.

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [multus] *a great number, multitude*: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic.: navium, Caes. ‖ Esp. *a great number of people, a crowd, multitude*: tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, id. 2. Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude, populace*: ex errore imperitae multitudinis, Cic.

multivŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [multus volo] *wishing* or *longing for much* (poet.): mulier, Cat.

multo, *adv. by much, much, a great deal, by far*: with comparatives: multo facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. With verbs: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes, Cic. 2. With *Sup.* (rare): multo maxima pars, id. 3. With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter.: non multo secus, *not far otherwise, not very differently*, Cic. 4. In specifications of time, before *ante* and *post*: non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep.: multo ante, Cic. 5. Very rarely with the positive for *multum*: maligna multo, *very*, Ter.

multo or **multeo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [multa] *to punish*; mostly of judicial punishment. With *abl.* of the means or method: accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic.: populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay*, id. With the *dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, id. ‖ Meton. *to torment, distress*: Col. 2. *to suffer, endure*, as punishment: miserias, Pl.

multum, *adv. much, very much, greatly, very, often, far*, etc.: salve multum, gnate mi, Pl.: non multum confidere, *not very much*, Caes.: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic.: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. With adjectives: multum loquaces, *very talkative*, Pl. With *Comp.* (poet.): multum robustior illo,

multus (old form, moltus), a, um, *adj. Comp.* plus; *Sup.* plurimus: in sing. *much, great*; in plu. *many*: multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with great exertion*, Cic.: multam salutam dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Pl.: multum est, *it is of importance*, Virg.: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few*, Cic. Multi = οἱ πολλοί, *the many, the common mass, the multitude*: numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, id. Esp. unus e or de multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: tennis L. Virginius unusque e multis, id. The *sing.* also, is used poet. for the *plur.*: trudere multa cane apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs*, Hor.: multa victima, Virg. *Neutr. plur.* multa, *many things, much*: nimium multa, Cic. Of time: jam multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall.: ad multum diem, *till late in the day*, Cic.: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent*, Caes. *Neutr. plu. absol.*: ne multa, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short*: ne multa: perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: *much, greatly, very*: multa reluctari, Virg. 2. Esp. *too much, overmuch, excessive*: supellex modica, non multa, Nep. 3. *speaking much, diffuse, prolix*: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus ant multus est, Cic. 4. *frequent, frequently present*: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. ‖ *Comp.* plūs, plūris; *plur.* plūres, plūra [from the root PLE, whence plenus, compleo, *etc.*; hence, orig. ple-us, ple-uris; *cf. Sup.*] *more*. In the sing. (seldom strictly an *adj.*): pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Varr. 2. In statements of value the *gen.* pluris is used with the ellipsis of pretii: *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer*: ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic.: pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, Pl. 3. Usually as a *neut. subst.*: ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet.: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. With a partitive *gen.*: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id.: plus hostium, Liv. With *quam*: confiteor eos plus quam sicarios esse, Cic. With *abl.*: de paupertate tacentes plus pecoris ferunt, *more than the impoverished*, Hor. In the plur.. 1. Comparatively: *more*: omnes qui sere alieno premuntur, quos plures esse intelligo quam putaram, Cic. 2. Positively: *many, several*: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes.: quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic. Elliptically: quid ego plura dicam? id. (H) Euphemistically, plures, *οἱ πλείονες, the dead*: quin prius me ad plures penetravi? Pl. ‖‖ *Sup.* plūrĭmus, a, um, [from PLE; whence, plerisimus and plolsimus, from which are formed plisimus, ploirumus, the latter for plolsumus; and, lastly, in analogy with the comparative plus, pluris, the form

plurimus] *most, very much* or *many* (usu. *plur.*): hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes.: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. In *sing.*: me plurima praeda onustum, Pl. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Post.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicet equis Argos, *very many*, Hor. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the *gen.* plurimi is used with the ellipsis of preti: *of the greatest value* or *importance; at a very high price*: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Pl.: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. In the *neutr. absol.* (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. In the *neutr.* with partitive *gen.*: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id.

mūlus, i, m. *a mule*: clitellarius, Cic. As a term of abuse, *you mule, you ass*: mule, nihil sentis, Cat.

mundānus, a, um, *adj.* [mundus] *pertaining to the world, mundane*: animа mundana, Macr. 2. Subst. mundanus, i, m. *a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite*: Cic.

mundē, *adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily*: Pl.

mundĭter, *adv. cleanly, neatly*: cum sedulo munditer nos habeamus, Pl.

mundĭtĭa, ae, and **mundĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [mundus] *cleanness, cleanliness*: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. 2. In gen. *neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness*, in furniture, dress, *etc.*: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. ‖ Fig. of style: *neatness, terseness*: id. 2. *politeness of manner, urbanity*: munditiae urbanae, Sall.

mundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *cleanly, neat, spruce*: Pl.

mundus, a um, *adj. clean, neat, elegant*: supellex, Hor. 2. Transf. of mode of living: *neat, elegant*: homines, Cic.: cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv. ‖ Fig. of style: *neat, fine, elegant*: verba, Ov.

mundus, i, m. [mundus, *adj.*] *toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress* (of a woman): munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen.: *an implement*: operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App. Hence, in mundo, *in readiness*: nempe habeo in mundo, Pl. ‖ = κόσμος, *the order of the universe, the world*, esp. *the heavens and the heavenly bodies*: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, *the heavens*, Cic.: innumerabiles, id. 3. Meton. like our *world*, for *the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind* (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. (Hence It. *mondo*; Fr. *monde*.)

mūnĕrārius, ii, m. [munus] *an exhibitor of gladiators*: Thracem mirmillioni parem, munerario imperein dixerat, Suet.

mūnĕrātor, ōris, m. [munero] *an exhibitor of gladiators*: Flor.

mūnĕrĭgĕrŭlus, i, m. [munus gero] *a bearer of presents*: Pl.

mūnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [munus] *to give, bestow, present; to present with*: ea, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic.

mūnĕror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to give, present to, bestow*, etc.: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic.

mūnia (old form moenia), orum, *n. plu.* (in class. per. only in *nom.* and *acc.*) [munis] *duties, functions*, esp. *official* or *professional duties*: munia candidatorum, Cic.: munia vitae servare, Hor.

mūniceps, ĭpis, *c.* [munia capio] *an inhabitant of a* municipium *or free town, a burgher, citizen*: municeps Cosanus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) *Cosa*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*: municeps noster, id. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove*, i. e. *Cretan bottles*, Juv.

mūnĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [municipium] *pertaining to a* municipium, *municipal*: est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. As a term of contempt, like our *provincial*: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv.

mūnĭcĭpātim, *adv. by* municipia: municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet.

mūnĭcĭpium, ii, *n.* [municeps] *a town*, esp. *in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town* (cf. municeps): Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: Italiae municipium, id.: milites in proxima municipia deducit, Caes. Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic.

mūnĭfĭcē, *adv. bountifully, munificently*: dare, Cic.: adjuvare, Liv.

mūnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [munificus] *bountifulness, munificence*: Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall.

mūnĭfĭco, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to present with*: aliquem aliqua re, Lucr.

mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munus facio] *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent*: ut munifica sim bonis, Pl.: in dando munificum esse, Cic. ‖ Of things: opes, Ov.

mūnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [munio] for munimentum, *a defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure*: munimen ad imbres, *a defence against the rains*, Virg.

mūnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment*: ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes.: fossa, haud parvum munimentum, Liv. Of a *defence* or *covering* for the body: munimenta togae, Juv. ‖ Fig. *defence, protection, shelter*: id munimentum (Horatium Cocleni) illo die fortunae urbis Romanae habuit, Liv.: rati noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall.

mūnĭo (anciently moenio), ivi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to raise a wall, to fortify*: undique quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent, Nep. B. Act. *to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, secure, put in a state of defence*: palatium, Liv.: locum, Caes. With *abl.*: Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, Cic.: castra vallo fossaque, *with palisades and a trench*, Caes. 2. Transf.: in gen. *to defend, protect, shelter*: spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. 3. *to make a road, to make passable*: quae Appius Caecus viam munierit, id.: rupem, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to defend, secure, protect, shelter*: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic.: se contra perfidiam, id. 2. Munire viam, *to make* or *open a way*: sibi viam ad stuprum, id.

munĭo, ōnis, perh. *a kind of urn*: paeanem aut munionem, Cic.

mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *ready to be of service, obliging*: Pl.

mūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [munio] *a defending, fortifying, protecting*: milites munitione prohibere, Caes.: flaminem, *a bridging over*, Tac. 2. Meton. *a means of fortification* or *defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls*: nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) dejunctus esset, Cic.: facere, Caes.: munitiones et castella, Tac. ‖ *a making, paving*, or *repairing a road*: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. 3. Fig.: aditum ad causam et munitionem (*ac.* vise), id.

mūnīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to make passable, to open* (a road): viam, Cic.

mūnītor, ōris, m. [id.] *a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner*, etc.: Tac.: Liv. Poet.: Troja, *i. e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy*, Ov.

mūnītus, a, um, *Part.* [munio]. ‖ Adj.: *defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe*: pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. *Comp.*: se munitiorem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, id. *Sup.*: munitissima castra, Caes. 2. Subst. munita, orum, n. *plu. roads that have been repaired, rendered passable*: Liv.

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militiai, Lucr.), ĕris, n. *a service, office, charge, function, duty*: munus curare, *to discharge an office*, Pl. senectutis munere fungi, Cic.: reipublicae, *a public office*, id. ‖ Meton. *a work*: solitudinis, *a book written in solitude*, id. 2. *a service, favour*: totum muneris hoc tui est, quod monstror digito praetereuntium, *it is entirely owing to your favour*, Hor. (ii) Esp. *the last*

services to the dead, burial: suprema munera, Virg. 3. *a present, gift:* bonum datum deorum concesam atque munere, Cic.: munere aliquem donare, *to present one with a gift*, Virg.: munera Liberi, *wine*, Hor. (ii) Esp. *a public show, entertainment, exhibition*, in partic. *a show of gladiators* (as being provided gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic.: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, *i. e. gave a splendid exhibition*, id. (iii) *a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual:* Pompeii munera, *the theatre*, Vell. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic.

mūnuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [munus] *a small present:* Cic.

mūraena, ae, *f.* = μύραινα, *the muræna, a kind of eel:* muraenam exossus, Pl.

mūrālis, e, *adj.* [murus] *pertaining to a wall, mural:* pila, *used in fighting from walls*, Caes.: tormentum, *for battering walls*, Virg.: falces, *hooks for pulling down walls*, Caes.: corona, *a mural crown*, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. (Hence It. *muraglia*; Fr. *muraille.*)

mūrex, icis, *m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk*, from which the Tyrian purple was obtained: Baianus, Hor. The shells were used for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. ||. Meton. *the purple dye, purple*, made from the juice of this mollusk. The colouring matter is contained in a vesicular reservoir near the stomach: Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Virg. 2. Of bodies shaped like a mollusk. (i) *a pointed rock or stone:* acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, id. (ii) *a caltrop:* muricos ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, qua hostem equites emissurum esse credebat, Curt.

mūria, ae, *f. salt liquor, brine, pickle:* ut mellius muria, quam testa marina remittit, Hor.

mūriāticus, a, um, *adj.* [muria] *pickled* or *lying in brine:* Pl.

mūricīdus (murric), i, *m.* [perh. mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, *a coward, poltroon:* Pl.

mūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mus] *of mice, mouse-:* pelles, *the skins of martens, ermines*, and the like, Just.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, uris, *n. a murmur, murmuring: a humming, roaring, growling*, etc.: murmur populi, Liv. Of indistinct speech: Ov. Of the *humming* of bees: strepit omnis murmure campus, Virg. Of things: *a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling:* et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic.: magno miscent murmure coelum, Virg. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnae verticis, Suet.. Of wind-instruments: cornuum, *the sound*, Hor.: inflati buxi, Ov. (Hence It. *mormorio.*)

murmŭrillum, i, *n. dim.* [murmur] *a murmuring:* Pl.

murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to murmur, mutter:* secum murmurat, Pl. Of discontented persons: *to mutter, grumble:* servi murmurant, id. ||. Of things: *to murmur, roar, rumble:* murmurans mare, Cic.: unda, Virg.

murrha (murra, myrrha), ae, *f.* = μύῤῥα, *a material of which costly vessels were made*, supposed to be fluor spar: Plin. (v. murrhinus and murrheus).

murrhĕus (murrĕus, myrrhĕus), a, um, *adj.* [murrha] *pertaining to murrha, murrheam:* pocula, *made of murrha*, Prop.: Sen.

murrhĭnus (murrĭnus, myrrhĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to murrha, murrhine:* trulla, *made of murrha*, Plin. ||. Subst. myrrhina, orum, *n. plu.* (*sc.* vasa), *vessels of murrha, murrhine vases:* murrhina et crystallina ex eadem terra effodimus quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 257.)

murrhinus for myrrhinus, q. v.

mūrus (old orthography, moerus), i, *m. a wall*, esp. *a city wall:* muri urbis, Cic.: Helvii intra oppida muroque compelluntur, Caes. (ii) *the wall of a house:* Cic. Poet.: muri = urbs: Ov. ||. Transf. *the rim* of a pot, *etc.*: Juv. |||. Fig. *a wall, safeguard, protection, defence:* lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Also of persons: Gralium murus Achilles, Ov. [*Murus* belongs to the same root as *munio* and *moenia*, the *n* and *r* being interchangeable.]

mūs, mūris, *c.* = μῦς, *a mouse:* non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, ermine, *etc.* Fig. of parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. [This word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mûsh*; Gr. μῦς; Eng. *mouse*, etc.]

mūsa, ae, *f.* = Μοῦσα, *a muse:* hence, meton. *genius, wit, talent, taste:* crassiore musa, *in a plain or rude manner, without much refinement*, Quint. 2. *a song, a poem:* musa procax, Hor. In *plur. sciences, studies:* musae agrestiores, Cic.

musca, ae, *f. a fly:* puer, abige muscas, Cic. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl.

muscārium, ii, *n.* [musca] *a fly-flap, fly-brush*, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails: Mart.

muscipŭla, ae, *f.* and **muscipŭlum**, i, *n.* [mus capio] *a mousetrap:* Phaedr.

muscipŭlum, i, v. muscipula.

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus] *full of moss, mossy:* fontes, Virg. *Comp.:* Cic.

muscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mus] *a little mouse, the common mouse:* Cic. ||. Transf. *a sea-muscle:* Pl. (*al.* myitulus.) 2. *a muscle* of the body: Cels. Fig.: hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi nervi decent, Plin. 3. In milit. lang. *a shed, mantelet:* Caes. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle.*)

muscus, i, *m. moss:* musco circumlita saxa, Hor.

mūsēum, i, and **mūsīum**, ii, *n.* = Μουσεῖον, *a seat of the Muses, a museum; a library, academy, study:* Suet.

mūsēus, a, um, *adj.* = Μουσεῖος, *pertaining to the Muses, poetical* or *musical* (poet.): musea mele, Lucr.

mūsica, ae, and **mūsicē**, ēs, *f.* = μουσική, *the art of music, music;* also *poetry*, and every higher kind of *artistic* or *scientific culture* or *pursuit:* musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? Cic. Proverb.: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *a concealed talent brings no reputation*, Suet.

mūsicē, *adv. pleasantly:* Pl.

mūsicē, ēs, v. musica.

mūsicus, a, um, *adj.* = μουσικός, *pertaining to music, musical;* also *pertaining to poetry*, or *to the higher pursuits of science, poetical, scientific:* leges musicae, *the rules of music*, Cic.: applicare se ad studium musicum, *the art of poetry*, Ter. ||. Subst. musicus, i, *m. a musician:* musicorum aures, Cic. 2. musica, orum, *n. plu. music:* in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, id.

mūsīum, ii, v. museum.

mussĭto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [muso]. |. Neutr. *to be silent, not to let oneself be heard;* also *to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble:* ita clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. ||. Act. *to say in a low tone, to mutter; to be silent respecting:* accipienda et mussitanda injuria adolescentium est, *is to be borne in silence*, Ter.

musso, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [mutio] *to say in an under tone, to mutter, murmur:* soli Astoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. Poet. of the *murmuring* sound of bees: Virg. 2. *to keep silence:* aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, *to bear or brook in silence*, Pl. ||. Meton. *to be in fear* or *uncertainty:* mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg.

mustăceum, i, *n.*, and **mustăceus**, i, *m. a must-cake* or *laurel-cake*, a kind of *wedding-cake* mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: Juv. Proverb.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. *to look for fame in trifles*, Cic.

mustēla or **mustella**, ae, *f.* [mus] *a weasel:* certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl.

mustēlīnus (mustell.), a, um, *adj.* [mustela] *pertaining to a weasel, weasel-:* color, Ter.

mustum, i, *n. new* or *unfermented wine, must:* dulce, Virg. Poet. in *plur.:* musta, orum, for *Autumnus:* terocinum musta videre, Ov. Fig.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic.

mūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [muto] *changeable, mutable:* omne corpus mutabile est, Cic.: varium et mutabile semper femina, *an inconstant thing*, Virg.: animus vulgi, Liv.

mūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutabilis] *changeableness, mutability:* mentis, Cic.

mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [muto] *a changing, altering; a change, alteration, mutation:* consilii mutatio optimus est portus poenitenti, Cic. *Absol.:* cupido mutationis, *of a revolution*, Tac. ‖ *an exchanging, exchange, barter:* mutatio vestis, Ter.

mūtĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [mutilus] *to cut* or *lop off, to cut short, clip, crop; to maim, mutilate:* naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv.: candam colubrae, Ov. ‖ Transf. *to make shorter, to shorten, to diminish:* aliquem, i. e. *to curtail his fortune, rob him*, Ter.: exercitum, Cic.

mūtīlus, a, um, *adj. maimed, mutilated:* naves (*al.* mutilatae), Liv. Of animals which have lost a horn or horns: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. ‖ Fig.: mutila sentire, Cic.

mūtĭo or **mūttĭo**, īvi, 4. *v. n. to mutter, mumble, speak in an under tone* (post.): nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. [*Mutio, musso, mutus*, Gr. *μύζω*, come from *mu*, a sound produced by closing the lips.]

mūtītio or **mūttītio**, ōnis, *f.* [mutio] *a muttering, mumbling:* Pl.

mūtītus, a, um, *Part.* [mutio].

mūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **A.** Act. *to move:* neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move*, Pl.: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic. ‖ Meton. *to alter, change:* consilium, Caes.: fidem cum aliquo, *not to keep one's word*, Pl.: facilis mutatu genus, *changeable, fickle*, Tac.: orationem, *to vary one's expressions*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to colour, dye:* aries croceo mutabit vellera luto, *dye yellow*, Virg. **3.** *to make better, to improve:* placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.* Non, si quoam mutare, Ter. **4.** *to make worse, to spoil:* in the pass. of wine, *to turn:* vinum mutatum, Hor. ‖‖ *to exchange, interchange, barter:* pecoris et mancipiorum praedas mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, *for wine*, Sall. · vestem cum aliquo, *to exchange clothes*, Ter. ‖V *to desert, forsake:* mutare principem, Tac. **B.** Neutr. for mutari, *to alter, change:* quantum mores mutaverint, Liv. (Hence Fr. *muer.*)

mūto, ōnis, *m. the penis:* Hor.

mūttio, mūttītio, *etc.*, v. mutio, *etc.*

mūttītio, ōnis, *f.* [mutuor] *a borrowing:* Cic.: translationes quasi mutuationes sunt, id.

mūttūātus, a, um, *Part.* [mutuor].

mūttŭ, *adv. mutually, in return:* respondere, Cic. (*al.* mutuo).

mūttŭlo, 1. *v. a.* [mutuor] *to wish to borrow:* Pl.

mūttŭ, *adv. in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually:* exercere officia cum multis, Sust.

mūttŭor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [mutuus] *to borrow:* mutuari pecunias, Caes.: a Coelio mutuabimur, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive from:* orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, id.: verbum a simili, *to speak metaphorically*, id.: consilium ab amore, Liv.

mūtus, a, um, *adj.* [on etym. v. mutio] *that does not speak, silent, dumb, mute:* vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: bestiae, id.: agna, Hor. ‖ Of things: *dumb, mute, silent:* tintinnabulum, Pl.: *artes, the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic.: also, *the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg.: nunquam vox est de te mea muta, Ov. Of places, *silent, still:* mutum forum, elinguem curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis deberit mutum esse a literis, *in which nothing should have been written*, id. (Hence Fr. *muet.*)

mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. borrowed, lent:* nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, *to lend you money*, Pl.: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow money*, Cic. **2.** Fig.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none*, Pl. ‖ Transf. *reciprocal, mutual:* funera, Virg.: officia, Cic.: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides*, Liv. Subst. mutuum, i, *n. reciprocity, exchange of good offices*, etc.: quid tu existimes esse in amicitia mutuum nescio, Cic.: mutuum facere, *to do the same, return like for like*, Pl.

myŏpăro, ōnis, *m.* = *μυοπάρων, a kind of light piratical vessel:* Cic.

myrīcē, ēs, or **myrīca**, ae, *f.* = *μυρίκη, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub:* Plin. Proverb.: pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible, Virg.

myrmillo, v. mirmillo.

myrŏpōla, ae, *m.* = *μυροπώλης, a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc., a perfumer:* Pl.

myrŏpōlĭum, ii, *n.* = *μυροπώλιον, a perfumer's shop:* Pl.

myrrha (murrha, murra), ae, *f.* = *μύῤῥα, the myrrh-tree*, Plin. **2.** Meton. *the gum which exudes from the tree, myrrh:* crines myrrha madidi, Ov.

myrrha, v. murrha.

myrrhĕus (murrhĕus, murrĕus), a, um, *adj.* [myrrha] *anointed* or *perfumed with balsam of myrrh* (post.): Hor.

myrrhĭnus (murrhinus, murrĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrrh, myrrh-:* murrhinus odor, Pl.

myrrhĭnus, for murrhinus, q. v.

myrta and **murta**, ae, *f.* v. myrtus.

myrtētum (murtētum), i, *n.* [myrtus] *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove:* collis vestitus oleastro ac myrtetis, Sall.: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg.

myrteus (murtĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-:* myrtea silva, Virg. ‖ Transf. *furnished* or *adorned with myrtle:* coma, Tib.

myrtum, i, *n.* = *μύρτον, the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry:* Virg.

myrtus (also, myrta or murta, as, *f.*) i, *f.* (*gen.* myrtos, Virg.) = *μύρτος, a myrtle, myrtle-tree:* viridi caput impedire myrto, Hor. Poet. *a spear of myrtle-wood:* pastoralem praefixa cuspide myrtum, Virg.

mysta or **mystēs**, ae, *m.* = *μύστης, a priest of the mysteries of Ceres:* Ov.

mystăgōgus, i, *m.* = *μυσταγωγός, one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue:* Cic.

mystērĭum, ii, *n.* = *μυστήριον, the secret worship of a deity, divine mystery:* of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic.: mysteria facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep. Also, *the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated:* in quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria, *the festival of the goddess* Bona Dea, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *a secret thing, secret, mystery:* rhetorum mysteria, id.

mystēs, ae, v. mysta.

mysticus, a, um, *adj.* = *μυστικός, pertaining to secret rites* or *mysteries, mystic, mystical* (post.): vannus Iacchi, Virg.

N.

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form and sound to the Greek N. It is one of the liquids or semi-vowels, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. There appears to have been a general tendency in Latin to get rid of the sound of *n* before *s*; hence we find *frus* for *frons*; *mesis* for *mensis*, etc. This occurs also, but less frequently, before other consonants; *e. g. laterna* for *lanterna*: *lĭgula* for *lingula*. So, too, at the end of words, where, indeed, it is very rare; *aliogui* for *alioquin*; *osteroqui* for *osteroquin*, etc. On the other hand, *n* is sometimes (as in Greek) inserted before the final gutturals of roots, to make a strengthened form from which the imperfect tenses are derived: *e. g. tag-, tan-g-*, "touch;" *ligu-, li-n-qu-*, "leave."

‖ Interchanges of *n* with other letters. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. **1.** For its changes with *l* and *m*, vide those letters. **2.** Before *r* it is assimilated: *e. g. ir-rao; cor-rumpo.* ‖‖ Changes of *n* in the Romance languages. These, for the most part, are similar to those which occur in Latin itself. **1.**

Initial n undergoes no change. 2. Medial n is changed (1) into l: *e. g.* Lat. *nemus*, It. *veleno* (ii) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: *e. g.* Lat. *diurnum, furnus, hibernum, infernum*; Fr. *jour, four, hiver, enfer*. This takes place especially when n is followed by s: *e. g.* Lat. *constare*, It. *costare*, Fr. *coûter*: Lat. *mensis*, It. Sp. Port. *mesa*, Fr. *mois*. (iii) nn becomes gn, ñ, or nh: *e. g.* Lat. *grunnire*, It. *grugnire*, Fr. *grogner*, Sp. *gruñir*, Port. *grunhir*:

IV. As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, etc. N̄ = nationes, natus, nostri, nostro, etc., numerus, numero, etc. N. D. N. = numini domini nostri. N. L. = non liquet (v. liqueo). N. M. V. = nobilis memoriae vir. NN. BB. = nobilissimi. NP. = nefastus prior. N̄V̄M̄. = numum.

nactus, a, um, *Part.* [nanciscor].

nae, ne, *adv.* = *vai, vή, truly, verily, really, indeed*: nae tu, si id fecisses, melius famae tuae consuluisses, Cic. Esp. in oaths: nae ista edepol examussim est optima, Pl.: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic.

naenia, v. nenia.

naevus, i, m. *a mole on the body*: est corporis macula naevus, Cic.: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor.

nāias, ădis, and **nāis**, ĭdis and ĭdos *f.* = *Naïs*: and *Naïs* (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *a water-nymph, Naiad*: illum fontana petebant numina, Naiades, Ov. Adj.: puellae Naides, Virg. ‖ Transf. in gen *a nymph* (hamadryad, nereid): Naida vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov.

nāis, ĭdis and ĭdos, v. naias.

nam, causal or explanatory *conj.* placed in prose at the beginning of a sentence, *for, for example, thus*: quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote ilios dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores diis immortalibus justi habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores nunquam, Cic. Poet. after another word: ego nam videor mihi sanus, Hor. ‖ In transitions or to anticipate an objection relating to something which has been omitted: una domus erat, idem victus isque communis. Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? Cic. ‖ In emphatic interrogations, (in good prose, usually subjoined to a pron. or placed after a word): cujusnam modi est Superbi Tarquinii somnium? id. Placed first: nam quid ago? aut quae jam spondet fortuna salutem? Virg. [Cf. Gr. *νύ*; Germ. *noch*; Eng. *now*.]

namque (also written **nanque**), *conj.* [nam que] an emphatic nam, *for indeed, for truly, for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence): namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. After a word: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis literarum ludi erant), Liv.

nanciscor, nactus (in the best MSS. also freq. nanctus), 3, *v. a. dep.* [root NAC: cf. Sans. *nákati*, "obtinere"] *to get, obtain, receive; to meet with, light on, find*: unde anulum istum nactus? Ter.: quoniam nacti te inquit sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic.: se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munitum, Caes.: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic.

nanctus, *Part.* [nanciscor].

nanque, v. namque.

nānus, i, m. = *νᾶνος* and *νᾶνος, a dwarf*: Juv. (Hence Fr. *nain*.)

nāpaeus, a, um, *adj.* = *ναπαῖος, pertaining to a wooded vale or dell*: nymphae napaeae, *dell-nymphs*, Col. Hence ‖ Subst. Napaeae, arum, *f. plu. the dell-nymphs*: faciles venerare Napaeas, Virg.

nardĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *νάρδινος, of or made of nard*: vinum, *flavoured with nard oil*, Pl.

nardus, i, *f.*, and **nardum**, i, n. = *νάρδος, nard*: various aromatic plants are included under this name: Plin ‖ Meton. *nard-balsam, nard-oil*: Assyriaque nardo potamus uncti, Hor.

nāris, is, *f.* [another form of nasus] *a nostril*, usu. *plu.* nares, ium, *the nostrils, the nose. Sing.*: et late rictus et panda loquenti naris erat, Ov. *Plur.*: nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. 2. *the nose*, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: ne sordida mappa nares corruget, *cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor.: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, i. e. *keen, acute*, Phaedr.: homo naris obesae, *of a thick nose*, i. e. *slow of apprehension*, Hor.: naribus uti, *to turn up the nose*, i. e. *to banter, ridicule*, id.

narrābilis, e, *adj.* [narro] *that can be narrated*: Ov.

narrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative*: narrationes credibiles, Cic. ‖ Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, id.

narrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a relater, narrator*: narratores faceti, Cic.

narrātus, a, um, *Part.* [narro]. ‖ Subst. narratum, i, n. *that which is told or narrated*: Hor.

narrātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a narration, narrative*: Ov.

narro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [gnarus] lit. *to make known*, hence, *to tell, relate, narrate*: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter.: male, bene narrare, *to tell bad* or *good news*: male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Philargyrus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, id. With *subj.*: narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. With *de*: qua (epistola) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrant. Pl. *Impers.* narratur and narrant, it *is said, they say*: propter Paridis narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to say, speak, tell*: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic.

narthēcium, ii, n. = *ναρθήκιον* (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), *an ointment-box, a medicine-chest*: Cic.

nārus, a, um, v. gnarus, *ad init.*

nascens, entis, *Part.* [nascor]. ‖ Adj *arising, beginning, nascent*: ante non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis, Cic.

nascor, nātus (and gnātus) *3. v. n. dep. to be born*: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, iccirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic.: post homines natos, *since men have lived*, id.: Apolline natus, Ov.: in miseriam nascimur, Cic.: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, Virg. ‖ Transf. of inanimate and abstract things: *to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed*: nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, Caes.: nascens luna, Hor.: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, Cic. 2. *to rise, mount up, ascend*: ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. [Root of *gnascor* is GNA, which is only another form of the root GEN: v. *gigno*.] (Hence Fr. *naître*.)

nāsāterna (nassit.), ae, *f.* [nasus ternus] *a watering-pot with three spouts*: Pl.

nassa (naxa), ae, *f. a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel*: Plin. ‖ Fig. of a dangerous place: *a snare, net*: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic.

nassiterna, v. nasiterna.

nasturtium, ii, n. [nasi tortium, *from* nasus torqueo] *a kind of cress*, prob. the *garden cress*: Persas negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quioquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. (Hence It. *nasturcio*; Sp. *mastuerzo*.)

nāsus, i, m. (nasum, i, n. Pl.) *a nose*: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic.: pravus, Hor. 2. Meton. *the sense of smelling* (poet.): cf. naris: rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, id. (ii) *the nozzle* or *spout of a vessel* (cf. nasiterna): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. ‖ Fig. as expressive of *sagacity, taste*, etc.: non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, Mart. Of *anger*: disce! sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers. Of *scorn, derision, satirical wit*: naso adunco aliquem suspendere, Hor.

[Cf. Sans. *nâsâ*; Eng. *nose*, etc.] (Hence Fr. *nez*.)

nāsūtē, *adv.* *pertly, satirically, scornfully*: Phaedr.

nāsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [nasus] *that has a large nose, large-nosed*: depygis, nasuta, Hor. ‖ Fig. *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious*: homo nasutissimus, Sen.

nāta (gnata) æ, *f.* [natus] (*dat.* and *abl.* natabus, only to avoid ambiguity) *a daughter* (poet.): si quis gnatam pro mutta devovet agna, Hor.

nātālicius or **-tīus**, a, um, *adj.* [natalis] *pertaining to the hour or day of one's birth, natal*: qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, *a casting of nativities*, Cic. ‖ Subst. natalicia (-tia), orum, *n. plu. a birth-day entertainment*: hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat natalicia in hortis, id.

nātālis, e, *adj.* [natus, nascor] *pertaining to birth, natal*: natali die tuo scripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic.: scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Fig.: dies natalis hujus urbis, Cic. ‖ Subst. natalis, is, *m.* (*sc.* dies) *a birth-day*: natales grate numeras, Hor.: meus est natalis, Virg.

2. In *plur.*: *birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family*: Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth*, Tac.: mulier natalibus clara, Plin. (Hence Fr. *noël.*)

nātālītius, a, um, v. natalicius.

nātans, antis, *Part.* [nato]. ‖ Subst. natantes, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* bestiae), *fishes*: Virg.

nātātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a swimming, natation*: habeant igitur sibi natationes atque cursus, Cic.

nātātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a swimmer*: pugnat in adversas fre natator aquas, Ov.

nātes, ium, v. natis.

nātio, ōnis, *f.* [nascor] *a being born, birth*: Varr. Personif. *the goddess of birth*: natio quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a species, race* of men: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Also in a contemptuous sense: salvete, fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Pl. 2. *a nation, people*: omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic.: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes.

nātis, is, more freq. *plur.* **nates**, ium, *f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.*: diffisa nate, Hor. *Plur.*: solea pulsare nates, Juv.

nātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [nascor] *that has arisen by being born, created*: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. ‖ Transf. *imparted by birth, inborn, innate*: ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non acitum, Nep. 2. *produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native*: beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic.: arcus, Ov. 3. Esp. in gramm.: nativa verba, *primitive words, primitives*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *natif, naïf.*)

nāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [no] *to swim*: qui in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic.: natant aequore pisces, Ov.: natat uncta carina, Virg. Of shipwrecked persons: *to float about*: naufragus natans, Cic. Poet. with *acc.*: nocte natat caeca serus freta, *swims across*, Virg. Hence *pass.*: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. ‖ Transf. *to swim* or *spread about* (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, id. 2. *to swim* or *overflow with* anything; *to be overflowed*: with *abl.*: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic.: plenis rura natant fossis, Virg. 3. Of the eyes, *to swim, to be feeble, glassy* (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. 4. *to move to and fro, be restless*: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceo) natet, id. ‖ Fig. *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain*: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor.

natrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a water-snake*: cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Fig. of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet.

nātūra, ae, *f.* [nascor] *blood-relationship, natural affinity*: natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter.: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. ‖ Transf. *the nature*, i. e. *the natural constitution* or *quality of a thing*: quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic.: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. 2. Of character: *nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, habit*: cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia judicabis, Cic.: naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. 3. *natural propensity, instinct*: natura victus, Cic. 4. *the nature, course*, or *order of things*: naturae fundamenta pervertere, id. 5. *nature*, i. e. *the world, the universe*: Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, id. 6. *an element, thing, substance*: Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. 7. *the organs of generation*: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, id

nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [natura] *natural*, i. e. *by birth, one's own*: naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic.: filius, Liv. ‖ *produced by* or *agreeable to nature, natural*: motus naturalis, Cic.: lex, id. ‖ *pertaining to nature, natural*: naturales quaestiones, id.: historia, Plin.

nātūrāliter, *adv. naturally, conformably to nature, by nature*: quod homini naturaliter insitum est, eo uti decet, Cic.: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes.

nātus, a, um, *Part.* [nascor] *born*: hence, ‖ Subst. natus (gnatus), i, *m. a son*; in *plur.* nati (gnati), *children*: confiteor solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem, Ov.: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. ‖ Adj. *born, made, destined by nature*. With *dat.*: me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis miseriis, Ter.: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. With *ad*: natus ad haec tempora, id. With *inf.* (poet.): animal natum tolerare labores, Ov. With *in* and *acc.* (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor. 2. *formed* or *constituted by nature*: ita natus locus est, Liv. 3. pro (e) re nata, *under the present circumstances, as matters are*: ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, Cic.: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. 4. With a specification of time: *as old, of the age of*, etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Sometimes with major or minor, without or with quam: homo annos natus major quadraginta, *more than forty years old*, id.: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv.

nātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl.*) [id.] *birth*; hence, ‖ Of plants, *growing, growth*; cupressus natu morosa, *slow of growth*, Plin. ‖ Esp. *age, years, time of life*: non admodum grandis natu, *not very old*, Cic.: auxivi ex majoribus natu, id.: maximus natu ex iis in concilio respondit, *the oldest*, Liv.

nauci, v. nauceum.

nauclērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκληρικός, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master*: Pl.

nauclērĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκλήριος, *pertaining to a ship-owner* or *ship-master*: nauclerio ornatu, Pl.

nauclērus, i, *m.* = ναύκληρος, *a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper*: Pl. (Hence It. *nocchiere*; Fr. *nocher.*)

naucum, i, *n.*, or **naucus**, i, *m. something slight* or *trivial, a trifle*. Usu. in *gen.* with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), *of no value, good for nothing*: homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl.

naufrāgium, ii, *n.* [for navifragium, from navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *a shipwreck*: multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic.: naufragio interire, Caes. Proverb.: naufragia alicujus ex terra intueri, *to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety*, Cic. (ii) tabula ex naufragio, *a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself*; hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace*, id. 2. Meton. and poet. *a storm*: naufragia magnis multisque coërtia, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction*: naufragium fortunarum, Cic. 3. *shattered remains, wreck*: colligere naufragium reipublicae, id.

naufrāgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shipwrecked, wrecked*: Martium Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic.: naufraga corpora, Virg. Subst.

shipwrecked person: naufragus natans, Cic. ‖ Meton. and poet. *that causes shipwreck*: mare naufragum, Hor. ‖ Fig. *ruined*: naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic.

naulia (also nablia), orum, *n. plu.* = ναῦλα, ναύβλα, *a kind of stringed instrument*: Ov.

naulum, i, *n.* = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare*: perdere naulum, Juv. (Hence It. *nolo, naulo*; Fr. *nolis.*)

naumăchia, æ, *f.* = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight*: naumachiam commisit, Suet. ‖ Meton. *a place where such exhibitions were given*: edidit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, id. v. Smith's Ant. 368.

naumăchiārius, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia] *pertaining to a mock sea-fight*: pons, Plin. ‖ Subst. ii, *m. a combatant in a mock sea-fight*: Suet.

nausĕa, æ, *f.* = ναυσία, *sea-sickness*: ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. 2. In gen. *sickness, nausea, vomiting*: nauseam fluentem coërcere, Hor. (Hence Fr. *noise.*)

nausĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [nausea] *to be sea-sick*: Hor. 2. In gen. *to be squeamish, to vomit*: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to feel disgust or loathing*: ista effutientem nauseare, id.

nausĕŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight squeamishness*: Cic.

nauta, æ, *m.* [contr. from navita] *a sailor, seaman, mariner*: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Of a merchant at sea: Hor.

nautĕa, æ, *f.* = ναυτία (another form of *nausea*): *a qualm, nausea*: nauteam facere, Pl. ‖ *a stinking liquid*, perh. *bilge-water*: hircus unctus nautea, id.

nautĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυτικός, *pertaining to ships or sailors, nautical*: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum, Cic.: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. ‖ Subst. nautici, orum, *m. pl. sailors, seamen*: Macrin nautici vocant, Liv.

nautĭlus, i, *m.* = ναύτιλος, *a mollusk that sails like a ship, the nautilus*: which was long supposed to raise the mantle like a sail, and row itself by the arms; but it is now known that this notion is fabulous, and that the broad mantle is spread over the sides of the shell, which it serves to secrete, as in other molluscs: Plin.

nāvāle, is, *v.* navalis, *no.* II.

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis] *pertaining to ships, naval*: pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic.: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land*, Caes.: corona, *a naval crown*, as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 118): navali surgentes aere columnae, *made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships*, id.: stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights*, Tac.: navales socii, *sailors, seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen: id. ‖ Subst. navalia, ium, *n. plu.* (poet. also *sing.* navale, is), *a dockyard, naval arsenal*; and in gen. *a dock, port, haven*: navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. *Sing.*: stetit aequore puppis haud aliter, quam si siccum navale teneret, Ov. 2. *materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging*: Liv.

nāvarchus, i, *m.* = ναύαρχος, *the captain of a ship*: Cic.

nāvĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [navis] *a small vessel, a boat, skiff*: Cic.: Caes.

nāvĭcŭlārĭa, æ, *f.* [naviculārius, *sc.* res] *the letting out for hire of small vessels, the shipping business*: Cic.

nāvĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [navicula] *pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master*: navicularium facere, *to carry on the business of a ship-owner*, Cic. ‖ Subst. m. *a ship-owner, ship-master*: id.: mercatores, naviculārii, id.

nāvĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis and FRAG, stem of frango] *causing shipwreck* (poet.): fretum, Ov.

nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [navigo] *navigable*: amnis, Liv.: mare, id.

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sailing, a voyage*: ex tuis literis cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic.

nāvĭger, a, um, *adj.* [navis gero] *ship-bearing, navigable*: mare navigerum, Lucr.

nāvĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [navigo] *a sailing, voyage*: navigii ratio jacebat, Lucr. ‖ Meton. *a vessel, a ship*: navigia facere, Cic.: speculatoria navigia, *reconnoitring vessels*, Caes. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv.

nāvĭgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [navis ago] *to sail, navigate*. A. Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic.: nactus idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, Cic. Proverb.: navigare in portu, *i. e. to be in safety*, Ter. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. 2. *to swim*: Ov. B. Act. *to sail over, navigate*: quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic.: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Hence *Pass.*: Tac. *Pass. impers.*: iis ventis latine navigatur, Cic. 2. *to gain by navigation*: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall.

nāvis, is, *f.* (acc. navem, or navim; the latter freq. in Cic.) *a ship*: navis longa, *a ship of war*, Caes.: oneraria, *a transport*, id.: praetoria, *the admiral's ship*, Liv.: tecta, *having a deck, decked*, id.: aperta, *without a deck*, id.: navis suri, palear, *laden with gold, chaff*, Cic.: deducere in aquam, *to launch*, Liv.: or simply, deducere, Caes.: deprimere, *to sink*, id.: navibus rem gerere, *by naval expeditions*, Hor.: navium tutela, *the image of the tutelary deity on the stern of a vessel*, Ov. But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow (v. Smith's Ant. 263). Proverb.: (I) navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, *i. e. with might and main*, Hor. (II) navem perforare, qua ipse quis naviget, *to do an injury to oneself*, Cic. 2. Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, *the constellation* Argo: id. ‖ Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, id. [Cf. Sans. *nau*; Gr. ναῦς; Anglo-Sax. *naca*, etc.]

nāvīta, æ, *m.* [navis] *a sailor, seaman, mariner*: vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos navita, Ov. (v. nauta.)

nāvĭtas (gnav.), ātis, *f.* [navus] *promptness, assiduity, zeal*: Cic.

nāvĭter, *adv. diligently, actively, zealously*: pugnare, Liv ‖ *wholly, completely*: bene et naviter impudens, Cic.

nāvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [navus] *to do, conduct, or accomplish with zeal, and diligence*: nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic.: fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously*, Liv.: quisque operam navare cuperet, Caes. ‖ *to show, exhibit*: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! Cic.

nāvus (gnavus), a, um, *adj. active, diligent, assiduous*: homo navus et industrius, Cic. [The orig. form was *gnavus*; cf. *i-gnavus*; prob. from root GNA or GEN (nascor, gigno), like the Gr. γενναῖος: others derive it from root GNO, "to know."]

nē (old forms nei and ni), *adv.* and *conj.* the primitive Latin negative particle, the Eng. *no*; whereas non is a derivative (v. non, *ad init.*); cf. Anglo-Sax. *na* and *ne* (Eng. no), whence *nahi* (Eng. not) is derived. ‖ The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of ne is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word; ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. 2. This adverbial use was retained at later periods. (I) In connection with *quidem*, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, *not even*: ne in oppidis quidem; ne in fanis quidem, Cic. (II) In composition, as an absolute negation, as in neque, nequicquam; nescio, nevolo; nefas, nepus (for non purus), nequeo; nemo, nihil, nullus, nunquam, *etc.*: and with a paragogic *c* before *o*, necopinans and negligo; negotium (*i. e.* neo-lego; nec-otium). ‖ But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, *etc.* (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. μή, and *non* to οὐ. Hence it is used, 1. With the imperative in prohibitions: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Virg. So in prohibitions expressed by the *subj.*: ne aut suae

magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. 2. In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, *may Jupiter forbid it!* Liv.: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. 3. In conditional clauses: ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. 4. In provisional or restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, *only let them not*, Sall. So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne (v. dum and modo): me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old*, Cic. 5. In clauses denoting a purpose, with *ut, in order that not, lest*: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui mese longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Separated from *ut*: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. We sometimes find qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne for ut ne: ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. (II) Much more freq. without *ut*: id egi ne interessem, Cic.: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. So ne multis, ne pluribus, *etc.* 6. After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place; *that*: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic.: nostri ne quo loco erumperent, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. (II) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will *not* take place: *that not*: vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut*. With the negative before the verb: timore non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. 7. After verbs denoting precaution: *that not, lest*: qui cavet, ne decipiatur, Pl.: ne quam occasionem rei bene gerendae dimitteret, cogitabat, Caes. 8. After verbs of hindering, refusing, *etc.*, and to denote a cause of negation: Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, Liv.

nĕ, *interrog. part.* (and apocopated n') is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: meministine me in senatu dicere? Cic.: quisne auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg.: tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere? Pl. After an elided *s*: satin' habes si feminarum null 'st quam aeque diligam? id. 2. In indirect interrogations, *whether*: ut videamus, satin' ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, Hor. With an, annon, or anne, in the second interrogation, v. an, *no.* I. 4. With necne, v. necne. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, ne for an: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv.

nē, *interj.* for nae, v. nae.

nēbŭla, ae, *f.* [akin to nubes, q. v.] *mist, vapour, fog, smoke*: tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg. Poet. of the clouds: nebulae pluviique rores, Hor. Of smoke: Ov. Of any thing soft or transparent: nebula haud est mollis atque cutis hujus est, Pl. Of any thing dark: (desine) inter iudere virgines et stellis nebulam spargere candidis, Hor.

Proverb.: nebulae cyathus, of any thing worthless, trifling, Pl. 2. *a foggy mist, a vapour, cloud*: nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov. 3. Of any thing thin and transparent: id. ‖ Fig. *darkness, obscurity*: erroris nebula, Juv. Of something empty, worthless: grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto, Pers. (Hence It. *nebbia.*)

nēbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula] *a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal*: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic.: nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor.

nēbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark*: nebulosum et caliginosum coelum, Cic.

nec, *conj.* v. neque.

nĕc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne*: necopinans, necopinus; also in negotium for necotium, and in negligo for neo-lego.

necdum, v. neque.

nĕcessārĭē, *adv.* (very rare): *unavoidably, necessarily*: Cic.

nĕcessārĭo, *adv. by necessity, unavoidably*: necessario reviviscere, Cic.: quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, Caes.

nĕcessārius, a, um, *adj.* [necesse] *unavoidable, inevitable*: id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, Cic.: necessaria re coactus, Caes. 2. *indispensable, needful, requisite*: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic.: res maxime necessaria, id. ‖ Transf. *connected by blood, friendship*, etc., *related, closely connected, bound*: mors hominis necessarii, *of an intimate friend*, Mat. in Cic.: homo, of a *father-in-law*, Nep. 2. Usu. Subst. necessarius, i, m. and necessaria, ae, *f.* a *relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client, patron*: L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic.: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes.

nĕcesse, *indecl. adj. n.* (like abunde; old form, necessum) *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*; only with esse and habere: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic.: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, id. Form *necessum*: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv. With *subj.*: unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr. ‖ *needful, requisite*: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. [Prob. from root NEC "to bind," which occurs in *necto*.

nĕcessĭtas, ātis, *f.* [necesse] *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, fate, destiny*: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, Cic.: neacio an majores necessitates vobis, quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumdederit, Liv. ‖ Meton. *plu. necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses*: reliquis animum tribus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, Cic.: suarum necessitatum causa, Caes.: publicae necessitates, Liv.

2. *necessity, need, want*: famem et ceteras necessitates tantopere toleraverant, Suet. 3. For necessitudo, *connection, relationship, friendship*: si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic.

nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *necessity, inevitableness*: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest: quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic. 2. *need, want*: in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo, et plurimum audaciae, Sall. ‖ Transf.: *social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy*: necessitudo et affinitas, Cic.: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. 2. Meton. *relatives, connections, friends*: petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, Suet.

nĕcessum, v. necesse.

necnĕ, *adv. or not*: answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently understood. In such interrogations both *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore usu. omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, necne, Cic.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, Caes. With the verb repeated: hoc doce, doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, Cic. ‖ In a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba necne? id.

necnon, also nec non or neque non, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: v. neque.

nĕco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *kill, slay, put to death, destroy*: pleben fame, Cic.: aliquem igni necare, Caes. Of impersonal subjects: hiems necat, renes dolent, Pl. ‖ Fig.: *to worry or bore to death* with talking: Pl. [Root NEC, which also appears in *nex, necis, pernicies* and perh. *nocea.*]

nĕcŏpīnans, antis, *adj. not expecting, unaware* (rare): Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic.

nĕcŏpīnāto, *adv. unexpectedly*: si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic.

nĕc-ŏpīnātus (also separately nec opinatus), a, um, *adj. unexpected*: necopinata bona perspicere, Cic.: nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv. Adverbially: locum secretum ab tu-

multu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat, *unexpectedly, unawares*, id.

nĕcŏpīnus, a, um, *adj.* (post.): I. Pass. *unexpected*: necopina mors, Ov. II. Act. *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr.

nectar, ăris, *n.* = νέκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods*: non ambrosia deos aut nectare laetari, arbitror, Cic. II. Poet. transf.: *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*. Of honey: alias (apes) puriissima mella stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. Of milk: quid meruisti oves pleno quae fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. Of a pleasant smell: nardi florem nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. Fig.: of poetry: cantare credas Pegasidum nectar, Pers.

nectārĕus (nectārĭus), a, um, *adj.* [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectared*: nectarea quod alatur aquis, Ov. II. Transf. *sweet* or *delicious as nectar*: Falernum, Mart.

necto, xŭi, and xi, xum, *3. v. a. to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect*: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg.: catenas, Hor.: talaria pedibus, Virg. 2. Esp. *to bind, fetter, confine*, esp. for debt: eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt, Liv. Hence, Fig. *to bind, oblige*: sacramento quodam nexi, Just. II. Fig. *to affix, attach, join, connect, unite*: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic.: nectere dolum, Liv.: causas inanes, Virg. [Root NEC: the root also appears without the final guttural in Lat. *neo*; Gr. νέω.]

nĕ-cŭbi, *adv.* [cubi, old form of ubi] *that no where, lest any where*: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes.: Liv.

nĕ-cundō, *adv.* [cunde, old form of unde] *that from no place, lest from any place*: circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv.

nĕ-dum, *conj. much less, still less*. After an expressed negation: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv.: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. 2. After an implied negation: quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, Sall. II. Affirmatively, *not to say, not only, much more*: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors*, Liv. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, *not only*, Cic.

nĕfandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne fari, 11 t. not to be mentioned; hence] *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable*: nefandum adulterium, Cic.: nefandum vehiculum, Liv. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. *Absol.*: sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg.

nĕfārĭō, *adv. impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably*: aliquid nefario flagitioseque facere, Cic.

nĕfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: homo nefarius et impius, Cic.: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes.: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, Cic. II. Subst. nefarium, ii, *n. a heinous act, a crime*: rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv.

nē-fas, *n. indecl. that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime, wickedness, abomination*: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic.: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes.: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: fas et nefas, *right and wrong*, id.: per fas et nefas, *in every way*, Liv. 2. As an exclamation: *horrid! shocking! dreadful!*: quatenus, heu nefas, virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. II. Meton. *a horrible* or *monstrous person* or *thing* (poet.): extinxisse nefas tandabor, i. e. *Helen*, as the destroyer of Troy, Virg. 2. *an impossibility*: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor.

nē-fastus, a, um, *adj.*: dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced* nor *assemblies of the people be held*: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando sibi cum populo agi utile futurum erat, Liv. II. Transf. *contrary to the sacred rites* or *to religion*: in gen. *irreligious, impious*: quae augur, injusta, nefasta, detxerit, Cic. 2. In gen. *wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious*: quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *what crime*, Hor. 3. *unlucky, inauspicious*: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv.

negantia, ae, *f.* [nego] *a denying, a negation*: Cic.

negātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a denying, denial, negation*: Cic.

negĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to deny often* or *steadfastly* (rare): Lucr.: rex primo negitare, Sall.

neglectio, ōnis, *f.* [negligo] *a neglecting, neglect*: amicorum, Cic.

neglectus, a, um, *Part.* [negligo]. II. Adj. *neglected, slighted*: quum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic.: religio, Caes.: di neglecti, Hor.

neglectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a neglecting, neglect* (rare): Ter

negligens, entis, *Part.* [negligo]. II. Adj. *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent*: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic.: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. With *gen.*: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. With *circa*: circa deos ac religiones negligentior, Suet. With *inf.*: post illa obtegere eam negligens fui, Pl. With *subj.*: negligens ne qua populus laboret, Hor.

negligenter, *adv. heedlessly, carelessly, negligently*: scribere, opp. diligenter, Cic. *Comp.*: negligentius asservare aliquid, id.

negligentia (neglegentia), ae, *f.* [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: negligentia, pigritia, iners otia impediri, Cic.: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect*, Liv.

neg-ligo (also neglĕgo and necligo) lexi, lectum, *3. v. a.* [nec lego] (lit. not to sweep up, i. e.) *not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect*: constr. with acc. or *inf.*: rarely with *de* or *absol.*: si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic.: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor.: herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Pl.: de Theopompo negleximus, Cic. II. Esp. *to slight, despise, disregard, neglect*: qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id.: imperium alicujus, Caes. *Absol.*: bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi negligas, Sall. III. *to overlook, pass over*: negligere pecuniam captam, Cic.

nĕgo, avi, atum (*perf. subj.* negasim for negaverim, Pl.) 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ne aio] *to say no, to deny*: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. With acc. and *inf.*: *to say not, deny*: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id.: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, *says that he will not go, refuses to go*, Caes. Sometimes two depend, clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, *and affirm that these demands*, Cic. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. II. *to refuse, decline*: nunquam reo culpam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. (H) with *pron. reflect.*: *to refuse*: obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. 2. Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, Ov. (Hence It. *niego*; Fr. *nier*.)

negōtiālis, e, *adj.* [negotium] *pertaining to affairs* (rare): Cic.

negōtians, antis, *Part.* [negotior]. II. Subst. *a wholesale dealer, trader, banker*: negavi me culpam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic.

negōtiātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *banking business* (v. negotiator): reliquiae Asiaticae negotiationis, Cic.

negōtiātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a money-lender, banker*: the negotiatores were Roman citizens who carried on money lending and a banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 269): negotiatoribus comis, mercatoribus jucundus, Cic. II. In gen. *a trader, tradesman*: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint.

negōtiŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [negotium] *a little business, small matter*: Cic.

negōtior, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [id.] *to carry on a banking business* in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. 2. In gen. *to trade, traffic*: negotiandi causa, Liv.

negōtiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of business, busy*: provincia negotiosa

et molesta, Cic.: negotiosi dies, *business days, working days*, Tac. Comically: tergum, *a back on which business is performed*, i. e. *which receives a drubbing* Pl.

nĕg-ōtĭum, ii, n. [nec otium] lit. *want of leisure*; hence, *a business, employment, occupation, affair*: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic.: negotio desistere, Caes.: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important*, Suet.: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, *what you had to do here*, Ter. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Of military operations: conclamant occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id. Of a law-suit: Suet. ||. Transf. *difficulty, pains, trouble, labour*: satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic.: neque esse quidquam negotii, *and that it was no trouble*, Caes.

2. Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, *a matter, thing*: quid est negotii? Pl.: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, *a slow affair*, id.

nēmo, inis, m. and f. [ne and homo, old form of homo] *no man, no one, nobody*: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Nemo non, *every one*: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Non nemo, *many a one*: video de istis abesse non neminem, id.: nemo unus, *no one*, Liv. Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl.: Ter. ||. Adj.: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic.

nēmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus] *of groves* or *woods, woody, sylvan* (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov.

nēmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove* or *wood*: mel, Col. ||. Esp. *pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia*: Ov. Hence, rex nemorensis, *the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia*, Suet.

nēmŏri-cultrix, īcis, f. *she that dwells in the woods*: sus, Phaedr.

nēmŏri-vāgus, a, um, *adj. that wanders in the woods*: aper, Cat.

nēmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus] *full of woods, woody*: nemorosa Zacynthos, Virg.: Atlas opacus, nemorosus, Ov.

nempĕ, *conj.* [nampe, a collat. form of namque; cf. quippe] *certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely*: scio jam quid velis: nempe hinc me abire vis, Pl.: unde justitia, fides, aequitas? Nempe ab his, *without doubt*, Cic.

nēmus, ŏris, n. = νέμος, *a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove*: poet. a wood in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic.: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor.

2. Esp. *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*, where Caesar had a villa: Cic.

nēnĭa (naenĭa), ae, *f. a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead*: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic.: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. ||. Transf. *a mournful ditty of any kind*: Cese retractes munera neniae, id. Proverb.: id fuit nenia ludo, *my joy was turned to grief*, Pl. 2. *a magic song, incantation*: Marsa, Hor. 3. *a common, trifling song, popular song*; *a nursery song, lullaby*; *a song* in gen.: puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, id.

nēnū and **nēnum**, v. non, *ad init.*

nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. *to spin*: subtemen tenue nere, Pl. ||. Transf. *to weave*; *to interlace, entwine*: tunicam quam neverat anro, Virg. [Same root as *necto*, q. v.]

nēpa, ae, *f.* [an African word] *a scorpion*: Cic. 2. *a constellation, the Scorpion*: pectus Nepae, post. Cic. ||. Transf. *a crab*: recessim cedam ad parietem, imitabor nepam, Pl.

nēpenthēs, *n. indecl.* = νηπενθές (that drives away sadness), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect*: Plin. Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was *opium*.

nēpos, ōtis, m. *a son's* or *daughter's son, a grandson*: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. 2. *a brother's* or *sister's son, a nephew*: tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. 3. In gen. *a descendant* (poet.): filius, an aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg.: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. ||. Transf. *a spendthrift, prodigal*: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. [*Nepos* and *Neptis* occur in the cognate languages.]

nēpōtātus, ūs, m. [nepos] *extravagance, prodigality, profusion*: Suet.

nēpōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *extravagant, profuse*: sumptus, Suet.

nēpōtŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a little grandson*: Pl.

neptis, is, *f.* [v. nepos] *a granddaughter*: filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic.: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov.: neptes Cybeles, i. e. *the Muses*, id. (Hence Fr. *nièce*.)

neptūnus, i, m. [Neptunus] *the sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl.: hibernus, Hor.

nēquam, *adj. indecl. worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile*, etc.: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. ||. Esp. of character, *worthless, vile, bad*: opp. frugi: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic.: quid est nequius aut turpius? id.: homo nequissimus, id.

nēquāquam, *adv. in no wise, by no means, not at all*: ut nequaquam fuerit filius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic.: hunc *ei* egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes.

nĕquĕ or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants) *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (and esp. the latter) like ne = non, *not*, in which way they are sometimes used by later writers. ||. *Adv.*: *alter*, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. ||. *Conj.* = et non, *and not, also not*: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Connected with *vero, enim, autem, tamen*: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, id.: neque enim tu is es, qui qui sis nescias, id. 2. Esp. repeated, neque (nec) ... neque (nec), *neither ... nor*: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non mediocribus prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. 3. Neque (nec) ... et (que) and et ... neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: *on the one hand not ... and on the other hand; not only not ... but also*; or the contrary: *on the one hand ... and on the other hand not; not only ... but also not*: (I) Neque (nec) ... et (que): animal nullum invenīri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. (II) Et ... neque (nec): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, id. 4. Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *and also, and besides, and indeed, and*: neque mosam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. (II) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: *and likewise, and so too, and also*: necnon et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg.

5. Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, *and not yet, not yet*: Ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. 6. Nec ... quidem, v. quidem.

7. *but not*: si neque census, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum, *but none of these has happened*, id. (Hence It. *nè*; Fr. *ni*; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. *nessuno*; from Lat. nec ens, It. *niente*, Prov. *nien*; Fr. *néant*.)

nēquēdum (necdum), v. neque, sub n. 5.

nē-quĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *not to be able, to be unable*: ubi habitaret, invenīres saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl.: ut ea, cum velimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. *Pass.* (followed by an *inf. pass.*): quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall.

nēquicquam (nequidquam and nequiquam), *adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly*: et sero et nequicquam pudet, Cic.: nequicquam sanctitum fas-

plorare, Cæs. 2. *without ground, without reason:* ut non nequioquam tantæ virtutis homines judicari deberet suæs esse transire latissimum flumen, id. 3. *with impunity:* nequioquam dicere tam indignum dictum in me, Pl.

nēquior, ius, v. nequam.

nēquiquam, v. nequicquam, *ad fin.*

nequis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nēquissimus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquiter, *adv.* *worthlessly, licentiously, badly, miserably,* etc.: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. *Comp.:* utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, Liv.

nēquĭtĭa, æ, and **nēquĭt�ies**, ēi, *f.* [nequam] *badness:* aceti nequitia, Plin. ‖ Fig. *moral badness.* 1. *idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence:* me ipsum inertiæ nequitiæque condemno, Cic. 2. *prodigality, profusion:* illum aut nequities expellet, Hor. 3. *profligacy, wantonness, lewdness:* uxor pauperis Ibyci tandem nequitiæ pone modum tuæ, id. 4. *worthlessness, vileness, villainy:* si domus hæc habenda est potius quam officina nequitiæ et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic.

nēreis, ĭdos, *f.* [Nereus] *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid:* virides Nereides, Ov.

nervōsē, *adv.* *strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically:* vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. *Comp.:* nervosius dicere, Cic.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus] *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous:* nervosus popliæ, Ov. ‖ Fig.: *nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic.

nervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *nerve, vigour:* Cic.

nervus, i, *m.* [νεῦρον] *a sinew, tendon, nerve:* his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the penis:* Hor. 2. *the strings of a musical instrument:* nervi in fidibus, Cic. 3. *a bow-string:* nervoque obversus equino intendit telum, Virg. 4. *the leather with which shields were covered:* Tac. 5. *a thong with which a person was bound:* Pl. 6. *a fetter:* id. Hence, 7. *a prison:* eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. ‖‖ Fig. *nerve, vigour, force, strength:* digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter.: opibus ac nervis uti, Cæs.: nervi belli pecunia, Cic.: nervi conjurationis, *the leaders,* Liv. 2. Esp. of style: *force, energy:* horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. (Hence It. *nerbo*; Fr. *nerf.*)

nesciens, entis, *Part.* [nescio]. ‖ Adj.: *ignorant, unaware:* Ter.

ne-scio, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. not to know, to be ignorant:* nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic.: nescis quanta cum exspectatione sim te auditurus, you *cannot think,* id.: quod scias, nescis, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies, Ter. *Pass.:* utrum consistere ispiam vellit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. 2. Esp. in the phrases, nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, *etc.,* to denote uncertainty: nescio quis, *I know not who, somebody, a certain person:* nescio quid, *I know not what, something:* prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl.: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querelis moveri putes, Cic.: in affected ignorance, to denote *insignificance, meanness,* etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id.: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. (v. an, *no.* II.). ‖. *not to know, to be unacquainted with:* illa filium nescit, Pl.: non nescire hiemem, Virg. 2. *not to understand; to be unable:* non tam praeclare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic.: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Virg.

nescītus, a, um, *Part.* [nescio].

nescius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *not knowing, ignorant, unaware.* With *gen.:* nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. With *de:* Ov. With *relative clause:* arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri nescia, id. With *acc.* and *inf.:* non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. 2. *not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable.* With *inf.:* pueri fari nescii, Hor.: vinci nescius, Ov. ‖. Pass. *not known, unknown* (rare): locus, Pl.: nescia tributa Tac.

nētus, a, um, *Part.* [neo].

neu, *adv.* v. neve.

neuter, tra, trum, *adj.* [ne uter] *neither the one nor the other, neither of* two: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. With *plur. verb:* ut caverem, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Pl. In the *plur.:* in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. ‖. Esp. *of neither sex:* neuter anguis, id. Hence 2. in gramm. *of neither gender:* neutra nomina, or usu. *absol.* neutra, *neuter nouns:* id.

neutiquam (in Plaut. and Ter. to be read nūtĭquam), *adv.* [ne utiquam] *by no means, in no wise:* id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl.: indissolubilies vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic.

neutro, *adv.* *to neither side, neither way:* neutro inclinata spe, Liv.

neutrŭbi, *adv.* [neuter ubi] *in neither the one place nor the other:* Pl.

nĕve (neu), *adv.* [ne ve] *and not, nor:* ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, *neither . . . nor,* Cic.: cohortatus est uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturberentur animo, Cæs.

nĕvŏlo, nĕvis, *etc.* v. nolo.

nex, nĕcis, *f.* [on root v. neco] *death: violent death, murder, slaughter:* insidiatori et latroni, quae potest esse injusta nex, Cic.: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Cæs.: neci dedere Virg. With *gen. obj.:* multorum civium neces, Cic. With *gen. subj.:* venatorum, Phaedr. 2. *a natural death* (rare): post necem consulis, Sest. ‖ Transf. *the blood of the slain:* manus nece Phrygia imbutae, Ov.

nexĭlis, e, *adj.* [necto] *tied or bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr.

nexo, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine:* Lucr.

nexum, i, v. nexus, *no.* II.

nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto].

nexus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a tying or binding together, an interlacing, entwining:* jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu pectora pectoribus, Ov.: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. ‖. Transf. (and in this signif. also nexum, i, n.) *the state or condition of a* nexus, *a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt* (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 269): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic.: nexum inire, Liv.

nexus, i, *m.* [id.] *a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt* (v. preced. art.): ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, Liv.

nī (anciently nei), *adv.* and *conj.* [identical with ne] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidni? (or separately, quid ni?) *why not?:* quid ego ni ita censeam? Pl.; and in the combination nimirum (v. nimirum). ‖. Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, *not, that not, unless.* moneri ni teneant cursus, Virg. 2. As a conditional negative *ni* has the same force as *nisi,* which indeed is formed from it by the addition of si: *if not, unless.* In this constr. it is found, like *si,* with the *indic.* in purely conditional clauses, and with the *subj.* in hypothetical sentences: With *indic.:* moriar ni puto, Cic. With *subj.:* ni ita se res haberet, id.: ni faciat, Virg. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, *etc.:* quum is sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic.

nīcēstērium, ii, *n.* = νικητήριον, *the prize of victory:* Juv.

nīco, cī, 3. *v. a. to beckon:* Pl.

nicto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and **nictor**, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [nico] *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink:* Plin. 2. *to wink* as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. 3. Transf. of fire: nictantia fulgura flammae, Lucr. ‖. Fig. *to exert oneself, to strive:* hic ubi nictari ne queant (al. nixari), id.

nictus, ūs, *m.* [nicto] *a winking, blinking:* Ov.

nīdāmentum, i, *n.* [nidus] *materials for a nest:* in nervum ille hodie nidamenta conquret, i. e. *he will get himself a drubbing,* Pl.

nĭdĭfĭco, 1. v. n. [nidificus] *to build a nest*: nidificant aves, Col. (Hence Fr. *nicher*.)

nĭdor, ōris, m. *a vapour, steam, smell*, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, *etc.*: galbaneus nidor, Virg.: panearum nidor atque fumus, Cic.

nĭdŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [nidus] *a little nest*: Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, Cic.

nĭdus, i, m. *a nest*: fingere et construere nidos, Cic.: nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Virg. Poet.: pennas majores nido extendere, *i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth*, Hor. **2.** Meton. *the young birds in a nest* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. ‖ Transf. *a dwelling, residence, house*: tu nidum servas, Hor. (Hence It. *nido*; Fr. *nid*; Germ. *nische*.)

nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. black, sable, dark, dusky*: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic.: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg.: nigros efferre maritos, *i. e. killed by poison*, Juv. Subst. nigrum, i, n. *a black spot*: Ov. ‖ Fig. *pertaining to death*: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium, *of the funeral pile*, Hor. **2.** *unlucky, ill-omened*: hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? id. **3.** Of character, *black, bad, wicked*: Cic.: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. (Hence It. *nero*; Fr. *noir, nègre*; Eng. *negro*.)

nigrans, antis, *Part.* [nigro]. ‖ Adj.: *black, dusky*: color, Lucr.: nigrantes terga juvenci, Virg.

nigresco, grŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [niger] *to become black, grow dark*: latices nigrescere sacros, Virg.: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. (Hence Fr. *noircir*.)

nigro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [id.] *to be black*: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr.

nigror, ōris, m. [id.] *blackness*: mortis, Lucr.

nihil, n. *indecl.* [by apocope, from nihilum, *i. e.* ne hilum] *nothing*: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? Cic. With *gen.*: nihil mali, id. With an *adj.*: nihil exspectatione vestra dignum dico, id. Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, id. (ii) nihil agere, *to accomplish nothing*: nihil agis dolor! id. (iii) nihil, nec . . . nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, id. (iv) nihil non, *everything*: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. (v) non nihil and haud nihil, *something, somewhat*: non nihil ut in tantis malis, est profectum, id. (vi) nihil quicquam *or* nihil unum, *nothing whatever, nothing at all*: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, *etc., nothing else than, nothing but*: tu, quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter.: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem amea, Cic. (viii) nihil . . . quin *or* quominus: id.: Liv. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, *etc., there is no reason why*: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. (x) nihil est ut, *there is nothing that*: id. (xi) nihil est, *it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain*: Pl.: Hor. (xii) nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Also, nihil ad, *nothing in comparison with*: nihil ad Persium, id. (xiii) nihil minus, *nothing less so*, i. e. *by no means, not at all*: cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. (xiv) nihil dum, *nothing as yet*: id. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him*: tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. (xvi) nihil esse, *to be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use*: sin mecum in hac profusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. ‖ Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. *in nothing, not at all*: nihil opus est, Ter.: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. **2.** *to no purpose, in vain*: Pl. **3.** *for no reason*: Cic.

nĭhildum, v. nihil (xiv).

nĭhĭli, v. nihilum.

nĭhĭlo, v. nihilum.

nĭhĭlōminus, v. nihilum (iv).

nihilum, i, n. [ne hilum] *nothing*: docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr.: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. (ii) Nihili, *of no value, worthless*: nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Hence, nihili pendere *or* facere, *to esteem as nothing*, Ter. (iii) De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause or reason*: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi, Liv. (iv) Nihilo with comparatives, *by nothing, no*: nihilo benevolentior, Cic. So, nihilo minus, or, in one word, nihilominus, *no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding*: in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, id. With minus omitted: nihilo ego quam ta nunc amata sum, Pl. (v) Nihilo aliter, *no otherwise*: Ter. ‖ Adverbially, for non, *not*: nihilum metuenda timere, Hor.

nĭl (contracted form of nihil) *nothing, no* (rare, and mostly poet.): si nil sit durius, Caes.: ni intra est oleum, Hor.

nĭlum, i. q. nihilum, *nothing*: ad nilum revorti, Lucr.

nĭlus, i, m. [Νεῖλος, the river Nile] *a canal, conduit, aqueduct*: piscina et nilus, Cic.

nimbātus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] perh. *light, trifling, frivolous*: Pl.

nimbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus fero] *storm-bringing, stormy*: Ov.

nimbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus] *full of storms, stormy, rainy*: nimbosus Orion, Virg.

nimbus, i, m. *a violent* or *pouring rain, a rain-storm*: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud*: involvere diem nimbi, Virg. (ii) *rain-water*: Plin. (iii) *a cloud* or *mist* in gen.: tempestas denso regem operuit nimbo, Liv. So the *bright cloud* or *cloud-shaped splendour* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbo succincta, Virg. (iv) *a cloud* of smoke, dust, *etc.*: fulvae nimbus arenae, id. **2.** Like the Eng. *cloud*, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus peditum, id. ‖ Fig. *a storm*, i. e. *sudden misfortune*: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. [*Nimbus* perh. comes from the same root as *nubes*.]

nimiĕtas, ātis, *f.* [nimius] *a too great number* or *quantity*: Eutr.

nīmio, v. nimius, *ad fin.*

nīmiōpĕrĕ, more correctly separate, nimio opere: *too much*, Cic.

nīmirum, *adv.* [ni, i. q. ne and mirum, lit. not wonderful, no wonder; strange if it were not so; hence] *without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly*: nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic.: non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, *truly*, Liv. ‖ Freq. in an ironical sense *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth*: nimirum contra dici nihil potest, Cic.

nīmis, *adv. too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure*: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. With *gen.*: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. **2.** With a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very*: Philotimi literae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, Cic.: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. ‖ Transf. *very much, very, exceedingly*: nimis velim lapidem, Pl. So nimis quam, *very much*: nimis quam formido, id.

nīmium, *adv. too much, too*: nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter.: nimium diu, Cic. **2.** Non nimium, *not very much, not particularly*: illud non nimium probo, id. ‖ Transf. *very much, greatly, exceedingly*: homo nimium lepidus, Pl.: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg. **2.** Nimium quantum, *as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very*: differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Also, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, o Lyde, es barbara, Pl.

nīmius, a, um, *adj.* [nimis] *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much*: vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia (for nimis) fundatur, Cic.: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. (ii) with *abl.*: *immoderate, intemperate*: rebus secundis nimii, Tac. With *gen.*: impotens et nimius animi est, Liv. Subst. nimium, ii, n. *too much, superabundance, excess*: mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. **2.** Esp. *too mighty, too powerful*: Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. ‖ Transf. *very great, very much*: homo nimia [calcri-

rudine, Pl. Subst.: nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, *it is great good fortune*, Enn. in Cic. Hence, adverbially, in the *abl.* nimio, *exceedingly, by far, much*: nimio mavolo, Pl.: nimio malius, id.

ningo (ninguo), nxit, *3. v. n.* (mostly *impers.*) *it snows*: Virg. ‖ Fig. *to shower down, scatter*: ninguntque rosarum floribus, Lucr. [The root is NIG or NIV: hence *nix* (*nig-s*), *nivis*.]

ninguis, is, *f.* [root NIG; v. NINGO] *snow*: albas decedere ningues, Lucr.

ninguit and **ninguo**, v. NINGO.

nisi, *conj.* [ni si] *if not, unless*: its construction is the same as that of *si* (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the *indic.*, sometimes by the *subj.*: quid tu malum cura, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi ti mihi es tutor, Pl.: quod nisi esset, este postea non discessisset, Cic. (ii) With negatives, *except, save only, only*: te quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. Sometimes the negative is omitted: Liv.: Sall. (iii) After interrogatives, nihil aliud, *etc., save, but, than*: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic. (iv) Nisi i, *except if, unless*: nisi si quid in Cæsare sit auxilii, Caes. (v) Nisi ut, *except that, unless*: neque convivia inire ausu est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. (vi) Nisi quod, *except that*: præsidia me valde delectant, nisi quod me sere circumforaneo obruerun, Cic. (vii) Nisi quia, *except because*, i. e. *until that*: at nesciebam id dicce illam, nisi quia correxit miles, quod intellexi minis, Ter.

2. In transition, nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen: nŭ forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic.

nisus, a, um, *Part.* nitor].

nisus, ūs, *m.* [id. *a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure*: insolitos docuere nisus, Hor.: uti prospectus nisusque per sæa facilius foret, Sall. ‖ Transf. *a striving, endeavour, effort, labour*: adsummum non pervenit nisu, sed impet, Quint. 2. *the throes of childbirth, labour*: hunc stirps Oceani maturis nibus Aethra edidit, Ov.

nitēdŭla, æ, *f. a kind of small mouse, a dormouse*: Cic.

nitens, entis, *Part.* [iteo]. ‖ Adj.: *shining, glittering, brilliant, bright*: arma nitentia, lv.: capilli malobathro, Hor. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek, fat*: nitens taurus, Virg. (ii) Of persons, *shining, light, beautiful*: nitentior femina, C. (iii) Of plants, *blooming*: nitentia ulta, Virg. ‖ Fig.: *illustrious*: resnti gloria nitens, Liv. 2. Of speech *brilliant, elegant*: oratio, Cic.

nitĕo, 2. *v. n.* *to shine, be bright, glitter, glisten*: placatum nit diffuso lumine cœlum, Lucr.: qui rient unguentis, fulgent purpura, Cic: diversi niteant cum mille colores, O. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to be sleek, in good condition*: unde sic quaso nites? Phædr. (ii) Of persons, *to look bright* or *beautiful*: miseri quibus intentata nites! Hor. (iii) Of fields and plants: *to look flourishing, thriving*: campos nitentes desuper ostentat, Virg.: herba nitens, Ov. (iv) Of wealth, *etc. to flourish, abound*: vectigal in pace niteat, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to shine, be brilliant, look beautiful*: homo nitens gloria recenti, Hor.

nītesco, tŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [niteo] *to begin to shine, to shine out* or *forth*: exiguo qui stellarum nitore nitescit, Cic.: juventus undatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat*: armenta nitescunt, Plin. (ii) Of persons, *to become blooming*; in *perf. tenses, to be blooming*: o pueri, nitnistis, Hor. 3. Fig. *to become illustrious* or *celebrated*: tu diis honestis et eloquentiæ gloria nitescere, Tac.

nītĭdē, *adv. splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently*: Pl.

nītĭdiuscŭlē, *dim. adv. somewhat finely, sprucely*: Pl.

nītĭdiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus] *somewhat shining*: caput, Pl.

nītĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [niteo] *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear*: facite, sultis, nitidæ ut sedes mese sint, Pl.: in picturis alios horrida, inculta, contra alios nitida, læta delectant, Cic.: ebur, Ov. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek, plump, fat*: jumenta, Nep. (ii) Of persons, *well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking*: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. (iii) *good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim*: nimis nitida femina, Pl.: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. (iv) Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant*: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Poet.: nitidissimus annus, *rich, fertile*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *cultivated, polished, refined*: nitidum quoddam genus verborum et lætum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *net.*)

nītor, nisus and nixus, *3. v. n. dep.* *to bear, lean, or rest upon*. With *abl.*: stirpibus suis niti, Cic.: hastili nixus, id. With *in* and *acc.*: nixus in hastam, Virg. With *de*: de qua parlens arbore nixa dea est, Ov. *Absol.*: partes æqualiter nituntur, Cic. 2. Transf. *to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly*, etc.: nituntur gradibus, Virg.: in sdra, Ov. (ii) *to strain in giving birth, to bring forth*: nitenti est similis, id. (iii) *to strain for a stool*: Suet. ‖ Fig. *to strain* or *strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour*: moderatio modo virium assit, et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic.: nihil contra se regem nisurum existimabat, Cæs.: pro aliquo, Liv. With *inf.*: summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. With *ad*: ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, Cæs. (ii) *to strive after*: ad immortalitatem gloriæ niti, Cic. 2. *to rest, rely, depend upon*: with *in* and *abl.*: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. With simple *abl.*: spe niti, id.: auctoritate, Cæs. With *ubi*: quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic.

nĭtor, ōris, *m.* [niteo] *brightness, splendour, lustre*: nitor exoriens aurorse, Lucr.: diurnus, *the daylight*, Ov. 2. Transf. *sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty*: nitor corporis, Ter.: urit me Glycerse nitor, Hor. (ii) *neatness, elegance, brilliancy*: Cic. (iii) In gen. *colour*: Lucr. ‖ Fig. of speech, *splendour, elegance, grace of style*: orationis nitor, Cic.

nĭtrum, i, *n.* = νίτρον, also called sal nitrum, *natron, native nitre* or *saltpetre*: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace and Macedonia: Plin. ‖ Fig. (from its use as a soap): censuram lomentum ant nitrum esse, Coel. in Cic.

nīvālis, e, *adj.* [nix] *pertaining to snow, snowy, snow-*: nivalis dies, *a snowy day*, Liv.: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor. ‖ Transf. *cold*: dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste cœlum est, Sen. 2. *snow-like, snowy*: equi candore nivali, Virg.

nīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cooled with snow*: Suet.

nīvĕ, v. ni.

nīvĕus, a, um, *adj.* [nix] *of* or *from snow, snowy, snow-* (poet.): aggeribus niveis informis, Virg.: mons, *covered with snow*, Cat. ‖ Transf. *snow-white, snowy*: lacerti, Virg.: vestis, Ov.

nīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of snow, snowy*: hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv.: Strymon, Ov.

nix, nivis, *f. snow*: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic.: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. ‖ Transf. *white hair, hoary locks*: capitis nives, Hor. [Root NIG or NIV: cf. *ningit, ninguis.*] (Hence It. *neve*; Fr. *neige.*)

nixor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [nitor] *to lean* or *rest upon, to strive, endeavour* (poet.): pars vulnere clauda retentat nixantem (serpentem), Virg. ‖ Fig. *to depend upon*: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr.

nixus and **nīsus**, a, um, *Part.* [nitor].

nixus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressure*; astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a striving, exertion, effort*: Quint. 2. Esp. *pains, throes, travail* of parturition: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg.

no, navi, 1. *v. n.* *to swim*: pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea indultur ratis, Pl.: nat lupus inter oves, Ov. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, *to be able to do without a guardian*, Hor. ‖ Poet. transf. *to sail, flow, fly*, etc.: nare per aestatem liquidam suspeneris agmen, Virg. Of the eyes of drunken persons, *to swim*: nant oculi, Lucr. [Root NA: cf. Gr. *νέω.*]

nōbĭlis, e (old form, gnobilis), *adj.* [root GNO: v. NOSCO] *that can be* or *is known, knowable*: neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. 2. Esp. *well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned*:

constr. absol., with *abl.* or *ad*: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic.: puerosque Ledae, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor.: vitulis marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. (ii) In a bad sense, *notorious*: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. ‖ *high-born, of noble birth, noble*, i. e. *sprung from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) *of which a member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the jus imaginum* (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis): nobili genere nati, id.: Liv. Subst. nobilis, is, m. *a nobleman*: nobiles nostri, Plin. 2. *of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior*: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic.: nobilium greges custos servabat equarum, Ov.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobilis] *famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (rare): praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere, Cic. ‖ *high or noble birth, nobility*: ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. 2. Meton. *the nobility, the nobles*: conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes.: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. With *plur.* verb: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. *Plur.*: Tac. ‖‖. *noble or excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority*: quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic.: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov.

nōbĭlĭter, *adv. famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly*: Plin.

nōbĭlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nobilis] *to make known, to render famous or renowned*: poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic.: famam, Liv. Also in an unfavourable sense, *to render notorious*: aliquem flagitiis, Ter. ‖. *to render excellent, to ennoble, improve*: qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat Vell.

nŏcens, entis, *Part.* [noceo]. ‖. Adj. *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. *Comp.*: edat cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. 2. Esp. *that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal*: nocens et nefarius, Cic.: merita caede nocentum, Ov.

nŏcenter, *adv. hurtfully, injuriously*: Cels.

nŏcĕo, cŭi, citum, 2. *v. n. to harm, hurt, injure*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic.: nocere alteri, id. *Pass. impers.*: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id.: ille respondit, fpsi nihil nocitum iri, Caes. [*Noceo* is perh. of same root as *nece*, q. v.] (Hence It. *nuocere*; Fr. *nuire*.)

nŏcĭvus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Phaedr.

noctĭfer, ĕri, m. [nox fero, the night bringer] *the evening-star*: Cat.

noctĭlūca, ae, *f.* [nox luceo] *that shines by night*; hence, *the moon*: ementes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor.

noctĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj. night-wandering*; *that wanders about by night* (poet.): noctivagae faces coeli, Lucr.: currus (sc. Phoebes), Virg.

noctĭvĭgĭlus (noctŭvĭgĭlus), a, um, *adj.* [nox vigilo] *night-watching*: Pl.

noctu, v. noctus.

noctŭa, ae, *f* [nox] *the short-eared owl*, a bird sacred to Minerva: seros exercet noctua cantus, Virg.

noctŭăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [noctu] *in the night-time, by night*: Cic.

noctŭĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [noctua] *pertaining to owls*: Pl.

nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* [nox] *pertaining to the night, nocturnal*: labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic.: bella, Virg. Nocturnus seems to be sometimes used adverb.: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, *by night*, Hor.

noctus, ūs, *f.* [id.] only in *abl.* noctu, *by night, in the night-time*: somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl.: nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes.

noctŭvĭgĭlus, v. noctivigilus.

nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: Ov.

nŏdātus, a, um, *Part.* [nodo].

nŏdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nodus] *to furnish* or *fill with knots, to make knotty*: ferula nodata, Plin. ‖. Transf. *to tie in a knot, to knot*: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

nŏdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of knots, knotty*: stipes, Ov.: plagae, id.: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. ‖. Fig. *knotty, intricate, difficult*: quaestiones, Macr.: Cicuta, *a unwer skilful in drawing up valid bonds*, Hor.

nŏdus, i, *m. a knot*: nodus vinculumque, Cic.: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. 2. Transf. *a girdle* (poet.): ludit Acidalio, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. Hence, nodus anni, *the circle of the equator*, Lucr. (ii) *a knot, knob, node* on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. (iii) *a knot* or *knob* in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for knots in a bulrush*, i. e. *to anticipate difficulties where there are none*, Pl. (iv) *a star in the constellation* Pisces: Cic. ‖. Fig. *a band, bond*: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. 2. Esp. *a bond, obligation* (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 3. *a knotty point, difficulty, impediment*: dum hic nodus expediatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic.: Abantem, pugnae moramque nodumque, Virg. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: nec deus interest nisi dignus vindice nodus, Hor. (Hence Fr. *noeud*.)

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle, *v. irreg.* (old forms: nevis for non vis: Pl.: nevolt *or* nevult, for non vult: id.) [ne volo] *to wish not, to be unwilling*: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter.: idem velle, atque idem nolle, Sall. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic Esp. freq. in the imperat. with the infin. of a verb, periphrastically for the imperative with a neg.: noli irascier, Pl.: noli putare, Cic. Sometimes pleonastically with velle: id. A follg. negative does not destroy the negation: noluit decesse, ne incitae quidem flagitioni tuae, id.: nollem factum, *I wish it had not been done*, Ter.: cum se non nolle dixisset, *that he had no objection*, Cic. ‖. Esp. *to wish ill, be adverse to* (rare): cui qui natus, fidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, id.

nŏmas, ădis, c. = νομάς (pasturing flocks), *plur.* nŏmădes, *pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads*: Plin. Hence esp. a *Numidian*: nomas versuta, *a Numidian fortune-teller*, Prop. *Plur.*: Virg.

nōmen, ĭnis, n. [root GNO: v. nosco] *a name*: nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.: ut is locus ex calamitate populi R. nomen caperet, Caes. Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, *to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist*; *to answer to one's name at the muster-roll*: Liv. Also, dare nomen in conjurationem, Tac. 2. Esp. *the middle name of a free-born Roman*, vi. that of his gens as distinguished fros his cognomen, or that of his familia and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (v. Smith's Ant. 270 *seq.*). But sometimes nomen is used for praenomen: Cic.: and for cognomen: Sex. Cicilius, cui nomen est Phormio, id. ‖ In gramm. a *noun*: Quint. ‖. Transf. *an accusation*: nomen recipere, *to receive an accusation*: Cic. 2. *a bond, note, claim, debt*: qui tibi, u ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam, debuit, *on good bonds, good security*, id.: nomina sua exigere, *to get in one's debts*, id. (ii) nomen facere, *to enter* or *book the items of a debt*: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. (iii) nomen locare, *to borrow money*: Phaedr. (iv) Meton. *a debtor*: hoc sum assertus, ut bonum nomen existimer, *I am a good payer*, Cic. 3. *a family, race, stock*: C. Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet.: concitatis sois et nomine Latino, Cic. 4. Poet., *thing*: infausta interiit Allia nomen, Virg. ‖‖. Fig. *name, fame, reputation, renown*: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic.: officere nomini alicujus, Li: nos aliquid nomenque decusque gerimus, Virg. Of things: nec Bacchoeneus aut pomis sua nomina servat, id. 2. *a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason*: an alio nomine et alia de causa abstulisse? Cic.: et gratias bo viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id. odisse etiu suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos ses. 3. *a name*, as opposed to reality: Campani magis nomen praesidium sociorum, quam vires quae attulissent, Liv (Hence It. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Fr. *nom*.)

nōmenclātor (nomenculator, Mart.: Suet.), ōris, m. [nomen calo] *one who calls* a person or thing *by name*; hence, *a slave who attended his master in canvassing* for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met (v. Smith's Ant. 2§): Cic. Under the emperors, also, *a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves*; *a nomenclator*: Plin.

nōmenclātūra, æ, f. [id.] *a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature*: Plin.

nōmenclātor, v. nomenclator.

nōmĭnātim, *adv. by name, expressly*: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic.

nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, f. [nomino] *a naming*: consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. ‖ *a nomination to an office* (rare): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione coöptabo, Cic.

nōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to naming, nominative*; in gramm.: casus nominativus, *the nominative case*, Quint.

nōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [nomino]. ‖ Adj. *famed, renowned, celebrated*: illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic.

nōmĭnĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to name*: Lucr.

nōmĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nomen] *to call by name, to name*: amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to render famous, renowned, celebrated*: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. 2. *to nominate or appoint to an office*: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 3. *to accuse, arraign*: qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finiturus, id.

nōmisma (num.), ātis, n. = νόμισμα, *a piece of money, a coin*: accepios, regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor.

nōmos and **nōmus**, i, m. = νομός, *a district, province, nome*: Plin. ‖ In music, *a tune, air*: Suet.

nōn (old form, nōnum and nōnu; also written noenum and noenu), *adv.* [contr. from ne oenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not anything] *not*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. (ii) emphatic, *by no means, not at all*: Cethegus homo non probatissimus, id. (iii) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, id.: so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus. (iv) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id.: v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (v) Followed by nec ... nec, it retains its negative force: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. (vi) Unus non = ne unus quidem: Flor. (vii) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if*: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Cic. (viii) Non nisi, *only*: Ov. (ix) Non vero, *truly not*: non vero tam laudi quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. (x) Non modo, non solum ... sed or sed etiam, *not only ... but also*: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. (xi) Non modo (solum) non ... sed or sed etiam, sed ne ... quidem: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Sometimes the second non is wanting in the first clause: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem, Liv. (xii) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly*: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly*: non fere quisquam, id. (xiii) Non si, *not even if*: Liv.: Hor. (xiv) For nedum: vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. (xv) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. (xvi) For ne (denounced by Quint. as a solecism): non sint sine lege capilli, Ov.: non etiam silleus, Hor. (xvii) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. (xviii) In answers: *no*: aut etiam aut non respondere, id.

nōnae, arum, f. *plu.* [nonus] *the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh*; *the nones*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides: Cic.

nōnāgēni, æ, a, *distr. num.* [nonaginta] *ninety each*: Plin.

nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ord. num.* [id.] *the ninetieth*: Cic.

nōnāgĭes, *num. adv. ninety times*: nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic.

nōnāginta, *card. num. ninety*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *nonante.*)

nōnānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona, *sc.* legio] *belonging to the ninth legion*: milles nonanus, Tac. Subst. nonanus, i, m. *a soldier of the ninth legion*: id.

nōnārĭa, æ, f. [nonus] *a public prostitute* (so called because not allowed to appear in public before the ninth hour of the day): Pers.

non-dum, *adv. not yet*: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic.

nongenti, æ, a, *card. num. nine hundred*: Falcidius emerat sestertiis nongentis millibus, Cic.

non-nē, *adv. not*, in questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? Caes. 2. In indirect questions: *if not, whether not*: quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium nonne Ieatum putaret, Cic.

non-nēmo, Inis, m. *some, several, many a one*: Cic. ‖ *some one, a certain person*: id.

nonnihil, v. nihil.

non-nullus, a, um, *adj. some, several*: nonnulla in re, Cic.: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes.: nonnulli, *some persons*, id.

non-nunquam, *adv. sometimes*: nonnunquam interdiu, saepius nocta, Caes. With aliquando, Cic.

non-nusquam, *adv. in some places*: Plin.

nōnus, a, um, *ord. num.* [for novenus, from novem] *the ninth*: terra nona, Cic. ‖ Subst.: nona, æ, f. (*sc.* hora), *the ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, Hor.

nōnus-dēcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. the nineteenth*: Tac.

norma, æ, f. *a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, *etc.*: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. ‖ Fig. *a rule, pattern, precept*: nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic.: natura norma legis est, id.: loquendi, Hor.

normālis, e, *adj.* [norma] *made according to the square*: Quint.

nōs, **nostrum**, etc. the *plur. first pers. pron.* (v. ego) (*gen.* nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum: Pl.: Ter.) *we*: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. It is sometimes used instead of ego: nos habemus, id.: absente nobis, Ter. The *gen.* nostri is used objectively, *towards us*: amor nostri: nostrum is used partitively, *of us*. Nos often takes the suffix *met*. (Hence It. *noi*; Fr. *nous.*)

nosco, īto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [nosco] *to know, to recognise*: aliquem facie, Liv.: ducem, Tac. 2. *to perceive, observe*: circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem rarroque usquam. noscitare, Liv. ‖ Transf. *to examine, explore*: aedes noscitat, Pl.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnovi, gnotum. The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosse), 3. *v. a. incep. to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider*: hence, in the perf. tenses, *to be acquainted with, to know*: quum igitur. nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic. *Pass.*: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter.: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. (ii) *perf. tenses*: si me novisti minus, Pl.: qui non leges, non instituta, non jura noritis, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to know, recognise* (rare): hau! nosco tumm, *I perceive your drift*, Pl.: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes. 2. Esp. *to acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. [Root GNO or GNA: cf. *co-gno-sco, i-gno-ro, gna-rus*, etc.: cf. Germ. *kennen*; Eng. *know, ken.* The participles, *co-g(e)n-itus* and *a-g(e)n-itus* show that the root also occurred in the form of GNE in Latin, corresponding to the Germ. *kennen* and Eng. *ken.*]

noster, stra, strum (*Gen. pl.* nostrum, Pl.) *pronom. adj.* [nos] *our, our own, ours*: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic.: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. Strengthened by the suffix *pte*: nostrapte culpa, Ter. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours*: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes.: o noster miserrime, quid

facis? Cic. 2. In addresses: *dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? Ter. 3. *convenient for us, favourable to us*: nostra loca, Liv.

III. Objective: amor noster, *love towards us*, Cic. (Hence It. *nostro*; Fr. *nôtre*.)

nostras, ātis, *adj. of our country, native*: verba nostratia, Cic.: nostrates philosophi, id.

nōta, æ, *f.* [(g)no, root of nosco] I i.t. *that by which a thing is known*; hence, a *mark, sign, note*: reliquis epistolis notam apposuram eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic.: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, Virg. 2. Notae literarum, *written characters, letters*: qui primus sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit, Cic. (ii) Meton.: notae, *a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. 3. *secret characters, secret writing, cipher*: in quibus (epistolis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. 4. *short-hand characters, stenographic signs*: id. 5. *a critical mark*, made on the margin of a book: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. (ii) *a mark of punctuation*: notae librariorum, id. 6. *a mark on a wine-cask*: nota Falerni, Hor. (ii) Transf. *a sort, kind, quality*: ex hac nota corporum est aër, Sen. 7. *a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature*: cujusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. 8. *a nod, beck, sign*: innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. 9. *a brand* on a slave: Suet. Also of *tattoo-marks*: Cic. 10. *a mark, spot, mole* on the body: Hor. 11. *a stamp, impression* on a coin: numos omnis notae, Suet.

II. Fig. *a mark, sign, token*: notae ac vestigia scelerum, Cic. 2. Esp. *a characteristic quality, character*: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. 3. *a condemnation* pronounced by the censor (v. Smith's Ant. 3o): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. (ii) Transf. *a mark of ignominy* or *infamy, a reproach, disgrace*: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id.: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id.

nōtābilis, e, *adj.* [nota] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable*: exitus, Cic.: notabilis introitus, Tac. 2. *notorious, infamous*: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint.: notabilior caedes, Tac. 3. *discernible, perceptible*: Sen.

nōtābiliter, *adv. remarkably, notably; perceptibly*: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. *Comp.*: notabilius turbare, Tac.

nōtārius, i, m. [nota] *a short-hand writer, stenographer*: Plin.: Quint.

nōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [noto] *a marking, noting*: notatio tabellarum, *i. e. the marking of the voting-tablets with vase of different colours*, Cic. II. Esp. *a remark, animadversion* of the censor: censoria, id. 2. *a designation, choice*: delectus et notatio judicum, id. 3. *a noticing, observing, observation*: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id. 4. *the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument*: notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, id.

nōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [noto]. II. Adj.: *marked, distinguished*: homo omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic.

nōtesco, tŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [nōtus] *to become known*: notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Caf.: malis faciuoribus notescere, Tac.

nōthus, a, um, *adj.* = νόθος, *spurious, not genuine*. Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to legitimus): Antiphaten Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. 2. Of animals: *mongrel*: id. II. Transf. *not genuine, false, counterfeit*: lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, sive suo proprio jactat de corpore lucem, *i. e. borrowed, not its own*, Lucr.: Attis notha mulier, Cat.

nōtio, ōnis, *f.* [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with*: quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? Pl. 2. *a taking cognisance of by a magistrate, an examination, investigation*: notio populi Romani, Cic.: ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv.

II. Transf. *an idea, conception, notion*: notio rerum, Cic.: neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, id.

nōtĭtia, ae, also **nōtĭties**, ēi, *f.* [nōtus] *a being known, celebrity, note*: hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep.

II. Transf. *acquaintance with a person*: fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. 2. Esp. notitiam feminae habere, *to know* or *have carnal knowledge of a woman*, Caes. 3. In gen. *a knowing, knowledge*; *an idea, conception, notion*: notitiam habere dei, Cic.: natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id.

nōtĭties, ēi, v. notitia.

nōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nota] *to mark, to distinguish by a mark*: notare tabellam cera, Cic.: ungue genas, Ov.

II. Transf. *to write*: scribit damnatque tabellas, et notat et delet, id. (ii) Esp. *to write in cipher* or *with contractions*: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. II. Fig. *to signify, indicate, denote*: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. 2. Esp. *to allude to, hint at*: Suet. 3. *to mark, note, observe*: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. 4. Esp. of the censors, *to mark* or *brand with a censure* (nota), *to censure, reprimand*: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id.: stultus et improbus hic amor est: dignusque notari, Hor. As one of the effects of the censoria nota was exclusion from the senate, hence (ii) in gen. *to deprive of political influence*: novum in republica introductum exemplum, ut tribunitia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, Caes.

nōtus, i, for nōtus, q. v.

nōtus, a, um, *Part.* [nosco]. II. Adj.: *known*: res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. *Comp.*: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin ad statutum diem conveniret, Caes. *Sup.*: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. With *gen.* (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. Esp. (ii) Subst. noti, *acquaintances, friends*: Cic.: Hor. 2. In a bad sense, *notorious*: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. 3. Act. *knowing, that knows*: notis praedicus, to *those that know*, Pl. 4. *usual, customary*: nota sedes, Hor.

nōtus and **nōtos**, i, m. = νότος, *the south wind*: madidis notus evolat alis, Ov.: uda, Hor. II. Poet. transf. *wind* in gen.: tendunt vela Noti, Virg.

nōvācŭla, ae, *f. a sharp knife, a razor*: secandas novacula fauces, Suet.: Tarquinius dixit, se cogitasse cotem novacula posse praecidi, Cic. (Hence Sp. *navaja*.)

nōvālis, e, *adj.* [novus]. In agriculture, *that is ploughed afresh* or *for the first time*: Varr. II. Subst. novalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* terra), and novale, is, *n.* (*sc.* solum): *fallow-land*: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. 2. *a field ploughed for the first time*: Plin. 3. Transf. *unploughed land, meadow-land*: Col. 4. *a cultivated field* (poet.): impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? Virg.

nōvātrix, īcis, *f.* [novo] *she who renews* or *changes*: rerum, Ov.

nōvē, *adv. newly, in a new* or *unusual manner*: ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Pl. II. Superl.: of time: *recently, lately, a short time ago*: novissime memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est, Sall. 2. Of succession, *lastly, last of all, finally*: dicam primum .. deinde .. novissime, Sen.

nōvellē, *adv.* i. q. nove: Pl.

nōvello, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [novellus] *to till new fields, to set out new vines*: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet.

nōvellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novus] *young, new*: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic.: vites, Virg. Poet.: turba, *young brood, for children*, Tib. 2. *recent, fresh*: Cn. et L. Gavilii, novelli Aquilienses, *new colonists of Aquileia*, Liv.

3. *inexperienced, unaccustomed*: cum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov. (Hence It. *novello*; Fr. *nouveau, nouvelle*.)

nōvem, card. num. nihs: novem orbibus, Cic.: millia passuum decem novem, *nineteen*, Caes. [Sans. *navam*; Gr. *ἐ-νέ-ϝα*; Germ. *neun*; Eng. *nine*.] (Hence It. *nove* Fr. *neuf*.)

nōvember and **nōvembris**, is, *adj.* [novem] *pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): Calendis Novembribus,

Col. 2. Usu. subst. *n. the month of November*: post Novembres, Mart.

nŏven-dēcim and **nŏvemdĕcim**, *card. num.* [novem decem] *nineteen*: Liv.

nŏvendiālis, e, *adj.* [novem dies] *of nine days, that lasts nine days*: novendiale sacrum, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 272: novendiales feriae, Cic. ‖. *that takes place on the ninth day*; of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral: novendialis coena, Tac.: novendiales pulveres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and the rules of the art required that they should be taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment), Hor.

nŏvensĭdes or **nŏvensīles** (dii), ium, *m. plu.* [novus insideo] *the new gods* (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, a form of prayer, Liv.

nŏvēnī, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [novem] *nine each, nine*: ut virgines ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, Liv.

nŏverca, ae, *f.* [prob. from novus] *a step-mother*: uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae pellex, Cic.: injusta, Virg.: scelerata, Ov. Proverb.: apud novercam queri, *i. e. in vain*, Pl. 2. Fig.: quorum noverca est Italia, *i. e. who are not natives*, Vell.

nŏvercālis, e, *adj.* [noverca] *of or like a step-mother*: novercali sedes praelata Lavino, *Lavinium, so called after Ascanius's step-mother*, Juv. ‖. Transf. *hostile, malevolent*: novercalis odia, Tac.

nŏvĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [novus] *new* (mostly technical): novicius quaestus, Pl. 2. *fresh, recent*: de grege noviciorum, Cic.: jam sedet in ripa tetrumque novitius horret porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *novice.*)

nŏvĭes, *num. adv. nine times*: novies Styx interfusa, Virg.

nŏvĭēnĭs, *adv.* v. novie.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [novus] *a being new, newness, novelty*: rei novitas, Cic. In *plur.*: novitates, non sunt repudiandae, id. Poet.: anni, *i. e. the spring*, Ov. 2. *the condition of a* homo novus, *newness of rank, upstart condition*: novitas mea, Cic. ‖. Esp. *rareness, strangeness, unusualness*: scelaris atque periculi novitas, Sall.

nŏvĭtĭus, v. novic.

nŏvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [novus] *to make new, to renew, renovate*: ipsi transtra novant, Virg.: fessa membra, Ov.: ardorem, Liv.: ager novatus, *a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing*, Cic. ‖. Transf. *to change, alter*: nomen faciemque, Ov. 2. Esp. *to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution*: res, Liv. Also absol. novare: ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall. *Pass. impers.*: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, id.

nŏvus, a, um, *adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent*, etc.: civitates condere novas, Cic.: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv.: miles, Sall.: serpens, *which has cast its old skin*, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) novae tabulae, *new account-books, i. e.* the remission of outstanding debts: Cic.: Caes. (ii) novus homo *or* homo novus, *the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart*: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. (iii) novae res, *new things, novelties*: nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, id. So subst. novum, i, *n. news*: novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Pl. But in general, novae res signifies *political innovations, a revolution*: Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. 3. *new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of*: flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter.: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic. 4. *unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced*: et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. With *dat.*: Tac. ‖. Transf. in *superl.* novissimus, a, um, *latest, last*: histriones, Cic.: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, Caes.: so *absol.*: novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt, *the rearmost*, id.: novissima cauda, *the end of the tail*, Ov. 2. *extreme, severest*: exempla, *the penalty of death*, Tac. [Sans. *nava*; Gr. *νέFος*; Germ. *neu*; Eng. *new.*]

nox, noctis, *f. night, a night*: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic.: de nocte, *by night*, id.: multa de nocte profectus est, *late at night*, id.: and simply nocte, adverbially: nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent, Liv. ‖. Transf. *that which is done at night, night-doings*: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, *nocturnal noise*, Prop. 2. *sleep, a dream* (poet.): pectore noctem accipit, Virg. 3. *sexual intercourse*: Cic.: Hor. 4. *death* (poet.): una manet nox, id.: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg. 5. *darkness, obscurity*: quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic. 6. *a storm, tempest* (poet.): imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg. 7. *blindness*: perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. ‖. Fig. *darkness, confusion, gloomy condition*: doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic. 2. *mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov. [Sans. *naktam*, "noctu;" Gr. *νύξ, νυκτός*; Germ. *nacht*; Eng. *night.*] (Hence It. *notte*; Fr. *nuit.*)

noxa, ae, *f.* [nocco] *hurt, harm, injury*: tristes noxas a foribus pellere, Ov.: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. ‖. Meton. *a fault, offence, crime*: hic in noxa est, Ter.: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, Liv. 2. *punishment*: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, id.

noxia, ae, *f.* [noxius] *hurt, damage, injury*: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. ‖. Meton. *that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass*: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic.: si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxia fore, *the blame would fall on*, Liv.

noxiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [noxia] *very hurtful, injurious*, or *noxious*: res, Sen.

noxius, a, um, *adj.* [noxa] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: magistratus neo-obedientem et noxium civem multa coercito, Cic.: tela, Ov.: crimina, Virg. ‖. *guilty, culpable, criminal*: nobilitas, Sall.: reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent, *culprits, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. With *abl.*: Fallaci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. With *gen.*: noxius conjurationis, Tac.

nūbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nubes] *a little cloud*: Plin. ‖. Fig. *a gloomy expression of countenance*: frontis tuae nubecula, Cic.

nūbes, is, *f.* (nubis, is, *m.* Pl.) *a cloud*: aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic.: atra nubes condidit lunam, Hor. ‖. Transf. *a cloud of dust or smoke*: nubes pulveris, Liv. 2. *a dense multitude, swarm*: levium telorum, id.: volucrum, Virg. ‖. Fig. *anything unreal or unsubstantial, a phantom*: nubes et inania captare, Hor. 2. *cloudiness, gloominess, darkness* (poet.): deme supercilio nubem, id. 3. *a gloomy or mournful condition*: pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. 4. *a veil or cloak*: fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. 5. *a threatening appearance or approach* of misfortune, war, *etc.*: nubem belli dum detonet, omnem sustinere, Virg. [Root NUB, which appears in *nubo*, "to veil:" *nebula* belongs to the same root, and perh. *nimbus.*] (Hence It. *nube*; Fr. *nue, nuage, nuer, nuance.*)

nūbĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [nubes fero] *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.): nubifer Apenninus, Ov. ‖. *cloud-bringing*: notus, id.

nūbĭgĕna, ae, *com.* [nubes and GEN, root of gigno] *cloud-born* (poet.): amnes nubigenae, Stat. ‖. Esp. *the Centaurs*, whom Ixion begot on a cloud: Ov.

nūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nubo] *marriageable*: filia, Cic.: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg.

nūbĭlum, i, *n.* [nubes] *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather*: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. In *plur.* nubila, orum, *the clouds*: Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor.: caput inter nubila condit, Virg.

nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cloudy,*

to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: voce nuncupatus heres, Just.: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. Hence, 2. *absol. to constitute* or *appoint as one's heir*: ignotos et allis infensos, eoque Principem nuncupantes, procul arcebat, id. 3. *to pronounce* or *offer public vows, to vow*: quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv.

nundinae, arum, *f. plu.* [novem dies] *the ninth day, the weekly market*: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανήγυρις, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 272.) 2. Meton. *a market-place* or *town*: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. 3. Fig. *trade, traffic, sale*: totius reipublicae nundinas, id.

nundinālis, e, *adj.* [nundinae] *pertaining to the* nundinae or *markets*: nundinalis cocus, *a bad cook* (but the true explanation is uncertain). Pl.

nundinātio, ōnis, *f.* [nundinor] *the holding of a market* or *fair*; hence, *a trading, trafficking, buying and selling*: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne censam dicerat, Cic.

nundinor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [nundinae] *to attend* or *hold a market*; *to trade, traffic*: in captivorum pretiis nundinans, *chaffering*, Liv. 2. Transf. *to meet in large numbers*: in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to get by trafficking*; *to purchase, buy*: nundinari senatorium nomen, id. 2. *to trade away, to sell*: constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet.

nundinum, i, *n.* [novem dies: cf. nundinae] *the market-time*: inter nunhinum, *the time between two* nundinae, and trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr.: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *on the third market-day*, Liv.

nunquam (numquam), *adv.* [ne unquam] *at no time, never*: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic.: nunquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. With a follg. negative affirmatively: nunquam non ineptum, *always*, Cic. ‖ For non emphatic, *certainly not*: qui hodie nunquam ad vesperam vivam! Pl.

nuntiātio (nunc.), ōnis, *f.* [nuntio] *a declaring; announcing*; *a declaration, announcement*, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic.

nuntio (nuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [nuntius] *to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform*, etc.: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam illius nostrum literae nuntiarint, Cic.: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. *Pass.*: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, id. *Pass. impers.*: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. 2. With *subj.* or *inf.*: *to intimate, command*: paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret, id.

nuntius (nunc.), a, um, *adj.* [a contr. of novi-ventius; hence lit. *newly come* or *arrived*] *that announces, signifies, makes known* (poet.): simulacra divinae nuntia formae, Lucr.: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. ‖ Subst. nuntius, ii, *m. a bearer of intelligence*, etc., *a messenger, courier*: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Pl.: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasos habet, Cic.: literas et nuntios mittere, Caes. 2. Meton. *a message, news, tidings*: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl.: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Also *neutr.* nuntium, ii: ad aures nova nuntia referens, *this new message*, Cat. (ii) Esp. *a command, order, injunction*: quos senatus ad deruntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset, Cic. (iii) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce*: id. Also of a woman who separates from her husband: id. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Pl. 3. nuntia, ae, *f. a female messenger*: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic.: vox nuntia cladis, Liv.

nūper, *adv.* [noviper, from novus] *newly, lately, recently, not long ago*: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes.: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *formerly*, Hor. *Sup.*: ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Cic. ‖ Transf. *recently, in modern times*: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id.

nūperus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper] *late, fresh, recent*: recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium te perdocore, Pl.

nupta, ae, *f.* v. nuptus.

nuptiae, arum, *f. plur.* [nubo] *a marriage, wedding, nuptials*: exornatis nuptiis, Pl.: in nuptiis alicujus coenare, Cic. (Hence It. *noces*; Fr. *noces*.)

nuptiālis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial*: nuptiales ludi, Pl.: dona, Cic.

nuptus, a, um, *Part.* [nubo]. ‖ Adj. *married, wedded*: nupta filia, Cic. ‖ Subst. nupta, ae, *f. a married woman, bride, wife*: nova nupta, Ter.

nūrus, ūs, *f. a daughter-in-law*: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter.: Cic. ‖ Transf. *a young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov.: nurus Latinae, id. (Hence It. *nuora*.)

nusquam, *adv.* [ne usquam] *nowhere, in no place*: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter.: sive est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam, Cic. 2. nusquam non, *everywhere*: Plin. 3. *towards no place*: nusquam moturos, Liv ‖ Transf. *on no occasion, nowhere, to nothing*: praestabat sumptum nusquam mittas quod possis, Cic. 2. *to* or *for nothing*: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 3. nusquam esse: *not to exist, not to be*: ergo nunc Dama nodalis nusquam est, Hor.

nutiquam, v. nontiquam.

nūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [root NU: v. abnuo] *to nod*: neque illa velli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl.: nutans, distorquens oculos, Hor. 2. *to sway to and fro*: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to waver in opinion* or *judgment*: *to doubt, hesitate*: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. 3. *to falter in fidelity, to be faithless*: primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium fovens, Tac. 4. *to be in peril*; *to totter, to waver*: urbs nutabat, id.

nūtrīcātus, ūs, *m.* [nutrio] *a suckling, nursing*: plane eductus in nutricatu Venereo, Pl.

nūtrīcius and **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [nutrix] *that suckles, nourishes, nurses*: quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. ‖ Subst.: nutricius, ii, *m. a bringer up, a tutor*: erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes.

nūtrico, 1. *v. a.* and **nūtrīcor**, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear*: pueros nutricare, Pl. ‖ Fig.: mundus omnia, sicuti membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic.

nūtrīcula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a nurse*: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. ‖ Fig.: nutriculae praediorum, Cic.

nūtrīmen, inis, *n.* [nutrio] *nourishment*: Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourrain*.)

nūtrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *nourishment, nutriment*: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. 2. Transf.: susceptique ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, Virg. ‖ Fig.: eloquentiae, Cic. 2. In *plur. a bringing up, rearing*: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet.

nūtrio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.* (nutribam for nutriebam, Virg.) *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear*: quos lupa nutrit, Ov.: illigna nutritus glande, Hor. ‖ Transf. *of plants*: terra herbas nutrit, Ov.: frugos humo nutriente, Curt. Of fire: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, Ov. 2. *to nurse, take care of, attend to*: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 3. Nutrire vinum, *to mix wine with spices, to make it keep*: Col. 4. In gen. *to preserve*: Cat. ‖ Fig. *to nourish, cherish, support, sustain*: indoles nutrita fausta sub penetralibus, Hor.: amorem, Ov. (Hence Fr. *nourrir*.)

nūtrior, 4. *v. dep.* for nutrio, *to nourish*: nutritor olivam, Virg.

nūtritius, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtrītor, ōris, *m.* [nutrio] *a bringer up, rearer, breeder*: a nutritore suo mammissus, Suet.

nūtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [nutrio].

nūtrix (old orthogr. notrix, acc. to Quint.), īcis, *f.* [id.: a contr. of nutritrix] *a wet-nurse, nurse*: omnis minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic.: nutricis pallium, of anything soiled or dirty, Pl. ‖ Transf. *she that nourishes or maintains*: Juhae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. 2. Nutrices, *the breasts, paps*: Cat. 3. *a nursery-garden*: Plin. 4. *the land that supports a family*: Pl. ‖‖ Fig.: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic.

nūtus, ūs, *m.* [root NU: v. abnuo] *a nodding, a nod*: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. 2. Meton. *an expression of will, opinion, or command*: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, Cic.: monuit ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur, Caes. Hence 3. *will, command, pleasure*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic.: saevae nutu Junonis sunt res, Virg. 4. *inclination towards, favour*: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. ‖ Transf. *a downward tendency* or *motion, gravity*: terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic.

nux, nŭcis, *f.* *a nut*: nux jugians, *a walnut*, Plin.: sparge, marite, nuces (a custom at weddings), Virg.: nux casea, *an empty nut*, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. Proverb.: nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports* (since children played with nuts), Pers. ‖ Transf. *any fruit with a hard shell* or *rind*: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Virg. Poet. *an almond-tree*: id. (Hence It. *noce*; Fr. *noix*.)

nymphа, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, *f.* = νύμφη: *a bride, a mistress*: Ov. 2. Nymphae, *demi-goddesses, who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains*: nymphae genus amnibus unde est, Virg.: vocalis Nympha *Echo*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *water* (poet.): cadit in patulos nympha Anienis lacus, Prop. (Hence It. *ninfa, sminfa*.)

O.

O, o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series. ‖ Interchanges of *o* with the other vowels. 1. for those with *a*, *e*, and *i*, vide those letters. 2. with *u*. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. rostr., exfocionť, consol, primos (nom. sing.), captom. And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, frums, funtes, for frons, fontes. *O* and *u* appear with equal frequency in connection with *qu* and *v*: *a. g.* quom and quum, avos and avus, servos and servus. 3. *O* is substituted for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, *etc.* ‖‖ Changes of *o* in the Romance languages. 1. *ŏ* is comparatively seldom changed; but it sometimes becomes *u*, *uo*, *ou*, *eu*, and *oeu*: *a. g.* Lat. *totus*; It. *tutto*; Lat. *ovum*, It. *uovo*; Lat. *totus*, Fr. *tout*; Lat. *hora*, Fr. *heure*; Lat. *nodus*, Fr. *noeud*. 2. *ō* is generally changed, in It. into *uō*; in Fr. into *eu* (*oeu*): *a. g.* Lat. *bonus*, It. *buono*; Lat. *populus*, Fr. *peuple*; Lat. *cor*, Fr. *coeur*. 3. *o* long by position is sometimes changed in It. into *u*; and in Fr. into *eu* or *u*: *a. g.* Lat. *ostium*, It. *uscio*; Lat. *cohors*, Fr. *cour*; Lat. *post*, Fr. *puis*. ‖V. As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo.

ō, *interj.* expressing joy, astonishment, desire, grief, indignation, *etc.*: *O! oh!* constr. usu. with *voc.* or *acc.*: o mi Furni! Cic.: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. With *nom.*: o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. With *utinam*: o utinam obrutus esset! Ov. With *si*: quanquam, o, si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! if*, Virg. With *gen.*: o nuntii beati, Cat. Post. after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum, Virg. Long before another vowel: o ego laevus, Hor.: though sometimes short: te Corydon, o Alexi, trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg.

ŏb, *prep.* with *acc.* [Gr. *ἐπί*: in composition sometimes obs, like abs: *a. g.* obs-tinent, os-tendo = obs-tendo]. ‖. Indicating motion, *towards, to* (this use of it is ancient and rare): ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn.: ignis qui est ob os effusus, Cic. 2. Indicating mere position: *at, about, before*: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl.: mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. ‖. Transf. to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for, with regard to*, etc.: civitas ob eam rem incitata, *on that account*, Caes.: ob meas injurias, Ter.: ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Pl. (ii) So, ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, etc., *on that account, therefore*, etc.: ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv.: ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consuiebat, Sall. 2. Esp. to indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for* or *in consideration of* (ancient): ob asinos ferre argentum, Pl. 3. Ob rem, like ex re, opp. to frustra, *to the purpose, with advantage* (rare): verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall. 4. Quam ob rem, and in one word, quamobrem, *on which account, wherefore*: quam ob rem id primum videamus, Cic. ‖‖. In composition, ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p*, *f*, *c*, *g* the final *b* is usu. assimilated: *a. g.*: oppeto, offero, occido, oggannio. A∞ a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *to, towards*: *oppetere*, to go towards. (ii) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or incumbrance: *opponere*, to put before, to oppose; *obesse*, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility: *oppugnare*, to fight against; *offendere*, to strike against. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): *opprimere*, to press down. (v) *over*, denoting covering: *obruere*, to fall or rush over; *obtendere*, to stretch over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

ŏb-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* [ob aes] *involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt*: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. *Comp.*: quanto quis obaeratior, aegrius distrahebant, *the more deeply in debt*, Tac. ‖. Subst. obaeratus, i, *m.* *a person involved in debt, a debtor* Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes.

ŏb-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to walk before* or *over, to go past*: constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*: obambulare muris, Liv.: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov. 2. *to go* or *walk about*: ante vallum, Liv.: in herbis, Ov.

ŏb-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to arm*. securi dextras, Hor.

ŏb-āro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* *to plough around* or *up*: Liv.

obba, ae, *f.* *a kind of cup*: Pers.

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* *to become brutish, stupid*: Lucr.

obc-, *v.* occ.

obditus, a, um, *Part.* [obdo].

ob-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, *3. v. a.* *to put, place*, or *set before* or *against*; *to shut, fasten, bolt*, etc.: pessulum ostio obdo, *slap the bolt*, Ter.: forem obdo, *shut*, Pl. ‖. Fig. *to put in the way of, to expose*: hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. 2. *to oppose*: rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov.

ob-dormio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* *to fall asleep*: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic.

obdormisco, *3. v. n. incep.* [obdormio] *to fall asleep*: quid melius, quam in medils vitae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a.* *to lead* or *draw before, to draw* or *bring over*: ad oppidum exercitum, Pl.: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, Caes.: callum, *to draw over*, Cic. ‖. Transf. *to cover by drawing over*; *to cover over, surround, envelope*: trunc obducuntur libra aut cortice, id.: obducta nocte, *overcast, cloudy, dark*, Nep. 2. *to draw in, drink down, swallow*: venenum, Cic. 3. *to contract, wrinkle, knit the features*: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. ‖‖. Fig. *to draw* or *spread over*: clarissimis re-

bus tenebras obducere, Cic. 2. *to cover, conceal:* obductus dolor, Virg. 3. *of time, to pass, spend:* itaque obduxi posterum diem, Cic.

ob-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduco] *a drawing over, a covering, veiling:* Arn. ‖ Esp. *a veiling* of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic.

obducto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to lead* or *bring often to:* Pl.

obductus, a, um, *Part.* [obduco].

ob-dūresco, rŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to grow hard, to harden:* Cato. ‖ Fig. *to become hardened, insensible, obdurate:* ad ista obduruimus, Cic.

ob-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to be hard* or *hardened;* only fig. *to hold out, persist, endure:* persta atque obdura, Hor. *Pass. impers.:* quare obduretur hoc triduum, Cic.

ŏbēdiens, entis, *Part.* [obedio]. ‖ Adj.: *obedient:* nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic.: dicto obedientem esse alicui, for dicto audientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word* or *command:* magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. *Comp.:* imperils nemo obedientior, Liv. *Sup.:* imperils obedientissimus miles, id. 2. of things, *yielding, compliant:* omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, *according to your wishes,* Sall.

ŏbēdĭenter, *adv. obediently, willingly, readily:* conferre tributum, Liv. *Comp.:* nihil obedientius fecerunt, id.

ŏbēdĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obediens] *obedience:* servitus est obedientia facti animi, Cic. (Hence It. *ubbidienza;* Fr. *obéissance.*)

ŏbēdĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum (oboedire, Cic.), 4. v. n. [ob audio] *to give ear, hearken, listen to* (in this sense rare): alicui, Nep. ‖ Esp. *to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to, serve:* parere et obedire praecepto, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* utrimque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. 2. *to comply with, accommodate oneself to:* obedire tempori multorum, Cic. (Hence It. *ubbidire, obbedire;* Fr. *obéir.*)

ŏbĕliscus, i, m. = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence) *an obelisk:* Plin.

ŏb-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. and a. Constr. *absol.* or with *acc.* which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix: *to go* or *come to, to go to meet, go against:* in infera loca, Cic.: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose,* Liv.: diem obiit supremum, *he encountered his last day,* i. e. *died,* Nep.: diem obire, *to die,* Suet.: mortem, Cic. In *pass.:* morte obita, *after death,* id. 2. Hence, by ellipsis, *absol. to die:* tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. 3. Of constellations, *etc. to go down, to set:* in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. 4. *to fall, perish:* et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. 5. Esp. *to go over* or *through; to wander through, traverse, visit:* tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, Cic. 6. *to go over* with the eyes or in speaking; *to survey; to mention:* omnia visu, Virg.: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. 7. *to go round, envelope* (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat aureus, Ov. 8. *to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish:* obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic.: consularia munera, Liv.: minus facile per se omnia obire possent, Caes.: vadimonium, *to appear at the appointed time,* Cic.

ŏb-ĕquĭto, 1. v. n. *to ride towards, ride up to:* with *dat.:* castris, Liv.

ŏb-errо, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to wander, rove,* or *ramble about:* oberrare tentoriis, Tac. 2. Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. ‖ Fig.: mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes,* Sen. 3. *to err, blunder:* ut citharoedus ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor.

ŏbēsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obesus] *fatness, corpulence, obesity:* Suet.

ŏbēsus, a, um, *adj.* [ĕdo] *fat, stout, plump:* turdus, Hor.: cervix, Suet. Poet.: fauces obesae, *swollen,* Virg. 2. Fig. *gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas mittis nec firmo juveni neque mаris obesae? *nor to one that has a dull nose, that is not nice* or *delicate,* Hor.

ŏbex, ĭcis and ŏbĭcis, m. and *f.* [objicio, lit. *that which is cast* or *placed before;* hence] *a bolt, bar, barrier, wall:* faltosque emunit objice postes, Virg.: qua vi maria alta tumescant objicibus ruptis, *their barriers,* i. e. *their rocky shores,* id. ‖ Meton. *a hinderance, impediment, obstacle:* obices viarum, Liv.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

ŏb-haerĕo, 2. v. n. *to stick fast to:* navis obhaerens vado, Suet.

ob-haeresco, haesi, 3. v. n. *incep. to become fixed to:* in the *perf. tenses, to cleave* or *adhere to:* consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet. ‖ Fig.: utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, *cleaves, clings to them,* Sen.

ŏb-īrascor, īratus, 3. v. n. *dep. to be angry at:* Sen.

ŏbīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obirascor] *a becoming* or *being angry, anger:* Cic.

ŏbīrātus, a, um, *Part.* [obirascor]. ‖ Adj.: *angry:* Liv.

ŏb-ĭter, *adv. on the way, in going* or *passing along:* obiter leget aut scribet, *on the way,* Juv. ‖ Fig. *by the way, in passing, incidentally:* obiter dictum sit, Plin.

ŏbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obeo].

ŏbĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going to, approaching; an approach, visit:* ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque adveneris, semper siet, Ter. 2. *a going down, setting* of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. ‖ Fig. *downfall, destruction, death, ruin,* etc.: post eorum obitum, Caes.: longum miserata dolorem difficilesque obitus, *her painful death,* Virg.: post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my ruin* (i. e. exile), Cic. (Hence Fr. *obit.*)

ob-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. *to lie before* or *over against:* saxa objacentia pedibus, Liv.

objectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objecto] *a reproach:* ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes.

objecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [objicio] *to throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose* (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, *i. e. to dive down,* Virg. ‖ Fig. *to expose to, abandon:* statuit eum objectare periculis, Sall.: animam pro aliquo, Virg. 2. *to reproach* or *upbraid with, to accuse of:* quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famam nostris objectarent, Caes.: natum (*i. e.* filii mortem), Ov. With *inf.:* mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Pl. 3. *to throw out, let fall, say:* cave tu illi objectes nunc in aegritudine, te has emisse, id.

objectus, a, um, *Part.* [objicio]. ‖ Adj.: *lying in the way, before* or *opposite:* complures objectae insulae existimantur, *to be situated between* (Britain and Ireland), Caes. 2. *exposed:* constr. with *dat.* or *ad:* objectus fortunae, Cic.: ad omnes casus, id. ‖ Subst. objecta, orum, n. plu. *charges, accusations:* Quint.

objectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a casting before, a putting against, in the way,* or *opposite;* also, *a lying before* or *opposite:* insula portum efficit objecta lateri, Virg.: quum terga fumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. ‖ Transf. *an object, appearance, sight, spectacle:* Nep. (Hence It. *oggetto;* Fr. *objet.*)

objex, v. obex.

ob-jĭcio, jēci, jectum (*Perf. subj.* objexim, Pl.) 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw before, in the way of,* or *towards; to hold before, to offer, expose:* constr. with *acc.* of the direct object; the indirect is expressed by *dat.* or by *acc.* with *contra, ad, in,* etc.: ei nos Glaucomam ob oculos objicimus, Pl.: parricidae corpus feris, Cic.: florem veteris vini naribus, *to present to,* Pl.: exercitum tantae magnitudinis fluminі, Caes. 2. Esp. *to cast in the way, set against, oppose:* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic.: clipeoque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, *oppose,* Virg. ‖ Fig. *to throw before* or *over, to put* or *bring before, to present; to expose to;* and, in gen. *to bring upon, to cause,* etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor.: aliquem morti, Cic.: alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to suggest,* Liv.: furorem alicui objecit, Cic. Pass. *to be occasioned, to befal, happen, occur to:* mihi mala res objicitur aliqua, Pl. objicitur animo metus, Cic. 3. Esp. *to taunt reproach,* or *upbraid with:* alicui multa probra, id.

objurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo] *a chiding, reproof, reprehension*: ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic.: deliciarum, id.

objurgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a rebuker, blamer*: hic noster objurgator, Cic.

objurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator] *reproving, reproachful*: Cic.

objurgĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [objurgo] *to chide repeatedly*: Pl.

ob-jurgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove*: objurgavit M. Coelium, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic.: aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, *moderately*, id. ‖. Transf. *to dissuade* or *deter by reproof*: objurgans me a peccatis, Pl. 2. *to punish, chastise, correct*: flagris, Suet. sestertio centies objurgandus, *be punished*, i. e. *fined*, Sen.

ob-languesco, gŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become feeble* or *languid, to languish*: literulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic.

ob-latrātrix, īcis, *f.* [oblatro] *a female barker, railer*: Pl.

ob-latro, 1. *v. n. to bark at*; Fig.: *to rail* or *carp at*: Sen.

oblātus, a, um, *Part.* [offero].

oblectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [oblecto] *a delight* (poet. for oblectamentum): Ov.

oblectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a delight, pleasure, amusement*: requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic.

oblectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a delighting, delight*: indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic.

ob-lecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [lacto] *to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (most freq. *reflect.*): constr. usu. with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of instrum., either simple or with a *prep.*: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic.: quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id.: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar specula, id. With *cum*: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. With *in*: in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. And with *abl.* or *adv.* of *place* where: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, *in Cumanum*, Cic. With *acc.* only: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, id. ‖. Transf. *to spend* or *pass agreeably*: iners otium, Tac.

ob-lēnio, 4. *v. a. to soften, soothe*: lectio carminum filium oblenisat, Sen.

ob-lĭdo, si, sum, *3. v. a.* [laedo] *to squeeze together*: coelum digitulis duobus obtidere, Cic.

ob-ligātĭo, ōnis, *f. a binding*, or, pass. *a being bound*: propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just.

obligātus, a, um, *Part.* [obligo]. ‖. Adj.: *bound, obliged*: Cic.

ob-ligo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind* or *tie around, to bind* or *fasten to*: Prometheus obligatus stīti, Hor. 2. *to bind up, close, bandage, swathe*: aqua obliga, obsigna cito, *tie up the latter*, Pl.: vulnus, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*, etc.: vadem tribus millibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv.: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic.: obligari foedere, Liv.: obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Poet.: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to render liable through guilt, to make guilty*; hence, *pass. to be guilty of, to commit an offence*: se scelere, Suet.: est periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impia fraude, aut susceptis animi superstitione obligemur, Cic. 3. In law, *to bind, engage one*: obligandi, solvendi sui causa, Ulp. (ii) *to pledge, pawn, mortgage*: obligata praedia, Cic. Fig.: fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, id. 4. *to impede, restrain, embarrass*: judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id.

oblĭmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [limus] *to cover with mud* or *slime*: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitosque et oblimatos ad serendum agros relinquit, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to lavish, squander, dissipate*: rem patris oblimare, Hor.

ob-lĭno, lēvi, rarely lini, lĭtum, *3. v. a. to daub* or *smear over, to bedaub, besmear*: cerussa malas oblinere, Pl.: oblita unguentis, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to befoul, defile*: oblitus parricidio, id.: aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*, Hor. 2. *to fill to excess, to overload*: actor oblitus divitiis, *covered, decked*, id.: Sallustii scripta nimia priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet.

obliquē, *adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely*: sublicae obliquae agebantur, Caes. ‖. Fig. *indirectly, covertly*: aliquem castigare, Tac.

obliquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [obliquus] *to turn, bend, or twist aside, awry*, or *in an oblique direction*: oculos, Ov.: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind*, Virg.

obliquus, a, um, *adj. side-long, slanting, awry, oblique*: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic.: iter, Caes.: obliquo laborat lympha fugax trepidare rivo, *its winding channel*, Hor. Adverbial expressions: (i) ab obliquo, *from the side*, Ov.: (ii) serpens per obliquum similis sagittae terruit mannos, Hor. ‖. Fig. of relationship, *not direct, collateral* (poet.): obliquum a patre gemma, *not born of the same mother*, Stat. 2. Of speech: *indirect, covert*: obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. (ii) *envious, hostile*: Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. (iii) In gramm.: obliquus casus, *an oblique case* (not the nom. or voc.), opp. to rectus: Varr.

b. obliqua oratio, *indirect speech*: Quint.

oblīsus, a, um, *Part.* [oblido].

oblĭtĕro (oblitt.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [litera] *lit. to cover* or *conceal any thing written*, hence *to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate*: nomina (al. monimenta), Tac. ‖. Fig. *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten*: quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, obliterandum esset, Cic.

ob-lītesco, tŭi, *3. v. n. incep.* [latesco] *to hide* or *conceal oneself* (rare): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic.

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [oblino].

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [obliviscor].

oblīvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor]. ‖. Pass. or objectively: *a being forgotten, oblivion*: oblivio veteris belli, Cic.: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv. *Plur.*: carpere lividas obliviones, Hor. ‖. Act. or subjectively: *a forgetting, forgetfulness*: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness*, Suet.

oblīvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious*: hos (senes) significat credulos, oblivioso, Cic. ‖. *that produces forgetfulness* (poet.): Massicus, Hor.

oblīviscor, lītus, *3. v. dep. to forget*: constr. with *gen.* of pers. and *gen.* or *acc.* of thing; less freq. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *relat. clause*: vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic.: prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have completely forgotten myself*, Ter.: veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes.: injuriae, Cic.: oblivisci, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, id.: in scriptis oblivisci batur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Poet. of things: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. 2. In pass. signif.: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. ‖. Fig. *to be unmindful of, to forget* or *act out of one's character*: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg.: ut nostrae dignitatis simus oblīti, Cic. [Etym. dub.]

oblīvium, ii, *n.* [obliviscor] *forgetfulness, oblivion*: Tac. More freq. *plur.*: longa oblivia potant, Virg.: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor.

ob-lŏco, 1. *v. a. to let on hire*: Suet.

oblŏcūtor, v. obloquutor.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj. rather long, oblong*: missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv.: scutula, Tac.

ob-lŏquor, quĭtus or cūtus, *3. v. dep. to speak against*; *to join in speaking*; *to interrupt, contradict*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: vestra exspectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic.: ferocissimo, Curt. 2. Esp. *to join in singing, to accompany* (poet.): non avis obloquitur, Ov. ‖. Transf. *to blame, condemn*: Sen. 2. *to rail at, abuse*: Cat.

obloquūtor or **oblŏcūtor**, ōris, *m.* [obloquor] *one that contradicts*: Pl.

ob-luctor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, oppose*: flumini, Curt. *Absol.*: Virg. ‖. Fig.: ut erat animi semper obluctantis difficultatibus, Curt.

ob-lūdo, si, sum, *3. v. n. to play at jokes*: Pl.

ob-mōlior, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to push* or *throw up one thing before another* (as a defence or obstruction): arborum

truncos et saxa, Curt. ‖ Transf. *to block up, obstruct*: Liv.

ob-murmŭro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to murmur against, at, or to*: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov.

ob-mūtesco, tŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to become dumb, to lose one's speech*: qui obrius obmutuit, Cels. 2. *to become mute, silent*: ipse obmutescam, Cic. ‖ Fig.: animi dolor, id.

ob-nātus, a, um, *adj. growing on* or *about*: obnata ripis salicta, Liv.

obnīsē, *adv.* v. obnixe.

obnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor] v. obnixus.

ob-nītor, sus and xus, 3. v. dep. *to bear, press, push* or *strive against*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Virg.: obnixi (al. obnisi) urgebant, Liv. Of things: navigia videntur obnitier undae, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *to strive against, resist, oppose; to strive, endeavour*: adversis, Tac. With *inf.*: triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, Vell.

obnixē (obnīsē), *adv. with might and main, strenuously, vehemently*: obnixe omnia facere, Ter

obnixus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor]. ‖ Adj. *steadfast, firm, resolute*: (vellim) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv.

obnoxiē, *adv. guiltily*: nihil obnoxie perire, *quite innocently*, Pl. ‖ *slavishly*: sententias dicere, Liv.

obnoxiōsē, *adv. abjectly*: Pl.

opnoxiōsus, a, um, *usp.* [obnoxius] *subject, submissive*: alicui, Pl.

ob-noxius, a, um, *adj. liable* or *obnoxious to* punishment: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, culpae compotem, Pl. 2. *liable* or *addicted to, guilty of*: animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, Sall. 3. *subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to*: constr. with *dat.*, *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac.: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz. earthquakes), Plin.: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 4. In gen. *exposed to danger* or *misfortune, weak, infirm, frail*: in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Hence (II) obnoxium est, *it is hazardous, dangerous*: Tac. ‖ Transf. in gen.: *submissive, complying*: dum illos obnoxios fidesque sibi faceret, Sall. 2. *abject, mean-spirited, cowardly*: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 3. *obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted*: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, id.

ob-nūbilus, a, um, *adj. overclouded, dark*: Enn. in Cic.

ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to veil, cover* (rare): lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, infelici arbori suspendito, an old formula, Cic.

ob-nuntiātio (obnunc.), ōnis, *f.* In augury, *an announcement of an adverse* or *evil omen*: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic.

ob-nuntio (nuncio), avi, atum, 1. v. a. In augury, *to announce an adverse* or *evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates): v. Smith's Ant. 51: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, id. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to tell* or *announce anything bad* or *unfortunate*: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter.

obnuptus, a, um, *Part.* [obnubo].

obœdĭo, v. obedio, *ad init.*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. v. a. *to smell of, emit an odour*: oboluisti allium, Pl. ‖ Transf.: marsupium huic oboluit, *she smells your purse*, id.

ŏbŏlus, i, *m.* = ὀβολός, *an obole, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm*: Vitr.

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. v. dep. *to arise, appear*, or *spring up before*: tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl.: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te diceni oboriatur, Cic.

ŏbortus, a, um, *Part.* [oborior].

ŏbortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an arising, origin*: Lucr.

obp., v. opp.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to creep up to, steal upon unawares*: possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib. ‖ Fig. *to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise*. With *dat.*: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. With *acc.*: tacitum te obrepet famea, Pl. With *ad*: Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, id. 2. Esp. *to deceive, cheat*: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, Pl.

ob-repto, avi, 1. v. n. *freq. to steal on unawares*: ne quis obreptaverit, Pl.

obreptus, a, um, *Part.* [obrepo].

obrĕtĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. [rete] *to catch in a net, to entangle* (poet.): Lucr.

ob-rĭgesco, gui, 3. v. n. *incep. to stiffen, become stiff*: pars (terrae regionum) obriguerit nive pruinaque, Cic. ‖ Fig.: viro non vel obrigescere satius est? *become hardened*, Sen.

ob-rōdo, 3. v. a. *to gnaw at*: Pl.

obrōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [obrogo] *the alteration of a law*: Auct. Her.

ob-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to alter part of a law by a new one* (v. Smith's Ant. 225): ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. ‖ *to oppose the passing of a bill*: obrogare auso legibus suis Minucio, Capitolium invasit, Flor.

ob-rŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. 11t. *to fall* or *rush over*; hence, *to cover, overwhelm; to hide in the ground, bury*: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere esse arena solere, *to bury themselves in the sand*, Cic.: terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 2. Esp. *to bury, inter* a dead body: Tac. 3. *to sow seed*: Col. 4. *to overload, surfeit*: se vino, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to overwhelm, conceal, shield*: ut adversa quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, id.: Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *destroyed the glory of six consulships*, id. 2. *to overwhelm, overload, oppress*: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, id.: fenore, Liv. 3. *to overcome, surpass, obscure*: famam alicujus, Tac.: obruimur numero, Virg.

obrussa, ae, *f.* = ὄβρυζον, *the testing* or *assaying of gold by fire in a cupel*: Plin.: aurum ad obrussam, *refined, pure gold*, Suet. ‖ Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic.

obrūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obruo].

ob-sātŭro, 1. v. a. *to sate, cloy, glut* Fig.: nec tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him*, Ter.

obscaen., v. obscen.

obscaevo, avi, 1. v. a. [scaeva] *to give* or *bring a bad omen*: Pl.

obscēnē (obscaene and obscoene) *adv. impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely*: Cic. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: Suet.

obscēnĭtas (obscaen. and obscoen.), ātis, *f.* [obscenus] *unfavourableness, inauspiciousness*, of a bad omen: mali ominis obscenitas, Arn. ‖ *moral impurity, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity*: si rerum turpitudo adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic.: profusis apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity*, Suet.

obscēnus (obscaen. and obscoen.), a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perhaps from ob-scaevus, hence obscaevinus, contr. into obscaenus (cf. obscaevo)] *of adverse* or *evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous*: volucres, *birds of ill omen*, i. e. *owls*, Virg.: omen, id.: puppis, *the fatal ship*, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov.: anus, *old witches, hags*, Hor. ‖ Transf. *repulsive, offensive, abominable, disgusting*: (Alecto) frontem obscenam rapit arat, Virg.: cruor, id. 2. Esp. *immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene*: delectus et obscenae voluptates, Cic. *Comp.*: illud Antipatri pauio obscenius, id. *Sup.*: obscenissimi versus, id. (II) Subst. obscena, orum, *n. plu.* less freq. in *sing.* obscenum, i, *n. the pudenda*: obscena corporis, Just. (Hence It. *oscena.*)

obscūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [obscuro] *a darkening, obscuration*: Auct. B. Hisp. ‖ Fig.: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, Cic.

obscūrē, *adv. darkly, obscurely*: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, *very darkly*, Cic. ‖ Fig. *of speech, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly*: dicta, Quint. 2. *Of birth, obscurely, meanly*: obscure natus, Macr. 3. *covertly, slyly, secretly*: malum obscure serpens, Cic. *Comp.*: ceteri sunt obscurius loqui, *more secretly*, id. *Sup.*: id.

obscūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obscurus] *a being dark, darkness, obscurity*: ob-

scuritas latebrarum, Tac. ‖ Fig. *obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty:* obscuritas Pythagorae, Cic.: naturae, id. In *plur.*: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, *obscurities*, id. 2. Of rank, *obscurity, lowliness, meanness:* quorum prima aetas, propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignoratione versatur, id.

obscūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to render dark, to darken, obscure:* obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic.: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg.: obscuratus sol, *eclipsed*, Cic. 2. Transf. *to cover, conceal; to render invisible or imperceptible:* caput obscurante lacerna, Hor.: dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. ‖ Fig. *to blind* the understanding: scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. 2. Of speech, *to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver or express indistinctly:* Cic.: stilum, *to render obscure*, Suet. 3. Of sound, *to pronounce indistinctly:* (M.) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 4. *to render obscure or unknown:* fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. 5. *to cause to be forgotten, render of no account;* in the *pass. to become of no account, to grow obsolete*, etc.: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic.: obscusata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *obscurcir.*)

obscūrus, a, um, *adj. dark, dusky, shady, obscure:* umbra, Virg.: coelum, Hor. Transf. to persons, *darkling, unseen:* ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Subst. obscurum, i, *n. darkness, obscurity:* sub obscurum noctis, id. 2. *secret, concealed:* obscurus locus, Liv. ‖ Fig. *dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible:* Heraclitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr.: brevis esse labore, obscurus fio, Hor. (ii) Esp. in rhetor.: obscurum genus causae, *obscure*, i. e. *intricate, involved*, Cic. 3. *not known, unknown:* Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Caes. (ii) Esp. of rank and station, *obscure, ignoble, mean, low:* Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. 3. Of character, *close, secret, reserved:* obscurus et astutus homo, id.: plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. 4. *gloomy, sad:* obscurus vultus candidatorum, Cic. [*Obscu-rus*, perh. connected with the root of *σκότ-ος* and *cud.*]

obsecrātio, ōnis, *f.* [obsecro] *a beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty:* prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. ‖ Esp. *an asseveration, protestation*, accompanied with an invocation of the gods: id. 2. *a public prayer:* obsecrationem indicere, Liv.

ob-secro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacro] *to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure:* quum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. With *ab*: nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te pater, Pl. With double acc. (of pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. With *subj.*: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. ‖ Esp. in colloq. lang., to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty: *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake, pray*, etc.: tuam fidem obsecro, Pl.: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic.

ob-sēcundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey:* ut ejus semper voluntatibus venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, Cic.: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv.

ob-sēpio (obsaep.), psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to hedge or fence in, to inclose;* hence, transf. *to close up, to render impassable* or *inaccessible:* obseptis itineribus, Liv.: mox iter, apertis quae vetustas obsepserat, pergit, *had rendered impassable*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsepiebant, *closed up, barred*, Cic.

ob-septus, a, um, *Part.* [obsepio].

ob-sēquēla, ae, *f.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness:* obsequelam facere (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Pl.

obsequens, entis, *Part.* [obsequor]. ‖ Adj.: *yielding, compliant, obsequious:* patri, Ter. 2. Esp. of the gods: *favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious:* bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl.

obsequenter, *adv. compliantly, obsequiously:* haec collegae obsequenter facta, Liv.

obsequentia, ae, *f.* [obsequens] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (rare): nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes.

obsequiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium] *complying, complaisant, obsequious:* alicui, Pl.

ob-sequium, ii, *n.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, indulgence, obsequiousness:* obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: obsequium atque patientia, Cic.: ventris, i. e. *gluttony*, Hor. ‖ Esp. *obedience:* jurare in obsequium alicujus, Just.

ob-sequor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. dep. to accommodate oneself to the will of another; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to:* constr. with *dat.*: quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. With *acc.* of the thing: et id ego percupio obsequi gnato meo, *in this*, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in:* studiis suis, Nep.: tempestati, Cic.

obsēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sera] *to bolt, bar, fasten* or *shut up:* ostium, Ter.: aedificia, Liv. ‖ Fig.: aures, Hor.

ob-sĕro, sēvi, situm, 3. *v. a. to sow* or *plant about:* frumentum, Pl. Comically, pugnos, *to give a good drubbing*, id. 2. Transf. *to sow* or *plant with:* terram frugibus, Cic. 3. In gen. *to cover over, fill with:* loca obsita virgultis, Liv.: legati obsiti squalore et sordibus, id.: terga (marinae belluae) obsita conchis, Ov. ‖ Fig.: obsitae aevo, Virg.

observābĭlis, e, *adj.* [observo] *remarkable, observable:* manus, Quint.

observans, antis, *Part.* [observo]. ‖ Adj. *attentive, respectful:* observantissimus mei homo, Cic.

observantia, ae, *f.* [observans] *a remarking, noting, observance:* temporum observantia, Vell. ‖ Esp. *observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence:* observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes verentur et colimus, Cic.: in regem, Liv.

observātio, ōnis, *f.* [observo] *a watching, observing, observation:* obsservationi operam dare, Pl.: siderum, Cic. 2. Transf. *an observation, remark, precept, rule:* sermonis antiqui, Suet. ‖ Esp. *circumspection, care, exactness:* summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic.

observātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a watcher, observer:* l'lin.

observīto, avi, v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to watch often* or *carefully, to note, observe:* deorum voces, Cic.

ob-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to:* ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl.: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Virg.: Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to watch, guard, keep:* januam, Pl.: greges, Ov. 2. *to observe, attend to, keep, comply with:* leges, Cic.: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes.: ordines, *to keep the ranks*, Sall. 3. *to pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour:* tribules suos, Cic.: regem, Virg.

ob-seq, idis, m. and *f.* [obsideo: 1 it *one who is blockaded*, i. e. *who is not free to move from place to place:* hence] *a hostage:* ut obsides accipere, non dare conseuerint, Caes.: obsides alicui imperare, Cic. ‖ Transf. *any surety, security, bail, pledge:* accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, id. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, id (Hence It. *ostaggio*; Sp. *hostaje*; Fr. *ôtage.*)

obsessio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a besieging, encompassing, a blockade:* militaris vias, Cic.: obsessionem omittere, Caes.

obsessor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who sits before* or *near; a frequenter, haunter;* hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl.: aquarum, i. e. *a water-snake*: Ov. ‖ Esp. *a besieger, investor, blockader:* urbis, Liv.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.* [obsideo].

ob-sīdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo]. ‖ Neutr. *to sit, remain:* domi obsidere, Ter. ‖ Act. *to sit on* or *in, to remain on* or *in, to haunt, frequent:* aram, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. *to sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade:* quum omnes aditus armati

obsiderunt, Cic.: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. 3. *to occupy, fill, possess:* corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *is filled*, Cic.: palus obsessa milicis, *full of osier-thickets*, Ov. 4. *to watch closely, be on the look-out for:* jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to occupy, invest, take possession of:* dictaturam, id.

obsidio, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade:* partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic.: quum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 2. Meton. *captivity:* Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. ‖. Fig. *pressing or imminent danger:* obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic.

obsidiōnālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio] *pertaining to a siege:* corona, *a crown of grass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege:* Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. III.)

obsidium, ii, *n.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade:* obsidio circumdare, Tac.

obsidium, ii, *n.* [obses] *the condition of a hostage:* Tac.

ob-sīdo, *i. v. a. to beset, invest, besiege, blockade:* pontem, Sall.: portas, Virg. 2. Transf.: vias oculorum, Lucr.

obsignātor, ōris, *m.* [obsigno] *he that seals:* literarum obsignator, Cic. 2. Esp. *the witnesses who set their seals to a will:* testamenti, id.

ob-signo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to seal up, seal:* epistolam, Cic. 2. Esp. *to sign and seal*, as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? id. Proverb.: tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, i. e. *in the strictest form*, id. ‖. Fig. *to stamp, impress:* formam verbis, Lucr.

ob-sīpo, *1. v. a.* [supo] *to sprinkle at or upon:* Fig.: obsipat aquilam, *it refreshes me*, Pl.

ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, *3. v. n. to place or post oneself before:* hic obsistam, *will station myself*, Pl.: obsistere alicui absenti, Liv. ‖. Fig.: *to set oneself against; to oppose, resist, withstand:* qui quum obsistere se defendere conarentur, Cic.: vitia, *to disapprove of*, id. With *inf.*: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *opposes, forbids*, Tac.

obsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsero].

obsŏlē-făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.: pass.* obsoleflo, factus, fieri, *to wear out, spoil:* Sen. ‖. Fig. *to sully, degrade, lower, make common:* obsoleflebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. (dub.)

obsŏlēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolefacio].

obsŏlesco (obsolco), lēvi, lētum, *3. v. n. incep. to grow out of use; to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete:* haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum Scobat, legendo, Cic.: laus, Tac. [Prob. from *ob* and root of, or ELS "to grow:" v. abolesco; it may however be connected with solco.]

obsŏlētē, *adv. in an old or worn-out style, poorly, meanly:* Cic.

obsŏlētus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolesco]. ‖. A *adj.*: *old, worn out, thrown off:* erat veste obsoleta, Liv.: vestitu obsoletiore, Cic.: tectum, *old, ruinous*, Hor.: verba, *obsolete*, Cic. 2. Transf. *common, ordinary, poor:* crimina, id.: gandia, Liv. (ii) *filthy, polluted:* o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor.

obsōnātor (ops.), ōris, *m.* [obsōno] *a caterer, purveyor:* Pl.

obsōnātus (ops.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a catering, marketing:* Pl.

obsōnium (ops.), ii, *n.* = ὀψώνιον, *that which is eaten with bread; viands*, esp. *fish:* tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Pl.: colimere, Hor.

obsōno (ops.), avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and **obsōnor**, ātus, *1. v. dep.* = ὀψωνέω, *to market, to cater, purvey:* vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, Ter. 2. Transf. *to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment:* obsonat, potat, olet unguenta domo, id. ‖. Fig.: obsonare ambiando famem, *to provide an appetite*, Cic.

ob-sŏno, *1. v. n. to interrupt by noise:* Fig.: alicui sermone, *to interrupt by speaking*, Pl.

ob-sorbĕo, ŭi, *2. v. a. to sup or drink up, to swallow:* aquam, Pl.: placentas, *to gulp down, bolt*, Hor. ‖. Transf.: fores, quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up*, Pl.

obstans, antis, *Part.* [obsto]. ‖. Subst.: obstantia: *n. plu. hinderances, obstructions:* Tac.

obstātrix (opst.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *a midwife:* Pl.: Ter.

obstĭnātē, *adv. firmly, inflexibly*, both in a good and in a bad sense: *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately:* me obstinate aggressum, Pl.: negari, Caes. *Comp.*: Suet. *Sup.*: id.

obstĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [obstino] *firmness* both in a good and in a bad sense: *determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy:* quae ego omnia obstinationi sententiae repudiavi, *from adherence to my principles*, Cic.: taciturna, *obstinate silence*, Nep.

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [obstino]. ‖. A *adj. fixed, resolved*, both in a good and in a bad sense: *inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate:* ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv.: aures, Hor. With *inf.*: jam obstinatis mori spes affuisit, Liv. *Comp.*: voluntas obstinatior, Cic.

obstino, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to persist in, be resolved on* (rare as a verb. fin.): id initiat, as affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, Pl. With *inf.*: obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv. [*Obstin-o* prob. contains the same root as STA, which also occurs with a consonant at the end, as in the Eng. *stand, stood*: v. sto.]

obstipesco, v. obstupesco.

obstipo, *1. v. a.* [obstipus] *to lean to one side:* obstipat verticem, Pl.

obstipus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes] *bent or inclined to one side:* opp. to rectus: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, necessum est, Lucr. 2. *bent or drawn back*, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Sust. 3. *bent forwards, bent or bowed towards the ground:* stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor.

obstĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsisto].

obstĭtus, a, um, *adj.* In augury: *struck by lightning:* Cic.

ob-sto, stĭti, ĭtum (obstatum, Quint.), *1. v. n. to stand before or against:* obviam, *to stand in the way*, Pl. ‖. Fig. *to stand against; to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct:* constr. with *dat.* of the direct object; the thing opposed is expressed by a *subj. clause*, with *quin, quominus, cur*, or *ne:* cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic.: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trahant, excidant, Sall.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic.: quid obstat, cur non verae neptiae fiant? Ter.: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, *3. v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at or against; to accompany with sound:* nihil remore Poeni, obstrepente pluvia, Liv. With *dat.*: fonteseque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor. ‖. Fig. *to interrupt* or *disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour:* with *dat.*: certatis alter alteri obstrepere, *to drown each other's voice*, Liv. 2. In gen. *to annoy, impede:* alicui literis, Cic.

obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [obstringo].

ob-stringo, nxi, ctum, *3. v. a. to bind to or about: to bind, tie, or fasten up:* follem obstringit ob gulam, Pl. 2. *to bind, bind up, close up by binding:* ventos, Hor. 3. Transf. *to trim or ornament with:* vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. ‖. Fig. *to bind, fetter, tie, hamper:* civitatem jurejurando, Caes.: legibus, Cic. 2. *to lay under obligation, oblige:* quam plurimas civitates sno sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, *bound, under obligation*, Caes.: Atticum officiis, Cic. 3. With pron. *reflect.* or reflect. *to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate:* qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, *has been guilty of so many crimes*, id.: se perjurio, Liv.

ob-structio, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo] *a building before or against, a blocking up:* Ara. ‖. Fig. *an obstruction, a barrier:* haec obstructio non disturbat est, Cic.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.* [obstruo].

obs-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust into, gulp down:* stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Pl. ‖. Fig. *to hide, conceal:* Sen.

ob-strŭo (opstr.), xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to pile before or against; to build, block, or wall up:* validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 2. *to stop or block up, render impassable:* iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt,

Cic.: portas, Caes. ‖. Fig. *to impede, obstruct:* viri deus obstruit aures, *renders deaf, insensible,* Virg.: perfugia improborum, Cic.

ob-strūsus, a, um, *Part.* [obstrudo].

ob-stŭpĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a. pass.* obstŭpĕfio, factus, fieri, *to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze:* ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv.: obstupefactis hominibus, Cic.

obstŭpĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obstupefacio].

obstŭpĕfio, fieri, v. obstupefacio.

ob-stŭpesco (obstip.), pŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed:* ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to be astonished, amazed:* ob haec beneficia, quibus ille obstupescunt, id.

ob-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded:* Pl.

ob-sum, obfui *or* offui, obesse, *irreg. v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure:* opp. to prodesse: *Ty.* Nunc falsa prosunt. *Beg.* At tibi obsunt, Pl.: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic.

ob-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to sew on:* obsutum caput, Ov. ‖. *to sew up, sew together; to stop or close up:* nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Virg.

ob-surdesco, dŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become deaf:* hoc sonitu completae aures obsurduerunt, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to be deaf, not to give ear:* id.

obsūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsuo].

obtectus, a, um, *Part.* [obtego].

ob-tĕgo (obtĭgo, Pl.), xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to cover over, cover up:* armis, Caes.: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to conceal, keep secret:* ut adolescentiae turpitudo obscuritate obtegatur, id. With *gen.:* animus audax, sui obtegens, Tac. 2. *to cover, protect:* obtectus meliorum precibus, id.

obtempĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [obtemperо] *a complying with or submitting to; submission, obedience:* Cic.

ob-tempĕro (opt.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey:* with *dat.:* te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic.: imperio populi R., Caes.: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, *who conforms to his own precepts,* Cic. With *ad:* ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, id. With *acc. of neutr. pron.:* non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, *I do not mind what he says,* Pl.

ob-tendo, di, tum, *3. v. a. to stretch, draw, spread, or place before:* proque vire nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Virg.: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany,* Tac. 2. Fig. *to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse:* matris preces obtendens, id. ‖. Transf. *to cover, hide, conceal:* diem nube atra, id. 2. Fig. *to envelope:* quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic.

obtentus, a, um: ‖. *Part.* [obtendo]. ‖. *Part.* [obtineo].

obtentus, ūs, *m.* [obtendo] *a spreading, drawing, or placing before:* frondis, Virg. ‖. Fig. *a pretence, pretext, cloak:* obtentum habere, Tac.

ob-tĕro, trivi, tritum (syncop. *past perf. subj.* obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv.), *3. v. a. to bruise, crush, or break to pieces:* obtriti homines, Cic.: ranas, Phaedr. 2. *to destroy, cut up:* Marcium consulem obterendum, Liv. ‖. Fig. *to crush, trample on, degrade, disparage, destroy:* calumniam, Cic.: jura populi, Liv.

ob-testātio, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor] *an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging or obliging by calling God to witness:* viri, Cic. ‖. Transf. *a vehement entreaty, supplication:* matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, Liv.

ob-testor, atus, *1. v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest or assert:* de quo te, te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patriique Dii, Cic.: sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. ‖. Transf. *to conjure by calling God to witness; to entreat, supplicate:* per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. With double *acc.:* illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg.

ob-texo, xŭi, *3. v. a. to weave to or over:* papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtexit, Plin. ‖. Meton. *to overspread, cover:* coelum obtexitur umbra, Virg.

ob-tĭcĕo, 2. v. n. [taceo] *to be silent:* Ter.

obtĭcesco, cui, *3. v. n. incep.* [obticeo] *to become or be struck silent;* in the perf. *to be silent:* quid nunc obticuisti? Ter.: Hor.

obtĭgo, v. obtego.

ob-tĭnĕo (optineo), tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. ‖. Act. *to hold by:* obtine aures, amabo, Pl. 2. *to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain,* etc.: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv.: qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, Caes.: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *prevailed,* Liv.: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. *is become proverbial,* Cic.

3. Esp. of discourse: *to assert, maintain, to show, prove, demonstrate:* duas contrarias sententias, id.: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint.

4. With the idea of acquiring: *to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain:* quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic.: Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory,* Caes. With *subj.:* his obtinuit, ut praeferretur candidato, Liv. ‖. Neutr. *to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain:* quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, id.: pro vero antes obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall.

ob-tingo, tigi, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [tango] ‖. Act. *to touch strike:* mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Pl. ‖. Neutr. *to fall to one's lot; of events to happen to, befall one:* quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic.: mihi obtinget sors, Pl. With *subj.:* quum ei (L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot,* Cic. Of events: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, lastor, Ter. si quid obtigerit, *if any thing should happen to me,* Cic.

ob-torpesco, pŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become numb or stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling:* manus prae metu obtorpuerint, Liv. ‖. Fig.: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id.

ob-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist, wrench, turn round:* obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, *by the throat,* Cic.: circulus obtorti auri, *twisted, wreathed,* Virg.

obtortus, a, um, *Part.* [obtorqueo].

obtrectātio, ōnis, *f.* [obtrecto] *an envious detracting; detraction, disparagement:* obtrectatio et livor, Tac.: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. With *gen. obj.:* laudis, Caes.

obtrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a detractor, traducer, disparager:* beneficii, Cic.: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. With *dat.:* huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [tracto] *to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to, to thwart, injure:* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.:* obtrectare alicui, Cic.: gloriae alicujus, Liv. With *acc.:* si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at,* Phaedr.: laudes alicujus, Liv. *Absol.:* ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet.

obtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [obtero].

ob-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust against:* App. 2. Esp. *to gulp down, swallow hastily:* pernam, sumen, glandium, Pl. ‖. Fig. *to press, or force upon, obtrude:* virginem alicui, Ter.

ob-trunco, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune:* vitem, Col. ‖. In gen. *to cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill:* caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall.: regem, Liv.

ob-tŭĕor, 2. *v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon:* aliquem, Pl. ‖. *to see, behold, perceive:* non quis obtuerier, id.

obtūlītus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (and tunsum), *3. v. a. to strike at or on; to beat, belabour:* obtundit os mihi, *breaks my face,* Pl. 2. *to make blunt or dull:* telum, Lucr. ‖. Fig. *to blunt, weaken, impair:* mentem, Cic.: ingenia, id. 2. *to annoy or tease with importunity:* ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id.: aliquem de aliqua re, Ter.

ob-tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [obtundo].

ob-turbo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to stir up, make turbid:* obturbata proculcatione prius aqua, Plin. ‖. Fig. *to throw into disorder or confusion; to*

disorder, trouble, disturb: obturbare hostes, Tac.: me scriptio et literas non leniunt sed obturbant, *distract*, Cic. 2. *to raise a disturbance or clamour*: obturbatur millitum vocibus, Tac.

ob-turgesco, 3. v. n. *incep. to begin to swell, to swell up* (rare): obturgescit pes, Lucr.

obtūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to stop up, to close*: gutturem, Pl.: aures, *i. e. to refuse to listen*, Hor.: obturatas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. ‖. Fig.: amorem edendi, *to assuage, allay*, Lucr.

obtūsus, a, um, *Part.* [obtundo]. ‖. Adj.: *blunt, dull, obtuse*: pugio, Tac. vomer, Virg. (‖) Transf. *blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless*: vox, *thick, not clear* (*opp.* clara), Quint.: vires, *enfeebled*, Lucr. 2. Fig. of the mind or feelings: animi acies obtusior, Cic.: vigor animi, Liv. (‖) *lax, relaxed*: castrensis jurisdictio secura et obtusior, Tac.

obtūtus, ūs, *m.* [obtueor] *a looking at, a look, gaze*: oculorum, Cic.: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Fig.: in obtutu malorum, *in the contemplation of*, Ov.

ŏb-umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to overshadow, to shade*: graminea madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. ‖. Transf. *to darken, obscure*: obumbrant aethera tela, Virg. ‖‖. Fig. *to overcloud, darken, obscure*: nomina, Tac. 2. *to cover, conceal*; *to defend*: crimen, Ov.

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj. bent in, hooked* (post.): Virg.: Ov.

ŏb-undātio, ōnis, *f. an overflowing, inundation*: fluminis, Flor.

ŏb-ustus, a, um, *Part. burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire* (poet.): hic torre armatus obusto, Virg.

ob-vāgio, 4. v. n. *to whine* or *whimper about*: Pl.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to surround with a wall* or *rampart*; *to fortify, intrench*: urbem, Fest. ‖. Fig.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic.

ob-vāgio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come before* or *in the way of, to meet*: eas daturus eram ei, qui mihi primus obvenisset, Cic. ‖. Transf. *to come* or *fall to*; *to fall to one's lot*: Syria Scipioni, Caes.: Aemilio novum bellum Etruria sorte obvenit, Liv. 2. Still more gen. of an event, *to fall out, to happen, occur*: vitium (at the auspices), Cic.: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet.

ob-versor, atus, 1. v. *dep. to move to and fro before*; *to go about, show oneself*: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dici, Liv.: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. 2. Fig. *to hover* or *float before, to appear to*: mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicae dignitas, Cic.: animis, oculis, Liv.

obversus, a, um, *Part.* [obverto]. ‖. Adj.: *turned* or *directed towards*: faciemque obversus in agmen trumque, Ov.: ad matrem, Tac. 2. Fig.: ad sanguinem, et caedes, id. (‖) *to be inclined to*: obversis millitum studiis, id. (‖‖) obversi, *the enemy*: profligatis obversis, id.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn towards, against*, or *in a contrary direction*; *to direct towards*: arcus in aliquem, Ov.: proras pelago, Virg.: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 2. Reflect. *to turn oneself, turn* to anything: obvertor ad undas, Ov.

ob-viam, *adv.* (also separately ob viam) lit. *in the way*; hence, with verbs of motion, *towards, against, to meet*: nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, *as to put himself in my way*, Pl.: si qua ex parte obviam contra veniretur, *an advance* or *attack should be made*, Caes.: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, *meets*, Cic.: obviam ire alicui, *to go to meet*, id. ‖. Fig.: nec sycophantiis, nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, *is at hand*, Pl.: obviam ire periculis, *to encounter*, Sall. 2. Esp. *in opposition, for the purpose of resisting*: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, Cic.: irae obviam ire, Liv. (‖) *for the purpose of remedying* or *obviating*: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecuniae pro modo detrimenti, Tac.

ob-vigilo, atum, 1. v. n. *to be watchful, vigilant*: obvigilato 'st opus, Pl.

obvius, a, um, *adj.* [via] *in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet*: si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, *had no expectation of meeting him*, Cic.: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, *had met one another*, Sall.: cui mater media sese tulit obvia silva, *met*, Virg. Of things: obvias mihi literas mittas, *send to meet*, Cic.: aquilones, *contrary, adverse*, Tac. 2. Meton.: *lying open*, i. e. *exposed, obnoxious to* (poet.): rupes obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto, Virg. 3. Esp. *meeting hostilely*: si ingredienti cum armata manu obvius fuerit, Cic.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. 4. *easy of access, affable, courteous*: Plin. Hence (‖) of abstr. things, *at hand, easy, ready, obvious*: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac.

obvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obvolvo].

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to wrap round, muffle up, cover over*: pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic.: brachium laenis fasciisque, Suet. ‖. Fig.: verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, *cloak, disguise*, Hor.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make blind, to blind*: oculos, Cels. 2. Transf. *to make dark, to darken, obscure*: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. (‖) *to hide, conceal*: terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. (‖‖) *to render heavy, senseless*; *to benumb* (post.): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. ‖. Fig. *to make blind, to blind*: stultitia occaecatos, Cic. 3. Of style, *to make dark, obscure, unintelligible*: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, id.

oc-caedes (obc.), is, *f. slaughter*: nolo occaedes, *I want no bloodshed*, i. e. *nothing tragical*, Pl.

occallesco (obc.), lui, 3. v. n. *incep.* [calleo] *to get a thick skin, to grow* or *become callous*: qui latera occallescere rostro, Ov. ‖. Fig. *to become callous, hardened, insensible*: jam prorsus occalluit, Cic.

oc-cāno (obc.), ui, 3. v. n. *to blow, sound* a wind instrument (rare): tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac.

occāsio, ōnis, *f.* [occido; *lit. a falling* in the way of, a happening; hence] *an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion*: ut primum occasio data est, *as soon as an opportunity presented itself*, Cic.: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittere, *to lose, let slip*, Caes.: occasione data, *should an opportunity offer*, Cic.: fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, *on every occasion*, Suet. With *inf.*: nunc adest occasio bene facta cumulare, Pl. (Hence lt. *cagione, cagionare*.)

occāsiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [occasio] *an occasion, opportunity*: Pl.

occāsus, a, um, *Part.* [occido].

occāsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going down, setting*, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Maiae, Virg.: solis, Caes. *Absol.*: praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. 2. Meton. *the quarter in which the sun sets, the west*: inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. ‖. Fig. *downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death*: post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic.: lliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum testor, in occasu vestro, Virg.

occātio, ōnis, *f.* [occo] *a harrowing*: Cic.: Plin.

occātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a harrower*: Col. Fig.: acelerum, Pl.

oc-cēdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. *to go towards, go to, go up to*: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Pl. In the form occido: cui nos occidimus, id.

oc-cento (obc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [canto] *to sing at* or *before, to serenade*: quid, si adsam ad fores atque occentem? Pl. ‖. *to sing a satirical song* or *pasquinade*: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamium faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic.

occepso, v. occipio, *ad init.*

occepto, avi (*perf. subj.* occeptasit, Pl.), 1. v. a. [occipio] *to begin*: occeptat insanire, Pl.

occidens, entis, *Part.* [occido]. ‖. Subst. *m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west*: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic.

occidio, ōnis, *f.* [occido] *a massacre, utter destruction, extermination*: orare ne in occidione victoriam ponerent, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, *to cut completely off, to destroy utterly*: equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. So, occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off*, Tac.: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, *everything captured was destroyed*, id.

oc-cīdo (obc.), cīdi, cīsum, *3. v. a.* [caedo] *to strike down, strike to the ground:* aliquem pugnis, Ter. **2.** Esp. *to kill, slay:* L. Virginius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic.: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes.: ad unum omnes, *to cut off all to the last man,* Liv. ‖ Transf. *to plague to death; to torture, torment, pester* (rare): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor.

oc-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, *3. v. n.* [cado] *to fall down, fall:* alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Pl.: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. **2.** Esp. of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set:* sol occidens, *sunset,* Cic.: ante solem obcasum, *before sunset,* Pl. **3.** Meton. *to fall, perish, die:* exstincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic.: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. ‖ Fig. *to be ruined, lost, undone,* etc.: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, undone:* Ter. Of things: vita, Cic.: occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire digna fuit, Ov.

occido, for occedo; *q. v.*

occidŭus, a, um, *adj.* [occido] *going down, setting:* oriens occiduusque dies, Ov. **2.** Transf. *western:* ab occiduo sole, id. ‖ Fig. *sinking, failing:* tabitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, id.

occīdo, ī. *v. a.* [occo] *to break, smash:* Pl. (dub.).

oc-cĭno, ŭi, *3. v. n.* [cano] *to sing* or *chirp inauspiciously, to croak,* etc.: si occinuerit avis, Liv.: corvus voce clara occinuit, id.

oc-cĭpio, cēpi (coepi), ceptum (*fut. part.* occepso for occepere, Pl.), *3. v. a.* and *n.* [capio] *to begin, commence:*

‖ Act.: cantionem, Pl.: magistratum, *to enter upon,* Tac. *Pass.:* istuc quicquid est, qua hoc occeptum est causa, loquere, Ter. With *inf.:* agere armentum, Liv. ‖ Neutr.: hiems, Tac.

oc-cĭpĭtium, ĭi, *n.* [caput] *the back part of the head, the occiput:* in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Pl.

oc-cĭput, ĭtis, *n.* [id.] *the back part of the head, occiput:* Pers.

occīsio, ōnis, *f.* [occido] *a massacre, slaughter, murder* (rare): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic.

occīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a slayer, murderer:* regum, Pl.

occīsus, a, um, *Part.* [occido]. ‖ Adj.: *ruined, unfortunate:* occisa est haec res, Pl. *Sup.:* occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate,* id.

oc-clāmĭto (obcl.), *1. v. a. freq. to cry out, bawl:* Pl.

oc-clūdo, si, sum (occlusti for occlusisti, Pl.), *3. v. a.* [claudo] *to shut* or *close up:* tabernae, Cic. **2.** *to lock up,* or *in:* me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to restrain, stop:* linguam, id.

occlūsus, a, um, *Part.* [occludo].

‖ Adj.: *shut* or *closed up:* qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, *keep their foolish talk more to themselves,* Pl. *Sup.:* ostium occlusissimum, id.

occo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to harrow.* segetem, Hor.

occŏpi, v. occipio.

oc-cŭbo, *1. v. n. to lie down;* esp. *to rest, repose in the grave* (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg.

oc-culco (obc.), avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [calco] *to tread* or *trample down:* Liv.

occŭlo (obc.), cŭlŭi, cultum, *3. v. a. to cover, cover over:* virgulta multa terra, Virg. ‖ Esp. and most usu. *to cover up, hide, conceal:* vulnera, Cic.: hastatos, Liv.: classem sub rupe, Virg. [The root of *oc-cul-o* occurs in *calo, clam,* etc.: v. *celo.*]

occultātio, ōnis, *f.* [occulto] *a hiding, concealing, concealment* (rare): aliae fuga se, aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves,* Cic. **2.** In astronom.: *occultation:* occultatio stellarum, Plin. ‖ Fig.: occultatione proposita, Cic.

occultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a hider, concealer:* Cic.

occultē, *adv. in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately:* neque id occulte fert, *makes no secret of it,* Ter.: proficisci, Caes. *Comp.:* conari occultius, Cic. *Sup.:* quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes.

occulto (obc.), avi, atum (occultassis for occultaveris, Pl.) *1. v. a. freq.* [occulo] *to hide, conceal, secrete:* se latebris, Cic.: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes *Reflect.:* stellae occultantur, *hide themselves,* Cic. With *inf.:* res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Pl.

occultus, a, um, *Part.* [occulo].

‖ Adj.: *hidden, concealed, secret:* res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic.: per occultos calles, Virg. **2.** Of persons: *close, reserved, secret, not open:* ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultoque, Liv. With *gen.:* occultus odii, *dissembling his hatred,* Tac. (ii) adverbially for occulte: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, *in secret,* id.

‖ Subst. occulta, orum, *n. plu. secret things, secrets:* servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. With *gen.:* occulta saltuum scrutari, Tac. **2.** In *sing. adverb.* in occulto, *in secret, secretly:* stare in occulto, Cic.: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment,* Ter.

occumbo (obc.), cubui, cŭbĭtum, *3. v. n.* [cubo] *to lie* or *sink down:* in gladium occubuit, *fell upon his sword,* Vell. **2.** Of the heavenly bodies: *to go down, to set:* cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just. ‖ Esp. *to die;* constr. *absol.* or with mortem, morte, *or* morti, necem, nece, leto, *etc.:* aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic.: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov.: pro patria mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic.: certae morti, Virg.

occupātio, ōnis, *f.* [occupo] *a taking possession of, a seizing:* vetus, Cic. **2.** Rhetor. *t. t.:* ante occupatio, *an anticipation* of an opponent's objections, id.

‖ Esp. *a business, employment, occupation:* maximis occupationibus impediri, id. With *gen.:* neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britannias anteponendas judicabat, *engaging in such trivial affairs,* Caes.

occupātus, a, um, *Part.* [occupo].

‖ Adj.: *taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged:* (milites) qui in opere occupati erant, Caes.: ut si occupati profundus aliquid civibus nostris, proximus etiam otiosi, Cic. *Sup.:* non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, *very much occupied,* id.

occŭpo, avi, atum (occupassis for occupaveris, Pl.), *1. v. a.* [capio: lit. to take hold of; hence] *to take possession of, seize, occupy:* totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic.: urbes, Liv.: montem, Caes.

‖ Transf. *to occupy,* i. e. *to take up, fill with:* duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, id.: atra nube polum, Hor. **2.** *to fall upon, attack with:* sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg.: aliquem morsu, Ov. **3.** *to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first:* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, id.: bellum facere, *to begin the war first,* Liv. ‖ Fig. *to seize, invade, engross:* tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. **2.** *to take up, occupy, employ:* pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have lent it at a high rate,* Cic.

oc-curro (obc.), curri (rarely cucurri), cursum, *3. v. n. to run, hasten* or *go towards* or *to meet:* Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes.: amici, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to go against, rush upon, attack:* duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes.

‖ Transf. *to meet* or *fall in with:* quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, id. **3.** *to go* or *come to:* constr. with *dat., ad,* or *in:* huic (concilio) ut occurrerent, Liv.: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to obviate* or *seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy:* venienti occurrite morbo, Pers.: expectationi, Cic.: rei, Nep. **2.** *to answer, reply, object:* ut si dicenti, *Quem video?* ita occurras, *ego,* Quint. **3.** *to present itself, appear, occur:* qui quodcunque in mentem veniat aut quodcunque occurrat, se sequi dicent, Cic.

occursātio, ōnis, *f.* [occurso] *a running to meet, attention, officiousness:* Cic. In *plur.:* id.

occurso, āvi, atum, *1. v. a. freq.* [occurro] *to run, go,* or *come to meet, to meet:* occursare capro, Virg.: fugientibus, Tac. **2.** Esp. *to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose:* occursat ocius gladio, Caes.: inter invidos, occurrantes, factiones, *opposing,* Sall. **3.** *to come to* or *towards:* quid tu huc occursas, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to be be-*

forehand with, to anticipate: fortunae, Plin. **2.** Esp. *to appear to the mind to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to:* me occurrant multae, *occur to me* Pl.

occursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a meeting, falling in with:* vacuis occursu hominum viis, *in the streets where they met nobody,* Liv.: occursum alicujus vitare, *to avoid meeting him,* Tac. Of things: rota stipitis occursu fracta ac dejecta, *by running against a stump,* Ov.

Ŏcĕănus, i, *m.* = Ὠκεανός, *the ocean:* Oceani freta, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar,* Cic.: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes.: circumvagus, *circumfluent,* Hor. In apposition with mare adjectively: proximus mare Oceanum, Caes.

ŏcellātum, i, *n.* [ocellus] III. *that which has little eyes;* hence *anything marked with small spots, dice,* etc.: ocellatis ludere, Suet.

ŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [oculus] *a little eye, eyelet:* ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Pl.: irati, Ov. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Pl. So of things: cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic.

ŏcior, ōcius, *comp. adj.* [akin to ἀκύς], *swifter, fleeter:* ocior et ventis, et fulminis ocior alis, Virg.: ocior cervis, ocior Euro, Hor.

ŏcĭter, *adv. Comp.* ōcius, *Sup.* ōcissimē: *quickly, swiftly, speedily:* profer ociter, App. *Comp.:* idque ocius faciet, Cic. serius, ocius sors exitura, *sooner or later,* Hor. **2.** Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in a *posit.* sense: *quickly, speedily:* sequere hac me ocius, Ter.: gladio occurrat, Caes. *Sup.:* quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat, Sall.

ocrĕa, ae, *f. a greave* or *leggin* (v. Smith's Ant. 273): leves, Virg.

ocrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocrea] *greaved:* Hor.

octăphŏron, v. octophoron.

octāvus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [octo] *the eighth:* octava pars, Cic.: legio, Caes. II. Subst. octava, ae, *f.* (sc. hora) *the eighth hour of the day:* Juv. III. Adverb. octavum, *for the eighth time:* Liv. (Hence It. *ottavo.*)

octāvus-dēcĭmus, a, um, *adj. the eighteenth:* anno aetatis, Tac.

octies, *adv. num. eight times* · septnos octies anfractus, Cic.

octingentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [octingenti] *the eight hundredth:* annus, Cic.

octingenti, ae, a, *num. card.* [octo centum] *eight hundred:* Cic.

octo, *num. card.* = ὀκτώ, *eight:* millia passuum octo, Caes.: centum et octo anni, Cic. [Sans. *ashtau;* Gr. ὀκτώ; Germ. *acht:* Eng. *eight.*]

octōber, bris, *m.* [octo] orig. *the eighth month* of the Roman year, which began with March, *October:* Col. Connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vell. Adjectively: Octobres Idus, Mart.

octōgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octogeni] *of eighty:* Plin.

octōgēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *eighty each:* data ex praeda milltibus aeris octogeni bini, Liv.

octōgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [octoginta] *the eightieth:* Cic.: Juv. (Hence It. *ottantesimo.*)

octōgĭes, *adv. eighty times:* Cic.

octōginta, *num. card.* [octo] *eighty:* Cic. (Hence It. *ottanta;* Fr. *huitante.*)

octō-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *eight in a team, eight together;* transf. in gen. *eight:* nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. *eight military tribunes,* Liv.

octōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octoni] *consisting of eight:* versus, *an Iambic verse of eight feet,* Quint.

octōni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [octo] *eight each:* hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. II. In gen. *eight:* octonis literum natalibus actis, Ov.

octŏphŏron (octaph.), i, *n.* = ὀκτώφορον, *a litter carried by eight bearers:* hominem portare octophoro, Cic.

octuplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [octuplus] *made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled:* octuplicato censu, Liv.

octuplus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀκταπλοῦς, *eight-fold, octuple:* pars, Cic. Subst. octuplum, i, *n. an eight-fold penalty, the octuple:* damnare aliquem octupli, id.

octussis, is, *m.* [octo as] *eight asses:* Hor.

ŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-:* ocularius medicus, *an oculist,* Cels.

ŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing:* oculatus testis, *an eye-witness,* Pl.: Clodius male oculatus, *whose sight was bad,* Suet. II. *that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible:* oculatissimus locus, Plin.: die vendere, *to sell on a visible pay-day,* i. e. *for cash* (opp. caeca die), Pl.

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of eyes;* transf. *sharp-sighted:* Argus, Pl.

ŏcŭlĭcērpĭda, ae, *m.* [crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes snap* with the blows he receives: Pl.

ŏcŭlissĭmus, a, um, *adj.* a comically-formed *Superl.* from oculus, *dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Pl.

ŏcŭlītus, *adv. as one's eyes,* i. e. *most dearly:* amare, Pl.

ŏcŭlus, i, *m. an eye:* quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic.: adjicere alicui rei, *to cast one's eyes upon, to covet,* id.: oculos auferre spectanti, *to cheat him before his eyes,* Liv.: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. *to imagine to oneself,* Cic.: sub oculis alicujus, *before a person's eyes, in his presence,* Caes.: habere in oculis, *to keep in sight, to watch,* Pl.: esse in oculis, *to be beloved, esteemed,* Cic. As a term of endearment, *the apple of my eye, my darling:* ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Pl. III. Meton. *the power of seeing, sight, vision:* restituere alicui, Suet. **2.** *a luminary,* said of the sun and stars: mundi oculus, i. e. *the sun,* Ov. **3.** *a spot resembling an eye,* as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc.: pavonum caudae oculi, Plin. **4.** Of plants: (1) *an eye, bud, bourgeon:* oculos imponere, i. e. *to bud, inoculate,* Virg. III. Fig. *a prime ornament:* hi duo filos oculos esse maritimae effoderunt (*Corinth and Carthage*), Cic. **2.** *the mind's eye:* mentis oculis videre aliquid, id.: oculi dolent, *the eyes ache,* i. e. *the sight is pained,* Ter. [Root OC; cf. Sans. *akshas,* "oculus;" Gr. ὀσσε or ὀκ- in ὄσσομαι, etc.; Germ. *auge;* Eng. *eye.*] (Hence It. *occhio;* Fr. *oeil.*)

ocyor, ocyssimus, and ocyus, more correctly ocior, etc.

ōdēum, i, *n.* = ᾠδεῖον, *a public building for musical performances, an odeon:* Vitr.: Suet.

ōdi, ōdisse (*Perf.* oosa sum, Pl.: odivit, Anton. in Cic.), *defect. v. a.* used in the perf. tenses only, but with an imperf. sign. III. *to have taken a dislike,* hence, *to hate:* constr. with acc., inf., or absol.: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes.: servire, Brut. in Cic.: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. *to dislike; to be displeased* or *vexed at:* Perdocs apparatus, Hor. Of impersonal subjects: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic.

ōdĭōsē, *adv. in a hateful manner, odiously:* odiose interpellare aliquem, Cic.

ōdĭōsĭlocus, a, um, *adj.* [odiosus] comically for odiosus: Pl.

ōdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] *hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome,* etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl.: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. **2.** Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl.: odiosissima natio, Phaedr.

ōdĭum, ii, *n.* [ōd, root of ōdi] *hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion:* odium (est) ira inveterata, Cic.: in odium alicujus irruere, *to incur his hatred,* id.: esse odio alicui, *to be hateful to him,* id.: magnum me cujuspiam rei odium capit, *I have conceived a great aversion for,* id. II. Transf. *offence, annoyance, disgust:* odio es, *you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you,* Pl. **2.** *offensive conduct* or *language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness:* quum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando parcere, *by the disgust,* Cic.: odio qui posset vincere regem, *in tiresomeness,* Hor.

ŏdĭum, ii, *n.* = odeum, q. v.

ŏdor (anciently odos, like arbos, labos, etc.: Pl.: Lucr.), ōris, *m. a smell, scent, odour:* omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. **2.** Esp. *a pleasant odour, perfume;* meton. *perfumery, essences, spices* (mostly *plur.*): perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters, ointments, balsams,* Hor.: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac. (ii) *a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink:* quum odos aut

pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. **3.** Meton. *steam, vapour* etc.: insolito odore ingruere morbi vulgo, Liv. ‖ Fig. *a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment*: odor suspicionis, Cic.

ŏdōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [odoror] *a smelling, smell* (rare): delectatio tactionum, et odorationum et saporum, Cic.

ŏdōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [odoro].

‖ Adj. *that has a smell, that emits an odour*; esp. *sweet-smelling, fragrant*: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama? Virg.: capilli, Hor.

ŏdōrātus, ūs, *m.* [odoror] *the act of smelling, smell*: eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et spectatus, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the sense of smell*: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, id.

ŏdōrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous*: lances, Prop. **2.** *producing perfumes* or *spices*: gens odorifera, i. e. Persae, Ov.

ŏdōro, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [odor] *to give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume*: odorant ădra fumis, Ov.

ŏdōror, ātus, 1. v. dep. [id.] *to smell at, examine by smelling*: pallam, Pl.

2. Transf. *to smell out, detect by the scent*; *to scent*: cibum, Hor.

‖ Fig. *to snuff, to nose*, as a dog, i. e. *to seek for*: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. **2.** *to search out, trace out, investigate*: odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, id. **3.** *to get an inkling* or *smattering*: odoratus philosophiam, Tac.

ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting a scent* or *odour, odorous, fragrant*: flos, Ov. ‖ *that tracks by the smell, keen-scented* odora canum vis, Virg.

ŏdos, v. odor, *ad init.*

oecŏnŏmĭa, ae, *f.* = *oikonomia, the management of household affairs, domestic economy*; hence in gen. *a proper division, arrangement, economy* (of an oration, play, *etc.*): Quint.

oecŏnŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *oikonomikos*: *pertaining to domestic economy*: subst.: in eo libro, qui *Oeconomicus* inscribitur, Cic.

oenŏphŏrum, i, *n.* = *oinophoron, a wine-holder, wine-basket*: Hor.

oenŏpōlium, i, *n.* = *oinopolion, a wine-shop*: Pl.

oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus: Cic.

oestrus, i, *m.* = *oistros, a stinging insect*, not the gad-fly, but prob. *a wasp*, or *stinging-bee*, which were not sufficiently distinguished by the ancients: volitans, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graii vertere vocantes, Virg.

‖ Transf. *phrensy, inspiration*: Juv. (Hence it. Sp. estro.)

oesus, an ancient form for usus: Cic.

oesypum, i, *n.* = *oisypos, the greasy wool and dirt of unwashed wool*: Plin. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov.

ŏffa, ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel*: Juv.

offa, ae, *f. a bite, bit, morsel*; esp. *a little ball* or *pellet* made of flour: offam objicit, Virg.: pultis, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a piece, lump, mass*: anser illam offam penitam, Pl. Of *a swelling*: Juv. Of *a shapeless mass, abortion*: id.

offātim, *adv. in bits, by bits* or *pieces*: jam hercle ego te hic hac (machaera) offatim conficiam, Pl.

offectus, a, um, *Part.* [officio].

ob-iendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and *n.* [root YUED: cf. defendo] *to strike*, or *dash against*: latus, Cic.: solido, *against something solid*, Hor. **2.** Transf. *to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find*: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter. · imparatum te offendam, *will come upon you unawares*, Cic. ‖ Fig.: in causis, id.: ad fortunam, Phaedr. **2.** Esp. *to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault*; *to commit an offence, to be offensive*: in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic.: apud aliquem, *to give offence to*, id. Of things: *to be offensive*: quum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. **3.** *to find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at*: at credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. **4.** *to fail in, to be unfortunate*: apud judices offendere, *opp.* causam iis probare, Cic.: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. *Pass. impers.*: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic.

5. *to shock, offend, displease*: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. With *inf.*: ut non offendar subripi (ista munera), *so that I am not offended at their being taken from me*, Phaedr.

offensa, ae, *f.* [offendo] *a striking* or *grating against*: Plin. ‖ Fig. *offence, displeasure, hatred; enmity*: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic.: gravissimam contrahere, *to fall into disgrace*, Suet. **2.** *an injury* received; *an offence, affront, wrong*: offensas vindicet esse suas, Ov.

offensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [offenso] *a hitting* or *striking against*: Plin. ‖ Fig. *a stumbling, a blunder*: Sen.

offensio, ōnis, *f.* [offendo] *a striking against, a stumbling*: pedis offensio, Cic. **2.** Transf. *a stumbling-block*: ut nihil offensionis haberet, id. ‖ Fig. *offence, aversion, dislike, hatred*: sapiens praetor offensionem vitat sequalitate decernendi, id.: offensiones accendere, Tac. **2.** *displeasure, vexation*: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. **3.** *a complaint, indisposition*: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, id. **4.** *an accident, misfortune, mishap*: offensiones belli, id. **5.** *an offence committed, fault*: offensiones judiciorum, id.

offensiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [offensio] *a slight offence, displeasure*: Cic. ‖ *a slight mishap*: id.

offenso, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [offendo] *to strike* or *dash against*: omnes offensare capita, *dash their heads against the wall*, Liv.

offensus, a, um, *Part.* [offendo].

‖ Adj.: *offensive, odious*: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. **2.** *offended, displeased, incensed, embittered*: offensus et alienatus animus, id. *Comp.*: quem cum esse offensiorem arbitrarer, id.

offensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a striking against, a shock*: Lucr. ‖ Fig. *offence, dislike*: sin vita in offensu est, *if life is hateful*, id.

ob-fĕro (obf.), obtŭli, oblātum, 3. v. a. *irreg. to bring before*; *to present, offer*; *to show, exhibit*: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter.: dii se nobis non offerunt, Cic. Reflect. *to meet, encounter*: oblata religio est, *a religious scruple struck him*, id. **2.** *offerre se, to meet hostilely*: Liv. ‖ Esp. *to offer, expose*: ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic.: se morti, Caes. **3.** *to bring forwards, adduce*: criminibus oblatis, Cic. **3.** *to offer, proffer*; *to cause, occasion*; *to inflict*, etc.: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes.: laetitiam, *to procure*, Ter.: stuprum alicui, Cic.: mortem alicui, id.

offūrmenta (obf.), ae, *f.* [offaro] *a present*: comically, *a stripe*: Pl.

officīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from opificina, q. v.] *a workshop, manufactory, shop*: nec quicquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic.: armorum, *a manufactory of arms*, Caes. ‖ Fig.: falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic.: sapientiae, id.

ob-fĭcio (obf.), fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. and *n.* [facio]. Lit. *to do* or *make against* or *in the way of*; *to hinder, stop, obstruct*: but as it is gen. used without an expressed *acc.* (the reflect. pron. being mostly understood), it acquires a *neut. sign. to be against* or *in the way of*, and is constructed with *dat.* **A.** Active: quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra officiuntur, *are impeded*, Lucr.

B. Neut.: nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, *hindered him from sunning himself*, Cic.: quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, Sall. ‖ Fig. *to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental* or *hurtful to, to hurt*: cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio stimulato, officis et obstas? Cic.: consiliis aliquibus, Sall.: officiunt laetis frugibus herbae, *hurt*, Virg.

officĭōsē, *adv. courteously, obligingly, officiously*: officiose et amice factum, Cic. *Comp.*: officiosius fecit, id.

officĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [officium] *full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging, officious*: homo, Cic.: sedulitas, Hor. *Comp.*: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. *Sup.*: officiosissima natio candidatrorum, id. ‖ *dutiful, in accordance with duty*: dolor, id.

ob-fĭcium, ii, *n.* [contr. of opificium] *service, a kindness, favour, courtesy*, etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic.: summo officio praeditus homo, *exceedingly obliging*, id. **2.** Esp. *a*

ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance: per sollemne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the funeral*, Tac. **3.** *complaisance, favour* in love: Prop.: Ov. **II.** *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office:* ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty*, id. Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. **2.** Of subject nations, etc.: *submission, allegiance:* huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio continent, Caes. **3.** *official duty, a service, employment, business, office:* toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service*, id.: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, Suet.

of-figo (obf.), xi, xum, *3. v. a. to drive in, fix in, fasten:* ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.

offirmātē (obf.), *adv. firmly, stubbornly:* offirmate resistere, Suet.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offirmo]. **I.** Adj. *firm, resolute, obstinate:* animus, Pl. *Comp.:* in hac fracunditia offirmatior, Cic.

of-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to render firm, durable,* or *steadfast:* App. **II.** Fig. *to hold fast to, persevere in:* certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. With *inf.:* offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Pl.

offla, v. offula.

of-flecto (obf.), *3. v. a. to turn about:* uavem, Pl.

offŏco (obf.), 1 v. a. [fauces] *to strangle, choke, suffocate:* Flor.

of-frēnātus (obf.), a, um, *Part. bridled:* only fig. *curbed, tamed:* Pl.

offūcia, ae, *f.* [facus] *a paint, wash:* Pl. **II.** Fig. *a trick, delusion:* id.

offūla (syncop., offla), ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a little bit, a small piece:* carnis, Col.

of-fulgĕo (obf.), si, 2. v. n. *to shine against* or *upon; to appear:* continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

of-fundo (obf.), fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour before:* cibum (avibus), Pl. **2.** Reflect. *to pour itself out; to spread, extend:* nobis alte crassus offunditur, *surrounds us*, Cic. **3.** Fig. *to pour* or *spread out:* haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id.: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. **II.** *to spread over, to cover:* obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. **2.** Fig.: offusus pavore, *filled*, Tac.

offūsus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offundo].

og-gannio (obg.), ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to yelp, snarl,* or *growl at:* Pl.: aliquid aliud ad aurem, Ter.

og-gĕro (obg.), *3. v. a. to proffer, bring, give:* amor anus. um oggerit, Pl.

oh, *interj.* an expression of various emotions, *oh! O! ah!:* oh, tibi ego ut credam furcifer? Ter.: oh pertl! Pl. Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: id.: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: id.

ohē, *interj. ho! hollos! soho! ho there!:* ohe, jam satis est, Hor.

ŏho, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oho! aha!:* oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Pl.

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ŏlea, ae [*ἐλαία*] *an olive, an olive-berry:* olea ab elaea, Varr. **II.** Meton. *an olive-tree:* agricola cum florem olease videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 273).

ŏlĕāginĕus, also **ŏlĕāginus**, a, um, *adj.* [olea] *pertaining to the olive-tree:* radix, Virg. **II.** *resembling an olive-tree* or *an olive:* vitis oleaginia, Col.

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olfacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [olfacio] *to smell at:* vestimentum, Pl.

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ŏlo, *3. v. n.* (old form of oleo) *to emit a smell:* olant, Pl.

ŏlor, ōris, m. *a swan:* ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov.: purpurei, Hor.

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Olympias, ădis, *f.* = Ὀλυμπιάς, *an Olympiad;* the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games.

and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's Ant. 276): centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. In the poets sometimes for lustrum, i. e. a period of five years: quinquennis Olympias, Ov.

ōmāsum, i, n. [a Gallic word] bullock's tripe: pultibus coenabat omasi, Hor. Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, with his fat paunch, Id.

ōmen, ĭnis, n. [old form, osmen: etym. dub.] a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen: cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv.: i secundo omine, good luck attend you, Hor. ‖ Transf. a solemn assurance: ea lege atque omine, Ter. 2. a solemn usage: hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces regibus omen erat, Virg.

ōmentum, i, n. [contr. of opimentum, from opimus] the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat: aut illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 2. Esp. the membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul: Cels. (H) the bowels · porci, Juv.

ōmĭnātor, ōris, m. [ominor] a diviner: Pl.

ōmĭnor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [omen] to foretode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy: malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari, Cic.: felix faustumque imperium, Liv. Of things: naves velut ominatae, as if they had divined, Id.: male ominatis parcite verbis, words of evil omen, Hor.

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, adj. [omen] full of foreboding, ominous: Plin.

ōmissus, a, um, Part. [omitto]. ‖ Adj.: negligent, heedless, remiss: animo esse omisso, Ter. Comp.: ab re omissior, in respect of property, Id.

ō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. to let go, let loose, let fall: mulierem, Ter.: arma, to let fall, Liv.: animam, to give up the ghost, to die, Pl. ‖ Fig. to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard: obsessionem nostrorum omisit, Caes.: apparatum, Liv.: pietatem et humanitatem, Cic.: omitte timorem, lay aside, Id. 2. Esp. to pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking ut alia omittam, Id.: gratulationes, Id. 3. With inf.: to leave off, cease: urgere, Id.: mirari, Hor. 4. to overlook, leave unpunished: unam hanc noxiam omitte; si aliam admisero unquam, occidito, Ter. 5. to overlook, not mind: omittere bostem, Liv.

omni-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov.

omni-gĕnus, a, um (gen. plur. omnigenum, Virg.), adj. of all kinds: colores, Lucr.: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg.

omnĭmŏdē, omnĭmŏdis, adv. i. q. omnimodo: Lucr.

omnĭmŏdo (and separately omni modo), adv. by all means, altogether, wholly. Sen.

omnĭno, adv. altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, entirely, i. e. constantly, Cic.: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, Id.: ne faciam, inquis, omnino veretus, Hor. With omnis: non ego omnino horum omne esse utile bonum existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Pl. 2. Esp. with numerals, in all: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes.: sane frequentes fuimus: omnio ad ducentos, Cic. 3. In concessions: by all means, certainly, to be sure: with sed, tamen, etc.: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, Id.: omnino locuples est; sed tamen scire velim, Id. 4. In general statements: in general, generally, universally: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Id. (Hence It. omninamente.)

omni-pārens, tis, adj. all-bearing, all-producing: per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

omni-pŏtens, tis, adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: Juppiter, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

omnis, e, adj. all, every (freq. with a subst. sign. in plur., omnes, all men; omnia, all things): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter.: ad unum omnes, all to a man, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, most urgently, Caes.: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Cic.: esse omnia alicui, to be one's all, Ov.

2. Distributively: every, each, every time, etc.: omnibus mensibus, Cic. ‖ In sing. every, all, the whole: militat omnis amans, every lover, all lovers, Ov.: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, Caes.: coelum, Cic. ‖ With sing. for ullus, any whatever: sine omni periclo, without any danger, Ter. 3. all manner of, of every kind: omne olus coemare, Hor. (Hence It. ogni.)

omni-tĕnens, tis, adj. all-seeing: Lucr.

omni-vāgus, a, um, adj. roving every where: Diana, Cic.

omni-vŏlus, a, um, adj. [volo] willing every thing: Cat.

omni-vŏrus, a, um, adj. [voro] all-devouring, omnivorous: boves, Plin.

ŏnăger and **ŏnagrus**, i, m. = ὄναγρος, a wild ass: timidi, Virg.

ŏnăgos, i, m. = ὄναγος, an ass-driver: Pl.

onchesmītēs, ae, m. = Ὀγχησμίτης, a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus: Cic.

ŏnĕrārius, a, um, adj. [onus] pertaining to burthen, transport, or carriage; that carries freight, etc.: onerariae jumenta, beasts of burthen, Liv.: navis, a merchant-ship, Caes.: also

Subst. oneraria, ae, f. a merchant-vessel, transport: Cic.

ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to load, burthen, freight: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, Caes.: jumenta, Sall.: aselli costas pomis, Virg. 2. to overload, gorge, oppress: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. 3. to cover, clothe, etc.: membra sepulcro, Virg.: humerum pallio, Ter. 4. to supply, furnish, cover (poet.): onerare mensas dapibus, Virg. 5. to occupy: saltum castris, Liv. 6. to load, stow, or heap up (poet.): vina cadis, Virg. 7. to beat, strike, etc.: aliquem pugnis, Pl. ‖ Fig. to load, burthen, weary; to oppress, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem maledictis, Cic.: aethera votis, Virg.: verbis laesos onerantibus aures, Hor. Sometimes also in a good sense: to overwhelm: aliquem laudibus, Liv.: promissis, Sall. 2. to make heavier or more burthensome, to aggravate: injurias alicujus invidiā, Liv.: pericula alicujus, Tac.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] burthensome, heavy, oppressive: praeda, Virg. Comp.: aër est onerosior igne, Ov. ‖ Fig. burthensome, onerous, irksome: onerosior altera sors est, Id.

ŏnus, ĕris, n. (abl. oneri, Pl.) a load, burthen: cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor.: tanti oneris turris, Caes. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, etc. a load, lading, freight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. 3. Post. the foetus, embryo: onus gravidi ventris, Ov. ‖ Fig. a burthen, tax, expense (usu. plur.): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic.: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 2. a load, burthen, weight, charge, trouble: quae (senectus) plerisque sensibus ac odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic.: oneri esse alicui, to be a burthen, Liv.

ŏnustus, a, um, adj. [onus] loaded, laden, burthened, freighted, etc.: asellus onustus auro, Cic.: currus quinque liberis, Tac. ‖ Transf. filled, full: ager praeda onustus, Sall. With gen.: auri, Pl. 2. full, satisfied with food: id. ‖‖ Fig. loaded, burthened: omnes exegit foras onustos fastidiis, id.: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. 2. full, etc.: onustum octus porto laetitia bentiaque, Pl.

ŏnyx, ychis, m. (fem. v. infra) [ὄνυξ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour a kind of yellowish marble, onyx: of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 2. Meton. a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signif. also fem.: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. (Hence It. nichetto, nicchino.)

ŏpăco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [opacus] to cover with shade, to shade: platanus ad

ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance: per sollemne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet.: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the funeral*, Tac. 3. *complaisance, favour* in love: Prop.: Ov. ‖ 4. *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office:* ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic.: officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty*, id. Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. 5. Of subject nations, etc.: *submission, allegiance:* huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat, Caes. 6. *official duty, a service, employment, business, office:* toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service*, id.: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, Suet.

of-figo (obf.), xi, xum, *v. a.* to *drive in, fix in, fasten:* ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv.

offirmātē (obf.), *adv. firmly, stubbornly:* offirmate resistere, Suet.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offirmo]. ‖ *Adj. firm, resolute, obstinate:* animus, Pl. *Comp.:* in hac iracundia offirmatior, Cic.

of-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, *v. a. to render firm, durable,* or *steadfast:* App. ‖ *Fig. to hold fast to, persevere in:* certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. With *inf.:* offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Pl.

offla, v. offula.

of-flecto (obf.), *v. a. to turn about:* navem, Pl.

offŏco (obf.), *v. a.* [fauces] *to strangle, choke, suffocate:* Flor.

of-frēnātus (obfr.), a, um, *Part. bridled;* only fig. *curbed, tamed:* Pl.

offūcia, ae, *f.* [fucus] *a paint, wash:* Pl. ‖ *Fig. a trick, delusion:* id.

offūla (syncop., offla), ae, *f. dim.* [offa] *a little bit, a small piece:* carnis, Col.

of-fulgĕo (obf.), si, *v. n. to shine against* or *upon; to appear:* continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg.

of-fundo (obf.), fūdi, fūsum, *v. a. to pour before:* cibum (avibus), Pl. ‖ *Reflect. to pour itself out; to spread, extend:* nobis aër crassus offunditur, *surrounds us*, Cic. ‖ *Fig. to pour* or *spread out:* haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id.: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. ‖ *to spread over, to cover:* obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. ‖ *Fig.:* offusus pavore, *filled*, Tac.

offūsus (obf.), a, um, *Part.* [offundo].

og-gannio (obg.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, *4. v. n. to yelp, snarl,* or *growl at:* Pl.: aliquid alicui ad aurem, Ter.

og-gĕro (obg.), *v. v. a. to prefer, bring, give:* amor ama.-um oggerit, Pl.

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ŏlusculum, i, *n. dim.* [olus] *a small herb* or *vegetable, a little cabbage:* Cic.

ŏlympias, ădis, *f.* = Ὀλυμπιάς, *an Olympiad;* the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games.

and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's Ant. 276): centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. In the poets sometimes for lustrum, *i. e. a period of five years*: quinquennalis Olympias, Ov.

ōmāsum, i, n. [a Gallic word] *bullock's tripe*: patinas coenabat omasi, Hor. Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, *with his fat paunch*, Id.

ōmen, ĭnis, n. [old form, osmen: etym. dub.] *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen*: cum bonis omnibus incipere, Liv.: i secundo omine, *good luck attend you*, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a solemn assurance*: ea lege atque omine, Ter. 2. *a solemn usage*: hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces regitus omen erat, Virg.

ōmentum, i, n. [contr. of opimentum, from opimus] *the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat*: ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 2. Esp. *the membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul*: Cels. (ii) *the bowels*: porci, Juv.

ōmĭnātor, ōris, m. [ominor] *a diviner*: Pl.

ōmĭnor, ātus, 1. v. *dep.* [omen] *to foretode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy*: malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari, Cic.: felix faustumque imperium, Liv. Of things: naves velut ominatae, *as if they had divined*, id.: male ominatis parcite verbis, *words of evil omen*, Hor.

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [omen] *full of foreboding, ominous*: Plin.

ōmissus, a, um, Part. [omitto]. ‖ Adj.: *negligent, heedless, remiss*: animo esse omisso, Ter. *Comp.*: ab re omissior, *in respect of property*, id.

ō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let go, let loose, let fall*: mulierem, Ter.: arma, *to let fall*, Liv.: animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard*: obsessionem nostrorum omisit, Caes.: apparatum, Liv.: pietatem et humanitatem, Cic.: omitte timorem, *lay aside*, id. 2. Esp. *to pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking at alia omittam, id.: gratulationes, id. 3. With *inf.*: *to leave off, cease*: urgere, id.: mirari, Hor. 4. *to overlook, leave unpunished*: unam hanc noxiam omitte; si aliam admisero unquam, occidito, Ter. 5. *to overlook, not mind*: omittere bostem, Liv.

omni-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining*: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov.

omni-gĕnus, a, um (*gen. plur.* omnigenum, Virg.), *adj. of all kinds*: colores, Lucr.: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg.

omnĭmŏdē, omnĭmŏdis, *adv.* i. q. omnimodo: Lucr.

omnĭmŏdo (and separately omni modo), *adv. by all means, altogether, wholly*: Sen.

omnĭno, *adv. altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly*: Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi sit necesse esse, seu pascis: nam omnino haud placere, *entirely*, i. e. *constantly*, Cic.: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, *absolutely*, i. e. *expressly, explicitly*, id.: ne faciam, inquis, omnino verrea, Hor. With *omnis*: non ego omnino lacrum omne esse utile bonini existimo, *all and every, of all kinds whatever*, Pl. 2. Esp. with numerals, *in all*: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes.: sane frequentes fuimus: omnio ad ducentos, Cic. 3. In concessions: *by all means, certainly, to be sure*: with *sed, tamen*, etc.: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, id.: omnino locupletes est; sed tamen scire velim, id. 4. In general statements: *in general, generally, universally*: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, id. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. (Hence It. *onninamente*.)

omni-pārens, tis, *adj. all-bearing, all-producing*: per terras omniparentes, Lucr.: terra, Virg.

omni-pŏtens, tis, *adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent*: Juppiter, Cat.: fortuna, Virg.

omnis, e, *adj. all, every* (freq. with a *subst.* sign. in *plur.*, omnes, *all men*; omnia, *all things*): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter.: ad unum omnes, *all to a man*, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, most urgently*, Caes.: omnia facere, *to do everything, make every exertion*, Cic.: esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all*, Ov. 2. Distributively: *every, each, every time*, etc.: omnibus mensibus, Cic. ‖ In *sing. every, all, the whole*: militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers*, Ov.: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, Caes.: coelum, Cic. ‖ With *sing.* for ullus, *any whatever*: sine omni periclo, *without any danger*, Ter. 3. *all manner of, of every kind*: omne olus coemere, Hor. (Hence It. *ogni*.)

omni-tĕnens, tis, *adj. all-seeing*: Lucr.

omni-vāgus, a, um, *adj. roving every where*: Diana, Cic.

omnivŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [volo] *willing every thing*: Cat.

omnivōrus, a, um, *adj.* [voro] *all-devouring, omnivorous*: boves, Plin.

ŏnăger and **ŏnagrus**, i, m. = ὄναγρος. *a wild ass*: timidi, Virg.

ŏnăgros, i, m. = ὄναγος, *an ass-driver*: Pl.

onchesmītēs, ae, m. = Ὀγχησμίτης, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus*: Cic.

ŏnĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *pertaining to burthen, transport*, or *carriage; that carries freight*, etc.: onerariae jumenta, *beasts of burthen*, Liv.: navis, *a merchant-ship*, Caes.: also *subst.* oneraria, ae, *f. a merchant-vessel, transport*: Cic.

ŏnĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to load, burthen, freight*: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, Caes.: jumenta, Sall.: aselli costas pomis, Virg. 2. *to overload, gorge, oppress*: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. 3. *to cover, clothe*, etc.: membra sepulcro, Virg.: humerum pallio, Ter. 4. *to supply, furnish, cover* (poet.): onerare mensas dapibus, Virg. 5. *to occupy*: saltum castris, Liv. 6. *to load, store*, or *heap up* (poet.): vina cadis, Virg. 7. *to beat, strike*, etc.: aliquem pugnis, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to load, burthen, weary*: *to oppress, overwhelm*, etc.: aliquem maledictis, Cic.: aethera votis, Virg.: verbis laesae onerantibus aures, Hor. Sometimes also in a good sense: *to overwhelm*: aliquem laudibus, Liv.: promissis, Sall. 2. *to make heavier* or *more burthensome, to aggravate*: injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv.: pericula alicujus, Tac.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *burthensome, heavy, oppressive*: praeda, Virg. *Comp.*: aër est onerosior igne, Ov. ‖ Fig. *burthensome, onerous, irksome*: onerosior altera sors est, id.

ŏnus, ĕris, n. (*abl.* oneri, Pl.) *a load, burthen*: cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor.: tanti oneris turris, Caes. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, etc. *a load, lading, freight, cargo*: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. 3. Post. *the foetus, embryo*: onus gravidi ventris, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a burthen, tax, expense* (usu. *plur.*): municipium maximis oneribus premunt, Cic.: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 4. *a load, burthen, weight, charge, trouble*: quae (senectus) plerisque sensibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic.: oneri esse alicui, *to be a burthen*, Liv.

ŏnustus, a, um, *adj.* [onus] *loaded, laden, burthened, freighted*, etc.: asellus onustus auro, Cic.: currus quinque liberis, Tac. ‖ Transf. *filled, full*: ager praeda onustus, Sall. With *gen.*: auri, Pl. 2. *full, satisfied* with food: id. ‖ Fig. *loaded, burthened*: omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, id.: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. 3. *full*, etc.: onustum octus porto laetitia inbentisque, Pl.

ŏnyx, ўchis, m. (*fem.* v. *infra*) [ὄνυξ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour] *a kind of yellowish marble*, *onyx*, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin.: calcatusque uno sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 2. Meton. *a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box*: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. In this signif. also *fem.*: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. (Hence It. *nichetto, nicchino*.)

ŏpăco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [opacus] *to cover with shade, to shade*: platanus ad

opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj. shady, in the shade:* ripa, Cic.: frigus, *cool shade*, Virg. In *plur.* with *gen.:* per opaca locorum, *through shady places*, id. 2. Transf. *darkened, dark, obscure:* nubes, Ov.: mater, *i. e. the earth*, id. ‖. Act. *that gives or casts a shade, shady* (post.): nemus, Virg.

ŏpella, æ, *f. dim.* [opera] *a little or light pains, labour, service* (post.): parva opella. Lucr.: forensis, Hor.

ŏpĕra, æ, *f.* [opus] *pains, exertion, work, labour:* omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic.: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, *to bestow labour and pains on anything*, id.: est operae pretium, *there is a reward for the labour*, i. e. *it is worth while to do it*, id.: and elliptically, est operae, Pl.: operae pretium facere, *to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful*, Liv. 2. *a service, rendering of service:* Cn. Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, *in the service of the company*, Cic.: in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes. 3. Esp. in the phrase, operam dare, *to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to:* constr. with *dat.* or *subj.:* dare operam funeri, *to attend*, Cic.: tonsori, *to get shaved*, Suet.: sermoni, Cic.: dent operam Cosa., ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. 4. In *abl.* opera mea, tua, *etc., through my (thy, etc.) means, agency, fault:* mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti, Cic.: quorum opera cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, Caes. 5. Una or eadem opera, *in the same manner, at the same time:* una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. ‖. *leisure, spare time:* operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time*, id.: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. ‖‖. Meton. *a day's work* or *labour* (usu. *plur.*): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. 2. *a day-labourer, journeyman;* also, in gen. *a labourer, workman* (usu. *plur.*): nona, *a ninth labourer*, Hor. Hence, transf. in a bad sense, operae, *hired aiders, abettors, tools*, etc.: mercenariae, Cic.: theatrales, *parties hired for the purpose of applauding*, Tac. 3. *that which is wrought* or *produced, a work:* operae aranearum, *i. e. spiders' webs*, Pl. (Hence Fr. œuvre.)

ŏpĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [opera] *pertaining to labour:* homo, Cic. ‖. Subst. operarii, ii, *m. a labourer, workman;* operarii quinque, Cato: operarius lingua celeri et exercitata, *a mere fluent talker*, Cic. 2. operaria, ae, *f.* comic. *a prostitute*, Pl.

ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operor] *a working, work, labour, operation:* Plin.

ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.* [operio] *a cover, lid:* aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic.

ŏpĕrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a covering, cover, lid:* naves gemino protectae operimento, Plin.: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4. *v. a.* [same root as aperio] *to cover, cover over:* capite operto esse, Cic. Comically: aliquem loris, *to lash soundly*, Ter. 2. Transf. *to shut, close:* fores, Pl.: operta lectica latus est, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble:* quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter.: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. 2. *to cover, heap upon:* contumeliis opertus, Cic.

ŏpĕror, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [opus] *to work, labour, toil, take pains; to be busied:* seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 2. With *dat.: to bestow pains upon; to devote oneself to, be engaged in* or *occupied with:* connubiis arvisque novis operari, Virg.: ornandis capillis, Ov.: materiis caedendis, Tac. 3. Esp. *to perform sacred rites, sacrifice:* sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis, Virg.: sacris, Liv.: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov.

ŏpĕrōsē, *adv. with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully:* nec fiat operose, Cic.: condita vina, Ov.

ŏpĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opera]. I. Act. *painstaking, active, busy, industrious:* senectus, opp. to languida atque inera, Cic. Poet. with *gen.:* dierum, Ov. 2. Transf. of a medicine, *active, powerful* (post.): herbae, id. ‖. Pass. *troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate, operose:* labor operosus et molestus, Cic.: artes, *handicrafts*, id.: res, Liv.: templa, *costly*, Ov.: carmina, *elaborate*, Hor. *Comp.:* sepulcrum operosius, Cic.

ŏpertus, a, um, *Part.* [operio]. ‖. Adj.: *hidden, concealed:* operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl.: res, Cic. In *neutr. absol.:* Apollinis operta, *the dark, ambiguous oracles*, id.

ŏpes, opum, v. ops.

ŏphthalmĭas, æ, *m.* = ὀφθαλμίας, *a fish*, in pure Lat. oculata: Pl.

ŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [a fuller form for Opsius, obscus, and Oscus, lit. *Oscan.* Hence, transf.] *clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant:* Juv.

ŏpĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [ops fero] *aid-bringing, helping:* deus, Ov.

ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *c.* [opus facio] *a maker, framer, fabricator:* opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. 2. Esp. *a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan:* opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id.: opifices atque servitia, Sall. ‖. Fig.: verborum, Cic. Poet. with *inf.:* mire opifex marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers.

ŏpĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.* [opifex] *a workshop:* Pl.

ŏpĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a working, a work:* Varr.

ŏpĭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [for ovilio, from ovis] *a shepherd:* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Pl.

ŏpīmē, *adv. richly, splendidly:* instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl.

ŏpīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opimus] *plentifulness, abundance:* maximae, Pl.

ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj.* [ops] *fruitful, fertile, nourishing:* regio optima et fertilis, Cic.: campus, Liv. 2. *fat, plump, corpulent:* boves, Cic.: habitus corporis, id. ‖. *enriched, rich:* optimae praedia, id.: accusatio, *gainful*, id.: opus casibus opimum, *rich in events*, Tac. 2. In gen. *abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid:* divitiae, Pl.: opima et praeclara praeda, Cic. Esp. opima spolia, *the arms taken by one general from another*, Liv.: sapio, ut insignia spoliis Marcellus opimis ingrediturque, Virg.: and in gen. *the arms taken from an enemy's general:* Liv. 3. In rhetoric: *gross, overloaded:* opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic.

ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opinor] *resting on opinion* or *conjecture; conjectural, imaginary:* hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic.

ŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, fancy:* opinationem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem, Cic

ŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conjecturer:* ego vero ipse et magnus quidem opinator, Cic.

ŏpīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [opinor]. ‖. Adj. *supposed, fancied:* bona, mala, Cic.

ŏpīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *supposition, imagination:* animi, Lucr.

ŏpīnio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief:* est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis; laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis; metus opinio impendentis mali; lubido opinio venturi boni, Cic.: ut opinio mea est, *as I believe*, id.: ut opinio mea fert, *as I incline to believe*, id.: praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression that one is afraid*, Caes.: contra, praeter opinionem, *contrary to expectation:* dicere contra opiniones omnium, Cic. So with comp.: eo quum celerius omnium opiniones venisset, Caes. ‖. Esp. *a good opinion, expectation, hope:* opinione fortasse nonnulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. 2. *a good reputation:* equitis, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. 3. *a report, rumour:* tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, id.

ŏpīnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opinio] *full of suppositions* or *opinions:* Cic.

ŏpīnor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think:* constr. with acc., acc. and *infin., de,* or *absol.:* aliquid opinari, Cic.: quasi opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id.: de vobis hic ordo opinatur, id. Parenthetically: opinor or ut opinor, *as I think, according to my opinion:* sol, opinor, quiescemus, id.

ŏpīnus, a, um, v. cacopinus.

ŏpīpārē, *adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously:* paratum convivium, Cic.

ŏpīpārus, a, um, *adj.* [ops paro]

richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous: Athenae, Pl.

ŏpisthographus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀπισθόγραφος, *written on the back*: commentarii, Plin.

ŏpĭtŭlor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [ops and TUL., whence tuli] *to bring aid; to help, assist*: amanti ire opitulatum, Pl.: contibus, Cic.: inopiae, *to relieve*, Sall.

ŏpŏbalsămātum, i, *n. a place planted with balsam-trees*: Just.

ŏportet, ŭit, 2. *v. impers.* [opus] *it is necessary, proper*, or *reasonable*: equiv. to *must* or *ought*, with a personal subject. Constr. usu. with *infin.* as subject: the *acc.* may be regarded either as connected with the *infin.* or as directly depending on oportet; rarely with *subj. clause*, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject; sometimes also with *neut. pron.* as subject: tanquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic.: hanc scire oportet, filia tua uld sit, Pl.: valeat possessor oportet, Hor.: haec facta ab illo oportebant (*al.* oportebat), Ter. Without expressed subject: alio tempore atque oporteriit, Caes.

op-pango (obp.), pĕgi, pactum, 3. *v. a. to fasten* or *fix on, to affix*: Pl.

op-pecto (obp.), 3. *v. a. to comb off*: transf.: *to pluck* or *pick off, to pick, to eat*: Pl.

op-pĕdo (obp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind at.* Fig. *to deride, mock, insult*: curtis Judaeis oppedere, Hor.

oppĕrior (obp.), pĕritus and pertus, 4. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* ‖ Neutr. *to wait*: ibidem opperiar, Cic. ‖ Act. *to await, tarry for*: hostem, Virg.: tardum opperior, Hor. [Etym. dub.: perhaps connected with *pervo*, notwithstanding the quantity of the a.]

oppĕrītus (obp.), a, um, *Part.* [oppĕto].

op-pĕto (obp.), ĭvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. a. to go to meet, to encounter* (an evil): pestem, Pl. Esp. with mortem, *to perish, die*: quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic.: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 2. Hence, *absol. to perish, die*: queis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis contigit oppetere, Virg.

oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *of or in a town* other than Rome: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, *provincial, rustic, rude*: senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. Subst. oppidani, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of a town* other than Rome, *townsmen, townsfolk*: Caes.

oppĭdātim, *adv.* [id.] *by towns, in the towns, in every town*: hodie oppidatim constiterunt, Suet.

oppĭdo, *adv.* [id. *g. v.*] *very, very much, exceedingly* (obsolete in the time of Quint.): oppido interii, *I am completely done for*, Pl.: ridiculus, Cic.: adolescens, Liv.: quam parva, id. In giving assent, *certainly, to be sure*: Pl.

oppĭdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [oppidum] *a small town*: Cic.

oppĭdum, i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic.), *a town* (other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): quam (sedem) quum locis manuque sepeissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic.: urbe (*i. e.* Roma) oppidove ullo, Suet. Of *Rome*: eos (legatos) in oppidum introvitti non placuit, Liv. ‖ *a fortified* wood, among the Britons: Caes. [The ancient writers connected *oppidum* with *ops*: others, with more probability, suppose it to be a contraction of *arcivellum*, as opposed to the arx or citadel; and hence the adv. *oppido* is equivalent in meaning to *plane*.]

op-pignĕro (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to pledge, pawn* (rare): libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. ‖ Fig.: filiam, Ter.

op-plo (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stop up, shut up* (rare): ostia, Lucr.: scalis tabernae oppliatis, Cic.

op-plĕo (obpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill* or *block up*: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv.: oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litoribus, Caes. ‖ Fig.: haec opinio Graeciam oplevit, Cic.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.* [oppleo].

op-pōno (obp.), sīi (in Plaut., sīvi), sĭtum (syncop. oppostus for oppositus, Lucr.), 3. *v. a. to put* or *place against, before*, or *opposite, to oppose*: se venientibus in itinere, Caes.: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic.: ante oculos opposuit manus, Ov. 2. *to offer, present*: licet antestari? ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. 3. *to shut, close*: oppositas habere fores, Ov. 4. *to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage*: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. ‖ Fig. *to bring forwards against, to object, allege, interpose*: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic.: auctoritatem suam, id. 2. Esp. *to speak against, oppose*: ut opponeret Stoicis, id. (ii) *to set against, oppose*, by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum opponerent, Caes.

opportūnē, *adv. fitly, seasonably, opportunely*: Cic. *Sup.*: nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes.

opportūnĭtas (obp.), ātis, *f.* [opportunus] *fitness, convenience, suitableness*: loci, Caes.: corporis, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a fit, opportune*, or *favourable time*: optima opportunitate ambo antem venistis, Pl. 2. *an advantage*: opportunitate aliqua data, Caes.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [portus, lit. at or before the port; hence] *fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune*: locus, Cic.: aetas opportunissima, id. 2. Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. ‖ Esp. *advantageous, serviceable*: ceterae res opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. 2. *exposed, liable to*: Romanus opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv.

oppŏsĭtio (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppono] *an opposing, opposition*: Cic.

oppŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [oppono]. ‖ Adj.: *placed* or *standing against* or *opposite, opposed opposite*: moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Of geogr. position: oppositam petens contra Zanclen saxa Rhegion, Ov.

oppŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a placing against, an opposing*: laterum nostrorum opposit u et corporum pullicemur. Cic.

oppressĭo (obpr.), ōnis, *f.* [opprimo] *a pressing down.* Fig. *force, violence*: Ter. 2. *oppression*: legum et libertatis, Cic.

oppressĭuncŭla (obpr.), ae, *f. dim.* [oppressio] *a slight pressing, gentle pressure*: Pl.

oppressus (obpr.), a, um, *Part.* [opprimo].

oppressus (obpr.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing down, pressure*: Lucr.

op-primo (obpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press against, press down*: magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, Caes.: os opprime, *shut your mouth! hold your tongue!* Pl.: opprimi ruina conclavis, *to be crushed*, Cic. 2. *to sink*: opprimere classem, id. 3. *to suppress, quell*: opprimitur vis flammae aliqua re, id. 4. *to suppress, hide*: opprimere insigne, id. ‖ Fig. *to press* or *bear down, overcome*: opprimi onere officii, id.: meta, Liv. 2. *to put down, suppress*: sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, id. 3. *to overthrow, overwhelm, overcome, prostrate, subdue*: Mithridatem, Cic.: aliquem, *to crush one* with false accusations, Liv.: somno oppressus, Caes. Ix gen.: *to have the upper hand, be victorious*: Pl. 4. *to fall upon, surprise, seize, catch*: imprudentem, Ter.: insidiis inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. 5. *to bury, hide, conceal, suppress*: iram, Sall. 6. *to wear out, weaken, exhaust*: oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic. 7. *to terminate abruptly*: opprimere amicitiam, id.

opprobrāmentum (obpr.), i, *n.* [opprobro] *a reproach, disgrace*: Pl.

opprobrium (obpr.), i, *n.* [probrum] *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium*: vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, Nep.: opprobria culpae, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a reproach, taunt, abusive language*: morderi opprobriis falsis, id.: dicere, Ov. 2. Of persons: *a reproach, disgrace*: opprobrium majorum Mamercus, Tac.

opprobro (obpr.), no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to reproach, taunt, upbraid*: egone id exprobrem, qui mihimet cupio id opprobrarier? Pl.

oppugnātio (obp.), ōnis, *f.* [oppugno] *a storming, assaulting, a siege, assault*: de oppidorum oppugnationibus Cic. oppugnationem sustinere, Caes.

II. Fig.: *an assault, attack* with words: Cic.

oppugnātor (obp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an assaulter, attacker*: oppugnator patriae, Cic. II. Fig.: meae salutis, Id.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege*: oppidum, Cic.: castra, Caes. II. Fig. *to attack, assault, assail*: aliquem, Cic.: consilia alicujus, Pl.

oppugno (obp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pugnus] *to beat with fists, to buffet*: os, Pl.

ops, ŏpis, *f.* (*nom. sing.* does not occur) *power, might, strength, ability*: summa ope niti, Sall.: omni ope atque opera eniti, *will employ all my strength and efforts*, Cic.: opes ac nervi, Caes.: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power*, Virg. 2. Meton. *property, wealth, means*: *military* or *political resources, power*, etc. (in this signif. mostly *plur.*): condere, *to hoard up treasures*, Id.: magnas inter opes inops, Hor.: et celeritate et copiis docuit quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. In *sing.*: vidi ego te, astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. II. Transf. *aid, help, support, assistance*: sine tua ope, Cic.: opem afferre, *to yield assistance*, Ov.

opsŏnium, v. obsonium.

optābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opto] *to be wished for, desirable*: quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic.: tempus, Ov. *Comp.*: bene viro optabilius, Cic.

optātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wishing, a wish*: Cic. II. Rhetor. *t. t.*: optatio atque exsecratio, Id.

optāto, *adv. according to one's wish*: optato venire, Pl.: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg.

optātus, a, um, *Part.* [opto]. II. Adj.: *wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear*: optati cives, populares, incolae, Pl.: rumores, Cic. *Comp.*: nihil mihi fuit optatius, Id. *Sup.*: vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, Id. III. Subst. optatum, i, *n. a wish, desire*: dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter.: impetrare optatum, Cic.

optĭmas (optum.), ātis, (*gen. plu.* um and ium) *c.* [optimus] *an adherent of the best men*, in a political sense, *t. c. of the aristocratic party, an aristocrat* (usu. *plur.*): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique proberent, optimates habebantur, Cic.: plebis et optimatium certamina, Tac. 2. Adject.: respublica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic.

optĭmē (optum.), *adv.* v. bene.

optĭmus (optumus), v. bonus.

optio, ōnis, *f.* [opto] *choice, liberty to choose, option*: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic.: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice*, Id.

optio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a helper, an assistant*: tibi optionem sumito Leontidam, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. an adjutant*: Varr.

optīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *chosen*: cognomen, Hor.

opto, avi, atum (optassis for optaveris, Pl.) 1. *v. a. to choose, select*: locum tecto, Virg.: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. II. Transf. *to wish for, desire*: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, Id. With *subj.*: (Phaëthon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, Id. With *inf.*: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. 2. With *acc.* of thing, and *dat.* of pers. *to wish* one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. 3. *to desire, require, demand*: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, Id optatum feres, Ter. [*Opto* perhaps comes from the root AP, "to go to," "to obtain," which appears in *ap-iscor, ad-ip-iscor, ap-tus*, etc.]

optĭmē (optim.), *adv.* v. bene.

optŭmus (optim.), v. bonus.

ŏpŭlens, entis, and, more freq., **ŏpŭlentus**, a, um, *adj.* [ops]. I. Act. *fruitful, fertile*: opulenta Etruriae arva, Liv. II. Pass. *rich, wealthy, opulent*: opulens fortunatusque, Cic.: oppidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes.: opulentissima civitas, Cic. With *gen.*: copia ruris honorum opulenta, Hor. With *abl.*: auro opulentus, *rich in gold*, Pl. III. Transf. *rich, fine, splendid*: opulentum obsonium, Id. 2. *ample, considerable*: opulentia ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. 3. *respectable, powerful, noble*: reges, Sall.: opulentior factio, Liv.

ŏpŭlentē and **ŏpŭlenter**, *adv. richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. *Comp.*: ludos opulentius facere, Liv.

ŏpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [opulens] *riches, wealth, opulence*: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. 2. Transf. like opes, *resources, power*, of a people: Lydorum, Tac.

ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *wealth, power*: Pl.

ŏpŭlento, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make rich, to enrich*: herum baccis olivae, Hor.

ŏpŭlentus, v. opulens.

ŏpus, ĕris, *n. work, labour*: quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *in doing your work*, Ter.: grave Martis opus, Virg. Of political affairs, public business, *etc.*: opus reipublicae officere, Cic.: opus censorium *punishment inflicted by the censors*, Suet. II. Meton. *a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine*, etc.: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut opera disturbaret, Caes.: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 2. *a work, piece of workmanship*, as a building, work of art, book, *etc.*: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic.: habeo opus magnum in manibus, *a book*, Id. 3. *workmanship, skill, design*, etc.: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, Id. III. Transf. in gen. *a deed, effect*: ut si nemen corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, Id. 2. *pains, labour, difficulty*: with magnum, tantum, quantum; magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere: (v. magnopere, *etc.*).

ŏpus, *n. indecl. need, necessity*: with *abl.*: ferae pecudes frugibus roborantis opus habent, Col. II. Usu. in connection with esse, and hence equivalent to the adjectives *needful, necessary*: constr. with *dat.* of person, and *nom.* or *abl.* of thing needed: the latter rarely expressed by *gen., acc., inf., acc. and inf.*, or *subj. clause*: *I (thou, etc.) have need of, need, want*: dux nobis et auctor opus est, *there is need of*, Cic.: magistratibus opus est, Id. Esp. with *abl* of the *part. perf.* used as a subst.: maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, it is necessary to act with promptitude*, Liv. So with *abl.* of *Supine*: ita dicto opus est, *it is necessary to say, I must say*, Ter. With *gen.*: ad consilium persuadendum temporis opus esse, Liv. With *acc.*: puero opus est cibum, Pl. With *inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, Id. With *subj.*: opus nutrici autem, utrum ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. 2. *useful, serviceable, beneficial*: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. (Hence It. *uopo*.)

ŏpusculum, i, *n. dim.* [opus] *a little work*: Cic.

ōra, ae, *f.* [ōs] *the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary*: oras pocula circum contingunt mellis liquore, Lucr.: citrei, Virg.: aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. 2. Esp. *the sea-coast*: Graeciae, Id.: maritima, Caes. II. Transf. *a region, clime, country*: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic.: gelida, Hor. Hence, poet.: luminis orae, *the world, the earth, life, light*: Acherontis orae, *the Lower Regions*: Virg.: Lucr. 3. *sons*: globum terrae Danbus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. III. Fig.: aspirate canenti et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Virg. IV. *a cable, a hawser* (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase oram solvere, *to sail from the shore*): resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur (v. eveho), Liv.

ōrāculum (syncop. oraclum: Ov.) i, *n.* [oro] *a divine announcement, an oracle*: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum ortus, Cic. II. Transf. in gen. *any prophetic declaration, a prophecy*: exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Id. 2. *a remarkable* or *oracular saying*: haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, Id. 3. Meton. *a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle*: illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre, Id. Fig.:

domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 276.)

ōrārius, a, um, *adj.* [ora] *pertaining to the coast:* naves, *coasting-vessels*, Plin.

ōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [oro] *a speaking, speech, language:* natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a set speech of an orator, an harangue, oration:* verba atque orationem habere adversus rempublicam, Caes.: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, Cic. 2. Transf. *oratorical talent, eloquence:* satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, id. (ii) *elocution, expression:* orationis genus aequabile et temperatum, id. 3. *prose*, opp. to poetry: et in poëmatis et in oratione, id. 4. Under the empire: *an imperial message, rescript:* orationes ad senatum missae, Suet.

ōrātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [oratio] *a little speech, brief oration:* Cic.

ōrātor, ōris, m. [oro] *a speaker, orator:* eum (oratorem) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus, Cic. 2. Meton. *the art of oratory:* oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, id. ‖ *the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador:* Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. ‖‖ *a beseecher, suppliant:* Pl.

ōrātōrĭē, *adv. oratorically:* pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic.

ōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator] *pertaining to an orator, oratorical:* ornamenta, Cic. 2. Subst. oratoria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *the oratorical art, oratory:* Quint.

ōrātrix, īcis, *f.* [oro] *she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant* (rare): pacis et foederis, Cic.

ōrātum, i, n. [id.] *a request, prayer:* plur.: cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter.

ōrātus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.* and *plur.*) [id.] *a praying; a request, entreaty* (rare): Cic.

orbātor, ōris, m. [orbo] *who deprives of children or parents, a bereaver* (poet.): nostri orbator Achillis, Ov.

orbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [orbiculus] *rounded, circular, round:* Plin.

orbis, is, m. (*abl.* orbi, Lucr.) *a circle;* also, *anything circular, as a ring, disk, hoop, orbit,* etc.: in orbem torquere, Cic.: digitum juste commodus orbe teras, *exact fit* (of a ring), Ov.: ut (milites) in orbem consisterent, *form a circle*, Caes.: signifer, *the zodiac*, Cic.: lacteus, *the Milky Way*, id.: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transiit, *the shield*, Virg.: inanem luminis orbem, *the eye-socket*, Ov.: terrarum *or* terrae, *the circle of the earth, the world:* permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic.: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcerrimus, id. Hence, also, *country, region:* Eoo dives ab orbe redit, *the East*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a rotation, round, circuit, routine:* ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv.: orbis hic in republica est conversus, *the circle of political changes*, Cic. 2. *a routine or course of study:* Quint. 3. Of style or composition. *a rounding off, roundness, rotundity:* circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum concludere, Cic.

orbīta, ae, *f.* [orbis]=*a wheel-track, rut:* impressa orbita, Cic. ‖ Fig. *a track, course, path:* veteris culpae, i. e. *bad example*, Juv. (Hence Fr. *ornière.*)

orbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orbus] *bereavement of parents or children*, etc., *orphanage, widowhood:* in orbitatem liberos producere, Pl.: misera orbitas, Cic. ‖ Transf. *any deprivation or loss:* luminis, *of an eye*, Plin. Fig.: maxima orbitate reipubl. virorum talium, *at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men*, Cic.

orbĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [orbita] *full of cart-ruts* (poet.): Virg.

orbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [orbus] *to bereave of parents, children*, etc.; *to make fatherless, motherless, childless:* with *abl.:* filio orbatus, Cic.: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to deprive, bereave of:* cum orbabas Italiam juventute, Cic.: forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id.

orbus, a, um, *adj. bereaved, bereft: parentless, fatherless, childless:* senex, Cic. With *gen.:* Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov.: parens liberorum orbus, Quint. With *ab:* a totidem natis orba, Ov. 2. Subst. orbus, i, m. and orba, ae, *f. an orphan:* praeter orbos orbasque, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of:* plebs orba tribunis, Cic.: forum litibus, Hor. With *gen.:* orbus auxilii opumque, Pl.: luminis, Ov. [*Orbus*, and Gr. ὀρφός, ὀρφανός, prob. have an affixed *o*, and come from the Sans. root *rabh*; Lat. *rapio*; Eng. *reft.*]

orca, ae, *f.* [ὄρυξ] supposed by some to be *the grampus:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun:* orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. 2. *a dice-box:* Pers.

orchas, ădis, *f. a kind of olive:* Virg.

orchestra, ae, *f.* = ὀρχήστρα, *the place in the theatre where the senators sat, the orchestra:* Vitr.: Suet. ‖ Meton. *the Senate* (poet.): similem videbis orchestram et populum, Juv.

orcinus or **orcīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [orcus] *pertaining to the realms of the dead:* senatores, *who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will*, Suet.

orcus, i, m. [Ορκος] *Pluto*, hence meton. *death:* horriferis accibant vocibus orcum, Lucr.: orcum morari, *to hesitate to die*, Hor.

ordĭum, and its derivv., v. hord.

ordĭa prima, for primordia: Lucr.

ordĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [ordo] *pertaining to order, orderly: according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary:* ordinarii consules, *regular, elected in the usual manner*, opp. to suffecti, Liv. 2. Of things: consulatus, *regular*, Suet.: comitia, *ordinary*, Liv.

ordĭnātē, *adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically:* ordinate disponere, Arct. Her.

ordĭnātim, *adv. in order or succession; in good order:* ille lit passim, ego ordinatim, *in good order, with unbroken ranks*, Brut. in Cic. ‖ Transf. *regularly, properly:* musculus ordinatim structus, Caes.

ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ordino] *a setting in order; arrangement:* Vitr. ‖ Fig. *an orderly arrangement:* comitiorum, Vell.: anni, Suet. 2. *an appointment to office, installation:* cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praefecere Metium Rufum, id.

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [ordino]. ‖ Adj. *well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed:* ignese formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, *perform their appointed courses*, Cic.

ordĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ordo] *to order, set in order, arrange, regulate:* ordinare agmina, Hor.: partes orationis, Cic.: res publicas, *to narrate*, Hor. ‖ Esp. *to regulate, rule, govern a country:* provinciam intestina dissensione et barbarorum tumultu inquietam, Suet. 2. *to ordain, appoint to office:* magistratus, id.

ordĭor, ortus, 4. *v. dep.* I lit. *to begin a web, to lay the warp:* araneus orditur telas, Plin. Hence ‖ Transf. in gen. *to begin, commence, undertake:* constr. with *acc., de, ex*, or *absol.:* reliquas res, Cic.: eloquentia, de qua disputare ordimur, id.: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Virg.

ordo, ĭnis, m. *a straight row, a regular series:* terno consurgunt ordine remi *in three rows of oar-banks*, Virg. In the theatre, *a row of seats:* sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic ‖ In milit. lang. *a line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array: ordines servare, Caes.: sine signis, sine ordinibus, Sall. Hence the phrase, cogere or redigere in ordinem, prop. *to reduce to the ranks;* and in gen. *to humble, degrade:* Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, *that they were hindered in the exercise of their power*, Liv. 2. *a century of men* (in a legion): viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, *who have been centurions*, Cic.: omnium ordinum centuriones, Caes. Hence, meton. (i) *a centurion:* tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, *the senior centurions*, id. (ii) *military arrangement, tactics, discipline:* ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat, id.: rei militaris ratio atque ordo, id. 3. In gen. *methodical arrangement, order:* ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic.: immutare, *to change*, id. 4. Adverb. expres-

sions: (i) ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *in order, in turn*: ordine interrogare, Cic.: tabulae in ordinem ornfectae, id.: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint.: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Virg.: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. (ii) ordine, *regularly, properly*: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. (iii) ex ordine, *in succession, without intermission*: vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, id. (iv) extra ordinem: *out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner*: extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, id. b. *extraordinarily*, i. e. *uncommonly, eminently, especially*: ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipse habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, id. ||| In a polit. respect: *a rank, class, degree* of citizens: adolescentes equestris ordinis, Caes.: ordo amplissimus, *the Senate*, Cic. 2. In gen. *a class, rank, condition*: aratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, id.: libertini, Suet.

ŏrĕas, ădis, *f.* = Ὀρειάς, *a mountain-nymph, Oread* (poet.): Virg.: Ov.

organĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀργανικός: *pertaining to implements, mechanical*: Vitr. ||. *pertaining to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical*: saltus, Lucr. 2. Subst. organĭcus, i, m. *a musician*: id.

organum, i, *n.* = ὄργανον, *an implement, instrument, engine* of any kind: Col. *Of military or architectonic engines* (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction): Vitr. Of hydraulic engines, *an organ, water-organ*: organa hydraulica, Suet. ||. Fig. *an implement, instrument*: Quint.

orgĭa, orum, *n. plu.* = Ὄργια, *a nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast or orgies of Bacchus*: Virg. 2. Transf. in gen. *any secret frantic revels, orgies*: Juv.

ŏrichalcum (also erroneously written aurichalcum, and derived from aurum), i, *n.* = ὀρείχαλκος, *yellow copper ore*, also the *brass made from it*: Cic.: Hor.

ōrĭcilla (aur.), ae, *f. dim.* [auricula, auris] *an ear-lap*: Cat.

ōrĭcŭla, v. auricula.

ŏrĭens, entis, *Part.* [orior]. ||. Subst.: *the quarter where the sun rises, the east, the orient*: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. 2. poet. for *day*: septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov.

ŏrientālis, e, *adj.* [oriens] *pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental*: periculorum et operum orientalium scoti, *in the east*, Just. ||. Subst. orientales, lium, *m. plu. the orientals*: id.

ŏrĭginātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the derivation of words, etymology*: Quint.

ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [orior] *the beginning, source, descent birth, origin*: originem rerum quaerere, Cic.: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor.: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, *to be descended from*, id. Esp. Origines, *the title of an historical work by Cato*: Cic. ||. Meton. *a race, stock, family*: clarus origine, Ov.: modicus originis, Tac. 2. *an ancestor, progenitor, founder*: easque urbes brevi multum auctas, pars originibus suis praesidio, *their mother-cities*, Sall.: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg.

ŏrĭŏla, v. horiola.

Orion, ōnis and ōnis, *m.* = Ὠρίων, *the constellation Orion*: Ov.: Virg.

ŏrĭor, ortus (*fut. part.* oriturus), *4. v. dep.* [root OR: cf. ὄρ-νυμι] *to rise; to become visible, appear*: esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov.: orta luce, *at daybreak*, Caes. ||. Transf. in gen. *to come forth, become visible; to arise, proceed, originate*: hoc quis non credat ab to esse ortum? Ter.: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, *takes its rise*, Caes.: oritur controversia, Cic. 2. Of persons, *to be born, spring, descend*: a Germania, Caes.: equestri loco, *sprung from the equestrian order*, Cic. 3. *to begin, take its beginning, arise, proceed*: ab aliquo sermo oritur, id.

ŏrĭundus, a, um, *adj.* [orior] *descended, sprung from*: ab Ingenuis, Cic.: ex Etruscis, Liv.: haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, *I was born there*, Pl. Of things: Alba oriundum sacerdotium, Liv.

ornāmentum, i, *n.* [orno] *apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings*, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic.: per ornamenta percussus, *i. e. arms*, Sen. 2. Esp. *ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket*, etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta in oppidum contulit, *jewels*, Caes.: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, id. 3. *honourable decorations, marks or titles of distinction*: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic. So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, *etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls*, etc.: pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. ||. Fig. *an ornament, a distinction*: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. 2. *rhetorical ornament*: sententiarum, id.

ornātē, *adv. with ornament, ornately, elegantly*: dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: causas agere ornatius, id. *Sup.*: causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, id.

ornātrix, īcis, *f.* [orno] *a female adorner, a lire-woman*: Ov.: Suet.

ornātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ornatus] *fine, smart*: multercula, Pl.

ornātus, a, um, *Part.* [orno]. ||. Adj.: *fitted out, furnished, provided with necessaries, equipped, accoutred*: sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic.: equus ornatus, Liv.: naves phratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. 2. Esp. *ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome*: sepulcrum floribus ornatum, Cic. *Comp.*: nihil ornatius, id. Fig. *adorned with good qualities, excellent, illustrious*: lectissimus atque ornatissimus adolescens, id.

ornātus, ūs (*gen.* ornati, Tac.), m. [id.] *a furnishing, providing*: in aedibus nihil ornati, *no preparations*, Ter. 2. Esp. *military equipment, armour*, etc.: ornatus militaris, Cic. 3. *attire, dress, apparel*: nanclericus, Pl.: regalis, Cic. 4. In gen. *an adornment, decoration, embellishment*: portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt. ||. Fig. *furniture, equipage*: eloquentia quocumque ingrediturr, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. 2. Esp. *a decoration, ornament*: afferre ornatum orationi, id. 3. *the world*, corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος: id.

orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to fit out, furnish, provide with necessaries; to equip, to get ready, prepare*: aliquem armis, Virg.: classem, Cic.: naves, Liv. *provincias, to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces* Cic. ||. Esp. *to adorn, embellish*: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quanquam, Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, id. Reflect. *to dress oneself*: ibo et ornabor, Pl. 2. Fig. *to adorn, set off; to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish*: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic.: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes.

ornus, i, *f. the ash-tree*: steriles orni, Virg.: Hor.

ōro, avi, atum (orassis for oraveris, Pl.) 1. *v. a.* [6s]: *to speak*: bonum aequumque oras, Pl.: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. ||. Esp. *to treat, argue, plead* (as an ambassador or advocate): matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, *i. e. at their mediation*, Cic: cum eo de salute sua orat, *treats, speaks*, Caes. 2. *to pray, beg, beseech, entreat*: constr. usu. with acc. both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, Cic. With acc. of the thing only: uxorem gnate, *to request a wife for one's son*, Ter.: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, *to ask assistance*, Liv. *Absol.*: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Cas. With *subj.*: petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, id.: orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, id. With *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: jampridem a me filia abducere Theseyiis orat, Virg. With cum: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. (ii) Oro te, *I pray thee, prithee*, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic.

ōrsus, a, um, *Part.* [ordior]. ||. Subst. orsa, orum, *n. plu. beginnings, commencement*: ut (dii) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv.

2. Esp. *words, speech* (post.): dic orsa vicissim ore refert, Virg.

orsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt* (post.): pectoris, poët. Cic.

orthographĭa, ae, *f.* = ὀρθογραφία,

orthography: orthographia, id est formula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet.

ortus, a, um, *Part.* [orior].

ortus, ūs, m. [id.] *a rising* of the heavenly bodies: sol ab ortu ad occasum commeans, *from east to west*, Cic.: solis, *sunrise*, i. e. *the east*, id. 2. Of persons: *birth*: ortus nascentium, *the birth* id. 3. Of plants, *etc.*: *a springing up*: Lucr. ‖ Fig. *a rise, beginning, origin*: tribunitiae potestatis, Cic.

ōrum, i, v. aurum, *ad init.*

ōryx, ygis m. = ὄρυξ, *a kind of wild goat or gazelle*: Juv.

ōrȳza (oriza), ae, *f.* = ὄρυζα, *rice*: Hor. (Hence It. *riso*; Fr. *riz.*)

ōs, ōris (not used in the *gen. plur.*), n. *the mouth* of men and animals: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic.: cibos oris hiatu arripiunt, id. 2. Transf. *the mouth as the organ of speech; language, dialect, pronunciation, etc.*: ora sono discordia signant, Virg.: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor.: in ore est omni populo, *it is the common talk*, Ter.: uno ore, *unanimously*, id. ‖ Meton. *the human face, countenance*: iratorum, Cic.: os homini sublime dedit, coelumque tueri jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus, Ov.: os durum! *brazen face!* Ter.: duri puer oris et andax, Ov.: os durissimum, *very bold*, Cic. Hence, (ii) *absol. face, effrontery, impudence, brass*: quod tandem os est illius patroni, id. On the contrary, os molle: *modesty, bashfulness*: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. (iii) *a mask*: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. 2. *the head*: Gorgonis os pulcerrimum, cinctum angubus, Cic. 3. In gen. *a mouth, opening, entrance*: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg.: ponti, Cic. Also of the sources of a stream: fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare, Virg. 4. *the prow of a ship*: ora navium rostrata, Hor.

ŏs, ossis, n. *a bone*: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. Fig.: tum vero exarsit juvenī dolor ossibus ingens, i. e. *in his inmost part, in his soul*, Virg. 2. Transf. *the hard or innermost part* of trees or fruits: olearum ac palmularum, *the stones*, Suet. ‖ Fig. of style: ossa nudare, *to discuss dryly and meagrely*, Cic. [Root oss or osr: cf. Sans. *asthi*; Gr. ὀστέον.]

oscen, inis, m. [ōs cano] *a singing-bird*, esp. in augury: *a bird from whose note auguries were taken* (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): Cic.: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor.

oscillum, i, n. *dim.* [ōs] *a little image of the face, a little mask*: tibi-que (Lacche) oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 278).

oscines, v. oscen.

oscitans, *Part.* [oscito]. ‖ Adj. *listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent*: quae Epicurus oscitans hallucinatus est, Cic.

Of abstract things: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, id.

oscitanter, *adv. carelessly, negligently*: Cic.

oscitātio, ōnis, *f.* [oscito] *an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping*: Plin. ‖ Fig. *languid speaking*: Quint.

oscito, 1. v. n. and **oscitor**, 1. v. dep. [os cieo] *to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn*: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl.: Lucr.

oscŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [osculor] *fond of kissing*: Suet.

oscŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a kissing* (rare): Cic.

oscŭlor, ātus, 1. v. dep. [osculum] *to kiss*: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to make much of, to value, prize*: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, id.

oscŭlum, i, n. *dim.* [ōs] *a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth*: videt oscula, Ov.: delibare, *to touch*, i. e. *to kiss*, Virg. ‖ Transf. *a kiss*: utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic.: figere, *to imprint*, Virg.: osculi jus, *the privilege of kissing* between relatives of both sexes, Suet.

ŏsor, ōris, m. [odī] *a hater*: Pl.

ossĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ŏs] *of bone*: cuneus, Col. ‖ *like bone, hard as bone, bony*: manus, Juv.

ossi-frăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ŏs and FRAG, root of frango] *bone-breaking*: Sen. ‖ Subst.: ossifragus, i, m. and ossifraga, ae, *f. the lammergeyer*, or *bearded vulture*: accipitres atque ossifragae, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *orfraie.*)

os-tendo, di, sum and tum (ostensus, Ter.), 3. v. a. [obs tendo] 1 lit. *to stretch or spread towards*; hence, *to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display*: os suum populo R. ostendere audet, Cic.: equites sese ostendunt, *show themselves, appear*, Caes. (ii) *to show off, to make a show of, parade*: ostenditque humeros latos alternaque jactat brachia, Virg. 2. Esp. *to expose*: Aquilonī giebus, id. ‖ Fig. *to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest*: non ego illī extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl.: spem, metum, i. e. *to promise, threaten*, Cic. Reflect. *to show itself, appear*: nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. 2. Esp. *to show* by speech or signs: *to give to understand, to declare, say, make known*, etc.: constr. with *acc.*, with a *depend. clause*, or *absol.*: ostendi, me ei esse satisfacturum, Cic. quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. 3. *to allege, adduce*: sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic.

ostensus, a, um, *Part.* [ostendo].

ostentātio, ōnis, *f.* [ostento] *a showing, exhibition, display*: cognomen imperiosi ab ostentatione saevitiae auctum, *from an open display*, Liv. ‖ Esp. *a showing off, idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation*: vitanda etiam inguiti ostentationis suspicio, Cic.: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. *Plur.*: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, *that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test*, Cic. 2. *a false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception*: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, id.

ostentātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who holds out to view*: periculorum praemiorumque ostentator, Tac. 2. Esp. *a vain, self-satisfied exhibiter, a parader, boaster, vaunter*: factorum, Liv.

ostento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [ostendo] *to hold out, present, offer*: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, Cic. Hence, 2. *to present to view, to show, exhibit*: aliquem, Virg.: passum capillum, Ciris. ‖ Esp. *to show off, parade, display*: quid me ostentem, *why should I make a display of myself?* Cic. 2. *to boast of, vaunt, brag of*: ostentare prudentiam, Cic. 3. *to hold out, to proffer, promise*: praemia, Sall.: ostentare sociis spem pro re, Liv. 4. *to hold out*: to *threaten, menace*: caedem, servitutem, Cic. 5. *to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose*: ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet.

ostentum, i, n. [id.] *a prodigy, portent, omen*: Cic.: Suet. 2. Transf. *a wonderful thing, prodigy*: scis Appium ostenta facere, Coel. in Cic.

ostentus, a, um, *Part.* [ostendo].

ostentus, ūs, m. [id.] *a showing, exhibiting, display*: corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *as a public spectacle*, Tac. ‖ Esp. *show, parade, external appearance*: illa signa ostentui esse credere, Sall. 2. *a sign, proof*: ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, id.

ostiārium, ii, n. [ostium] *a tax upon doors, a door-tax*: Caes.

ostiārius, ii, m. [id.] *a doorkeeper, porter*: Suet.

ostiātim, *adv. from door to door, from house to house*: ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic.

ostium, ii, n. [ōs] *a door*: omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Pl.: aperire, Ter.: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. ‖ Transf. *any kind of entrance or exit*: fluminis, *mouth*, id.: Rhodani, Caes.: Oceani, *i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar*, Cic. 2. *a door tax*: exactio ostiorum, id. (Hence It. *uscio*; old Fr. *huis*; also It. *uscire*; Fr. *huissier.*)

ostrācismus, i, m. = ὀστρακισμός, *ostracism*, an Athenian mode of banishing a person by writing his name on an oyster-shell: Nep. (v. Smith's Ant. 172).

ostrĕa, ae, *f.*, and (rarely) **ostrĕum**, i, n. = ὄστρεον, *an oyster, muscle, scallop*: ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. (Hence Fr. *huître.*)

ostrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea: qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence] *rough, scabby*: Pl.

ostrĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in oysters*: Cat.

ostri-fĕr, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj. containing or abounding in oysters* (poet.): Virg.

ostrinus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum] *purple*: Prop.

ostrum, i, *n.* = ὄστρεον, *the blood of the sea-snail, purple*, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a purple dress* or *covering*: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *on purple-covered couches*, id.

ŏsus and **ŏsūrus**, a, um, *Part.* [odi].

ōtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [otium] *a little leisure*: Coel. in Cic.

ōtĭor, ātus, ī. *v. dep.* [id.] *to be at leisure, to have* or *enjoy leisure*: Cic.: Hor.

ōtĭōsē, *adv. at leisure, at ease, without occupation*: vivere, Cic.: inambulare in foro, Liv. ‖ Transf. *calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually*: contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. 2. *quietly, fearlessly*: ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter.

ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [otium] *at leisure, unoccupied*: quum essem otiosus domi, Cic. 2. Esp. *without official employment, free from public affairs*: otioso vero et nihil agenti privato quando imperium senatus dedit? id. ‖ Transf. *quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral*: otiosis minabantur, id. 2. *quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil*: quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id. With *ab*: otiosus ab animo, Ter. ‖‖ Of things: *free, idle, unemployed* (opp. to occupatus): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem unquam otiosum, Cic.: spatium ab hoste otiosum, *free from, undisturbed by*, Caes. 2. *idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous*: sententiae, Quint. (Hence Fr. *oisif.*)

ōtium, ĭi, *n.* [perh. contr. of opitium] *leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity, idleness* (opp. to negotium): in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic.: otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. 2. Meton. *the fruit of leisure*: otia nostra, *i. e. my poems*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *rest, repose, quiet, peace*: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. With *ab*: otium ab hoste fuit, Liv. 2. *neutrality*: aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. in Cic. 3. *Abl.* adverbially: *at leisure, leisurely*: quam libet lambe otio, Phaedr.

ŏvālis, e, *adj.* [ovo] *belonging to an ovation*: corona, Gell.

ŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ovo] *an ovation, i. e. a lesser triumph*: Gell.: Plin. (v. Smith's Ant. 278.)

ŏvātus, a, um, *Part.* [ovo].

ŏvīle, is, *n.* [ovis] *a sheepfold*: non hujus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Virg. Also, *a fold for goats*: Ov.

ŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sheep*: grex, Liv.

ŏvis, is (acc. ovim, Pl.), *f. a sheep*: Cic. Prov.: ovem lupo committere, *to make the wolf a shepherd*, Ter. ‖ Meton. *wool*: et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2. *a simpleton*

ninny, fool: Pl. [Cf. Gr. ὄϊς, which orig. had the digamma.]

ŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n. to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation* (v. ovatio): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to exult, rejoice*: ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. Of things: currus ovantes, Prop.

ōvum, ī, *n. an egg*: ovum parere, *to lay*, Cic.: ponere, Ov.: pullos ex ovis excludere, *to hatch*, Cic. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, *to the beginning of the meal*, id.: ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche, *i. e. from the beginning to the end*, Hor. ‖ Meton. *the wooden balls set up in the Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses*: ova curriculis numerandis, Liv. [Cf. Gr. ᾠόν, which orig. had the digamma; Germ. *ey*; Eng. *egg.*] (Hence It. *uovo*; Fr. *œuf.*)

P.

P, p, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants *l* and *r* only; the combinations *ps*, *pt*, and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between *m* and *s* and *m* and *t*, *e. g.* sumpsi, sumptum; hiems is also written hiemps. ‖ Interchanges of P with other letters. P being the smooth labial, its principal interchanges are with the other labials, or with the other smooth mutes. 1. with *b*: vide letter B, no. I. 2. 2. with *v*: *e. g. opilio*, for *ovilio*. 3. with *c*: v. letter C, no. II. 4. 4. with *t* or *v*: *e. g. hostis, hospes*; *vavis, pavo*. 5. with *v* and *f* in German and English: *e. g. pes, pedis*, Germ. *fuss*, Eng. *foot*; *pater*, Germ. *vater*, Eng. *father*. ‖‖ Changes of P in the Romance languages. 1. into *b*: *e. g.* Lat. *apotheca*; It. *bottega*, Fr. *boutique*. 2. into *v*: *e. g.* Lat. *caeperius, pauper, ripa*; It. *cavarto, povero, riva*; Fr. *couvert, pauvre, rive*. 3. into *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *supplex*; It. *soffice*: Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chef*. 4. When *p* is doubled, one of the letters is often omitted, but not in Italian: *e. g.* Lat. *cippus, puppis*; Fr. *cep, poupe*. 5. *p* followed by *t* is frequently either changed into *t* or omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aptus, captivus*; It. *atto, cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*. 6. *ps* becomes *ss* or *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *capsa*; It. *cassa*; Fr. *caisse*. ‖V. As an abbreviation, P most frequently denotes the praenomen Publius; P. C. stands for patres conscripti, *etc.* P. M. pontifex maximus, P. P. pater patriae. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

pābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor] *pasture*: Varr. ‖ Milit. *i. q. foraging*: Caes.

pābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a forager*: Caes.: Liv.

pābŭlor, ātus, ī. *v. n.* *dep.* [pabulum] *to feed, graze*: capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. 2. Esp. milit. *i. q. to forage*: magnatius pabulamur, Caes. 3. Transf. in gen. *to seek a subsistence*; of fishermen: ad mare hinc prodimus pabulatum, Pl.

pābŭlum, i, *n.* [PA or PAS, root of pasco] *food, nourishment*: of men (only poet.): mundi, Lucr. 2. Of animals, esp. those which graze: *fodder, food*: secare pabulum, Caes.: hirundo pabula parva legens, Virg. ‖ Fig. *food, nourishment, sustenance*: Acherontis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (of one who deserves to die), Pl.: pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic.

pācālis, e, *adj.* [pax] *pertaining to peace, peaceful* (poet.): olea, Ov.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [paco] *a peace-maker, pacificator*: Sen.

pācātus, a, um, *Part.* [paco]. ‖ Adj. *peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed*: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic.: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. Of things: mare, Hor. ‖‖ Subst. pacatum, i, *n. a friendly country*: vagi milites in pacato, Liv.

pācĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pax fero] *peace-bringing* or *announcing, peaceful, pacific*: oliva, Virg.: pacifer Cyllenius, Ov.

pācĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico] *a peace-making, pacification*: Cic.

pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a peace-maker, pacificator*: Allobrogum, Cic.

pācĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator] *peace-making, pacificatory*: Cic.

pācĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and **pācĭfĭcor**, 1. *v. dep.* [pax facio] *to make* or *conclude a peace*: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to pacify, appease* (poet.): mihi ergo tecum pacificatus sum Antipho? Pl.

pācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *peace-making, pacific*: persona, Cic.

pācīsco, no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [v. paciscor] *to make a bargain* or *agreement*; *to agree, contract*: id quoque paciscunt, Naev ap. Gell. *Gen. in perf. part.*: pactum pretium, Cic. In abl. absol.: quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, *by agreement*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to agree to give a woman in marriage, to betroth* (only in *perf. pass.*): Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv.

pācīscor, pactus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [root PAC or PAG, *fix*: v. pango] *lit. to fix, settle*; hence, *to make a bargain* or *agreement*; *to covenant, agree, contract*. ‖ Neutr.: paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, Liv. 2. Esp. *to enter into a marriage contract*; hence in *perfect*: *to be betrothed*: privatorum consiliorum ubique semper fuit, ut ex qua pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret, id.:

Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. 3. Fig. *to barter, hazard, stake* (poet.): vitam pro laude paciscI, Virg.

II. Act.: omnibus proscriptis redditum salutemque pactus est, Liv.

pāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pax] *to bring into a state of peace, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe:* Allobroges nuper pacati erant, Caes.

II. Transf. of impers. objects: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, *are subdued, tilled*, Hor.

pacta, v. pactus, II. 2.

pactio, ōnis, *f.* [paciscor] *an agreeing; an agreement, contract, bargain:* in pactionibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic.: pactio nuptialis, *a marriage contract*, Liv. II. Esp. *an agreement, compact, between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province:* pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. 2. *a corrupt bargaining, a collusion:* nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, Id. 3. *a truce, a capitulation:* arma per pactionem tradere, Liv. 4. pactio verborum, *a form of words*: Cic.

pactor, ōris, m. [id.] *a contractor, negotiator*: Cic.

pactum, v. pactus, II. 3.

pactus, a, um, *Part.* [paciscor and paciscor]. II. Subst. pactus, i, *m. a betrothed husband, bridegroom*: Stat.

2. pacta, ae, *f. a betrothed wife:* gremiis abdincere pactas, Virg. 3. pactum, i, *n. an agreement, covenant, contract, compact:* pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic.: stare pacto, Liv. (ii) In gen. *abl.* pacto, like ratione and modo, *manner, way, means:* nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *how*, Cic.: aliquo pacto verba hic dabo, Ter.

pactus, a, um, *Part.* [pango].

paean, ānis, m. = Παιάν (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. *a religious hymn*, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also used of other deities; 2. *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise, a pæan:* conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Virg. As a simple exclamation, like hymenaee: dicite io Paean, et io bis dicite Paean, *shout hussa!* Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 279.)

paedăgōgium, ii, and ium, ei, *n. the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated; the pages' hall*: Plin. II. Meton. *the boys in a* paedagogium: Sen.

paedăgōgus, i, m. = παιδαγωγός, *a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home; a governor, pedagogue:* nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 279). II. Fig. *a leader, guide*: Suet. 2. *a pedant*: hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Pl.

paedor, ōris, m. *nastiness, filth*: Cic.: Tac.

paegnĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [παίγνιον] *pertaining to play: gladiatores, who fought only in jest*, Suet.

paenē (pene), *adv. nearly, almost:* fores paene effregisti, Pl.: paene amicus, Cic. *Sup.:* ita mea consilia perturbat paenissime (penissime), *utterly, completely*, Pl.

paeninsŭla (pen.), ae, *f.* [paene insula] *a peninsula*: Liv.

paenŭla (pen.), ae, *f. a kind of cloak or surtout for journeys or rainy weather* (v. Smith's Ant. 279): paenula irretitus, Cic. In later times also worn by orators: Tac. Proverb.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. *to press one strongly to stay*; opp. to vix paenulam alicui attingere, Cic.

paenŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [paenula] *wearing a* paenula: Cic.

paenultĭmus (pen.), a, um, *adj.* [paene ultimus] *the last but one*: Aus. II. Subst. paenultima, ae, *f.* (sc. syllaba), *the penultimate syllable, the penult*: Gell.

paenuria, ae, *f.* v. penuria.

paeōn, ōnis, m. = παιών, *a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables* (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic.

paeōnius, a, um, *adj.* = Παιώνιος, *pertaining to the god of medicine* (Παιών), *healing, medicinal* (poet.): herbae, Virg.: ope Paeonia, Ov.

paetĭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [paetus] *having a slight cast in the eye*: Cic.

paetus, a, um *adj. having a cast in the eyes, leering* or *winking with the eyes*: esp. as an epithet of Venus, *pretily leering*: strabonem appellat paetum pater, Hor.: si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov.

pāgānus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] *pertaining to the country* or *to a village, rustic*: foci, Ov. 2. Subst. pagani, i, m. *a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic*: pagani et oppidani, B. Alex. II. Opposed to military, *civil, civic*: Subst. *a civilian*: Tac. III. Transf. *rustic, unlearned*: cultus, Plin. 2. *heathen, pagan* (opp. to Jewish or Christian): Cod. Theod. 3. Subst. *a heathen, pagan*: Aug. (Hence Fr. *paien*.)

pāgātim, *adv. by districts* or *villages, in every village*: Liv.

pāgella, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina] *a little page*: Cic.

pāgina, ae, *f.* [PAG, root of pango] *a written page* or *leaf of a book, letter*, etc.: quum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic.: complere paginam, id. II. Meton. *that which is written, a paragraph, book*: id. 2. *a leaf, slab*: insignia honorum, *a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours*, Juv.

pāgĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina] *a little page*: Cic.

pāgur, i, m. *a fish*: rutilus pagur, Ov.

pāgus, i, m. *a village*: in pagis fabrisque, Liv. 2. *a district, canton, province*: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. II. Meton. *the country people*: festus in pratis vocat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. (Hence It. *paese*; Fr. *pays*.)

pāla, ae, *f. a spade*: palae immixus, Liv. II. Transf. *the bezel of a ring* = funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. (Hence It. *paletta*; Fr. *pelle*.)

pălaestra, ae, *f.* = παλαίστρα, *a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, palaestra*: statuas in palaestra ponere, Cic.: pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. II. Meton. *the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics*: indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, Cic. 2. *a brothel*: Ter. 3. *rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school*: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestra, Cic. 4. *art*: utemur ea palaestra quam a te didicimus, Id.

pălaestrĭcē, *adv. after the manner of the palaestra*: Cic.

pălaestrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παλαιστρικός, *pertaining to the palaestra, palaestric*: palaestrici motus, *motions learnt from a posture-master*, Cic. II. Subst. palaestrica, ae, *f. the art of gymnastics*: Quint.

pălaestrīta, ae, m. = παλαιστρίτης, *the director of a wrestling-school, or gymnasium*: Cic.

pălam, *adv.* [pando: on the change of *d* into *l*, v. letter D, *no.* I. 4] *openly, publicly*: palam atque aperta, Pl.: haec quae in foro palam Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic.: hunc inimici palam interfecerunt, Caes.: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 2. Palam est *or* factum est, *it is public, well known*: haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. II. As a prep. with the *abl.*: *before, in the presence of*: te palam, Hor.: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. (Hence It. *palese*.)

pălātīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palatium] *pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial*: palatina laurus, *which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov.

pălātium, ii, *n. one of the seven hills of Rome*, on which Augustus had his palace; hence, transf. in gen. *a palace*: palatia fulgent, Ov. (Hence It. *palazzo*; Fr. *palais*; Eng. *palace*.)

pălātum, i, *n.*, and (rarely) **pălātus**, i, m. *the palate*: dare membra bourn palato, Ov. 2. Fig. *taste, critical judgment*: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. II. Meton. *a vault*: coeli, Enn. in Cic.

pălātus, i, v. palatum, *ad init.*

pălea, ae, *f. chaff*: surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Virg. (Hence It. *paglia*; Fr. *paille*.)

pălear, āris, *n.* [palea] *the dewlap of an ox*: a mento palearia pendent, Virg.

pălimpsestus, i, m. = παλιμψηστος, *a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest*: Cic.

pălĭtans, antis, *Part. wandering about*: cum haec (uvea) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Pl. (Ritsch., *balitantes*).

pălĭūrus, i, m. = παλίουρος, *a plant. Christ's thorn*: Virg.

palla, æ, *f. a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, fastened with breeches*: palla superba, Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 280). ‖ Transf. *the mantle of a tragic actor*: personæ pallaeque repertor honestæ Aeschylus, Hor.: *of Pheebus*, Ov. 2. *an undergarment*: pallamque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, id. 3. *a curtain*: Sen. Proverb.: pallas inter pecus, said of inefficient precautions, Cic.

pallăca, æ, *f.* = παλλάκη, *a concubine*; pure Lat. pellex: Suet.

Pallas, ădis and ădos, *f.* = Παλλάς, *Minerva*; hence, transf. *oil*: Ov. 2. *the Palladium*: Helenum rapta cum Pallade captum, id.

palladium, ii, n. [Pallas] *an image of Pallas Athene*, esp. *that which was said to have fallen from heaven, and which was carefully guarded at Troy; the safety of the city being contingent on its possession*: Virg.: Cic. (v. Smith's Biog. and Myth. 297).

pallens, entis, *Part.* [pallee]. ‖ Adj. *pale, wan*: umbræ Erebi, Virg.: pallentes terrore puellæ, Ov. 2. Transf. *pale-coloured, faded*: pallentes violæ, Virg. (ii) Poet. *that makes pale*: philtra, Ov. 3. Fig. *pale, weak, bad*: fama, Tac.: mores, *bad, vicious*, Pers.

pallĕo, ui, 2. v. n. *to be or look pale*: sudat, pallet, Cic.: pallent amisso sanguine venæ, Ov. 2. Transf. *to be or look yellow*: saxum quoque palluit æro, id. (ii) *to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade*: pallet nostris Aurora venenis, id. ‖ Fig. *to grow pale with desire, study*, etc.; *to long for, eagerly desire*: ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore, Hor.: nummo, Pers. 2. *to grow pale with fear, to be anxious or fearful*: with *dat.*: pueris, i. e. *on account of*, Hor. With *acc.*: scatentem beluis pontum, id.

pallesco, lŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [palleo] *to grow or turn pale*: nulla pallescere culpa, Hor. Of things: *to fade*: pallescunt frondes, Ov.

palliātus, a, um, *adj.* [pallium] *dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked*: Graeculus judex mode palliatus, modo togatus, Cic.

palliŏlum, i, n. *dim.* [pallium] *a small cloak*: Suet.

pallĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pallidus] *pallish*: Cat.

pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo] *pale, pallid*: vides ut pallidus omnis cœna desurgat dubia, Hor.: ora buxo pallidiora, Ov. ‖ Transf. *that makes pale, pallid*: pallida mors, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pâle*.)

palliŏlātim, *adv. in a mantle* (rare): palliolatim amictus, Pl.

palliŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum] *covered with a cloak-cape or hood*: Suet.

palliŏlum, i, n. *dim.* [pallium] *a small Greek mantle or cloak*: palliolum in collum conjice, Pl. ‖ Transf. *a covering for the head, a hood*: Ov.

pallium, i, n. *a covering, coverlet, pall*: gravius justo pallia pondus habent, Ov. ‖ Esp. *a Greek cloak or mantle* (v. Smith's Ant. 280): cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio, Liv. Proverb.: (i) manum intra pallium continere, i. e. *to speak calmly, without fire*, Quint. (ii) tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer to me than my coat*, Pl.

pallor, ōris, m. [palleo] *pale colour, paleness, wanness*: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenet late loca senta, Ov. 2. Transf. *a disagreeable colour, unsightliness*: pallorem ducere, id. ‖ Fig. *alarm, terror*: palla pallorem incutit, Pl.

pallŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [palla] *a little cloak or mantle*: Pl.

palma, æ, *f.* = παλάμη, *the palm of the hand*: Cic.: cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Virg. 2. Meton. *the hand*: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. ‖ Transf. *the broad end or blade of an oar*: Cat. 2. *a palm-tree, a palm*: Caes. (ii) *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica, Ov. (iii) *a broom made of palm-twigs*: ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Hor. (iv) Esp. *a palm-branch or palm-wreath*, as a token of victory; hence, *the palm or prize*; and Fig. *victory; honour, glory, pre-eminence*: eodem anno (401 A.U.C.) palmae primum, translato e Graecia more, victoribus datae, Liv.: quos Elea domum reducit palma cœlestes, Hor.: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic. Poet. *the victor himself*: post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Dioræ, Virg.

palma, for parma, *q. v.*

palmāris, e, *adj.* [palma] *of palms, full of palms, palm-*: lucus, Amm. 2. Fig. *that merits the palm or prize, excellent*: statua, Cic.

palmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to palms*: Plin. ‖ Subst. palmarium, ii, n. *that which deserves the prize, a master-piece*: id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter.

palmātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *worked or embroidered with palm-branches*: tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv

palmes, ĭtis, m. [id.] *a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout*: jam læto turgent in palmite gemmæ, Virg. ‖ Meton. *a bough, branch*: palmites arborum, Curt.

palmētum, i, n. [id.] *a palm-grove*: Hor. (Hence It. *palmeto*.)

palmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [palma fero] *palm-bearing, abounding in palms*: Pharos, Ov.

palmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [palma] *abounding in palm-trees*: Virg.

palmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *the palm of the hand*: App. ‖ Transf. *the blade of an oar, an oar*: Virg. 2. *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date*: Suet.

palor, ātus, i. v. *dep. to wander hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle*: vagi per agros palantur, Liv.: terga dabant palantia Teucri, Virg. ‖ Fig.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitæ, Lucr.

palpātio, ōnis, *f.* [palpo] *a stroking, flattering*: aufer hinc palpationes, Pl.

palpātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a stroker*: Fig. *a flatterer*: Pl.

palpebra, æ, *f. an eyelid* (usu. *plur.*): palpebræ sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. (Hence Sp. *parpade*; Fr. *paupière*.)

palpĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *freq.* [palpo] *to move frequently and quickly, to throb, pant, palpitate*: cor palpitat, Cic.: lingua palpitat, Ov. Esp. of death-struggles: semianimes palpitantesque, Suet.

palpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a., and **palpor**, atus, 1. v. a. *dep. to stroke, to touch softly*: modo pectora præbet virgines palpanda manu (*al.* plaudenda), Ov. ‖ Fig. *to caress, coax, wheedle, flatter*: palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, Cic. With *dat.*: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, Hor. With *acc.*: quem munere palpat Cæsar, Juv.

palpo, ōnis, m. [palpo] *a flatterer*: Pers.

palpum, i, n., or **palpus**, i, m. [id.] *a stroking, flattering*: Pl.

pālūdāmentum, i, n. *a military cloak, soldier's cloak*: cognito super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipse confecerat, Liv. ‖ Esp. *a general's cloak*: paludamento circum lævum brachium intorto, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 281.)

pālūdātus, a, um, *adj. dressed in a general's cloak*: quum proficiscebamini paludati in provincias, consules vos utiquam putavit? Cic.: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Cæs.

pālūdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pălus] *fenny, boggy, marshy* (poet.): Ov.

pālumbes, is, m. and *f. a wood-pigeon, ring-dove*: raucæ, tua cura, palumbes, Virg. Proverb. (i) palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, *to furnish a good opportunity to another*, Pl. (ii) duæ unum expetitis palumbes, *the same lover*, id.

pălus, i, m. *a stake, prop, stay, pale*: ut figam palum in parietem, Pl.: damnati ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati, Cic. The Roman soldiers learned the use of their weapons by attacking a stake set in the ground: hence, quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. ‖ Transf. *the penis*: Hor.

pălus, ūdis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* palubus, Cæs.: paludum, Liv.) *a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool*: ille paludes siccare volvit, Cic.: palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Cæs. [*Pal-us*, perh. from same root as *pando, palam, pate*, etc., and meant orig. "that which spreads out."]

pălŭster, tris, tre, *adj.* [pălus] *fen-*

ny, marshy, swampy: ager, Liv. ‖ Fig.: iux, *i. e. a filthy, vicious life*, Pers.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus] *full* or *consisting of tendrils* or *vine-leaves*: uvae, Ov.: umbrae, Virg.: hastae, *wrapped round with vine leaves*, id.

pampĭnus, i, m. *a tendril* or *young shoot of a vine*: Col.: Plin. 2. *a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine*: uva vestita pampinis, Cic.: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant*: Plin. (Hence Fr. *pampre.*)

pānăcēa, ae, *f.* **pānăcēs**, is, m. = πανάκεια, πάνακες: *an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal all*, panaces: odorifera panacea, Virg.

pānārium, ii, n. [panis] *a bread-basket*: Suet. (Hence It. *paniere*; Fr. *panier.*)

panchrestus (panchristus), a, um, *adj.* = πάγχρηστος, *good* or *useful for everything*: medicamenta, Plin. Fig.: suo illo panchresto medicamento, *by his sovereign remedy*, i. e. *money*, Cic.

pancrātiastēs, ae, m. = πανκρατιαστής, *a combatant in the pancratium, a pancratiast*: Gell.

pancrātiastĭcē, *adv. like the pancratiasts*: valere, *i. e. heartily, finely*, Pl.

pancrātium, or **-ta**, ae, n. = πανκράτιον (requiring the whole strength), *a gymnastic contest, which included both wrestling and boxing*: patitur duro vulnera pancratio, Prop. (v. Smith's Ant. 282).

pandectēs, or **-ta**, ae, m. = πανδέκτης, *a book that contains everything, an encyclopaedia*: Gell. ‖ Esp.: pandectae, arum, m. *pl. the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists, the Pandects*: Justinian.

pandĭcŭlor, 1. v. *dep.* [pando] *to stretch oneself*: Pl.

pando, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* [pandus] *to bend, bow, curve*: pandant posteriora, Quint.

pando, pandi, pansum, and passum, 3. v. *a. to spread out, extend*; *to unfold, expand*: pennas ad solem, Virg.: vela, Cic.: aciem, *to extend, deploy*, Tac. *Reflect.*: immensa panditur planities, *spreads itself out*, Liv. 2. Transf. *to throw open, to open, unfold*; and *Reflect. to open itself, to open*: dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg.: panduntur inter ordines vias, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to spread out, unfold, extend*: illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt coelumque contingunt, Cic. 2. *to open*: viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 3. Esp. *to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain*: pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas, Virg.: nomen, Ov. [Root PAD, whence *patēre* · akin to *patēo.*] (Hence It. *pasare*; Fr. *passer.*)

pandus, a, um, *adj. bent, crooked, curved*: carinae, Virg.: rami, Ov.: asellus, *crook-backed*, id.

pānēgȳricus, a, um, *adj.* = πανηγυρικός, *pertaining to a public assembly* or *festival*; hence, Subst. panegyricus, i, m. *the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians*: Cic. ‖ Transf. *praising, eulogistic*: More freq. Subst. panegyricus, i, m. *a eulogy, panegyric*: Quint.

pango, pĕgi or pĕpigi, pactum, 3. v. *a.* [PAG: v. paciscor] *to fasten, fix*; *to drive in, sink in*: clavum, Liv. 2. *to set* or *plant*: ramulum, Suet. (ii) *to set* or *plant with*: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. ‖ Fig. *to fix, settle, agree upon, stipulate, contract* (only in the *perf.* forms; for the *imperf.* paciscī was used): terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit (*al.* pegerit), Cic.: pacem nobiscum pepigistis, Liv.: non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas, Ov. Freq. of a marriage contract: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. 2. Of literary composition: *to make, compose*: carmina, Luer.: poëmata, Hor.

pānĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [panis] *made of bread*: milites panicei, Pl.

pānĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [panus] *a tuft, a panicle* on plants: panicula tectoria, *tufts of thatch*, i. e. *the tufts of reeds used for thatching*, Pl.

pānĭcum, i, n. *a kind of millet*: Caes. (Hence It. *pagnotta.*)

pānĭfĭcium (panef.), ii, n. [panis facio] *the making of bread*: Varr. ‖ Meton. *any thing baked, as, bread, cakes*, etc.: Suet.

pānis, is, m. *bread, a loaf*: ex hoc effectos panes in eos jaciebant, Caes.: cibarius panis, *coarse bread*, Cic.: secundus, *black bread*, Hor. [Perh. from the root PA, whence *pa-sco, pa-bulum.*] (Hence Fr. *pain.*)

pannĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [pannus] *a small garment*: Juv.

pannōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of rags, ragged, tattered*: homines, Cic. ‖ Transf. *rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled*: faex aceti, *that looks like rags*, Pers.

pannūcĕus and **pannūtĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ragged, tattered*: vestis, Petr. ‖ Transf. *wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby*: Bancis, Pers.

pannus, i, m. [πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος] *a cloth, a garment*: fides albo velata panno, Hor. 2. Esp. *rags, tatters*: pannis amisque obsitus, Ter. 3. *a rag*: unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor.

pansa, ae, *adj.* [pando] *broad-footed, splay-foot*: Pl.

pansus, a, um, *Part.* [pando].

pantex, icis, usu. *plur.* pantices, um, m. *the paunch, the bowels*: Pl.: aestuantes docte solvis pantices, *i. e. sausages*, Virg.

panthēra, ae, *f.* = πάνθηρ, *a panther*, prob. also, *a leopard*: pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov.

panthērĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [panthera] *of panthers*: pellis, Plin. ‖ Fig. *cunning, crafty*: pantherinum genus (hominum), Pl.

pantĭcex, um, v. panter.

pantŏmīma, ae, *f.* [pantomimus] *a female ballet-dancer*: Sen.

pantŏmīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pantomimes, pantomimic*: ornamenta, Sen.

pantŏmīmus, i, m. = παντόμιμος, *a male ballet-dancer*: Suet.

pāpae, *interj.* = παπαί, *wonderful! how strange! indeed!*: papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Pl.

papas, ae and ātis, v. pappas.

pāpāver, ĕris, n. (m. Pl.) *the poppy*: spargens soporiferum papaver, Virg.: summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies*, Liv.

pāpāvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [papaver] *of poppies*: comae, *poppy-flowers*, Ov.

pāpĭlio, ōnis, m. *a butterfly*: ferali mutant cum papilione figuram, Ov. (Hence It. *padiglione*; Fr. *papillon.*)

pāpilla, ae, *f. a nipple, teat*, on the breast of men and animals: Plin. ‖ Meton. (Post.) *the breast*: hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam haesit, Virg.

papo, v. pappa.

pappa, v. papa.

pappas (papas), ae and ātis, m. = πάππας, *a governor, tutor*: Juv.

pappo (papo), 1. v. *a. to eat pap, to eat*: Pl.: Pers.

pappus, i, m. = πάππος, *an old man*: Varr. ‖ Transf. *the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants*: Luer.

pāpŭla, ae, *f. a pustule, pimple*: ardentes papulae, Virg.

pāpȳrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus fero] *papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus*: papyrifer Nilus, Ov.

pāpȳrus, i, m. and *f.*, and **pāpȳrum**, i, n. = πάπυρος, *the paper-reed, papyrus*: (v. Smith's Ant. 236): Plin. ‖ Meton. *a garment made of the pith of the papyrus*: Juv. 2. *the paper* made of papyrus pith: id. (Hence Fr. *papier.*)

păr, păris, *adj. equal.* 1. Of physical magnitude: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, *of equal size*, Caes. 2. Of mental or social equality; and of abstract things: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, Cic. With a limiting *inf.* or *ad* with *acc.*: *et* cantare pares *et* respondere parati, Virg.: nequaquam par ad virtutem, Liv. (ii) The object of comparison is most freq. in the *dat.*: quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic. With *gen.* (in which case par is a subst.): ei erat hospes, par illius, Siculus, *his counterpart*, Pl. With *abl.*: in qua par facies nobilitate sua, Ov. With *cum*: quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regnique participem feceris, Sall. With *inter*: sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. With *et, atque (ac)*: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id.: si parem sapientiam his habet ac formam, Pl. 3. Esp. *equal in power; equal to, a match for*: quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes. and subst.: bahebo, Q. Fab., parem, quem das, Hannibalem,

an opponent, adversary. Liv. (II) equal to oneself: parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. 4. equal in rank or age: ut collat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Proverb.: pares, vetere proverbio, cum paribus facillime congregantur, birds of a feather flock together. Cic. ‖ Particular phrases: (I) Par est, or videtur, it is or seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right. With inf. or acc. and inf. as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. With subj.: non par videtur paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. So, ut par est, etc. as is right, etc.: ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. (II) Par pari respondere or referre, to return like for like: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter.: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. (III) Ludere par impar, to play at odd and even: Hor. ‖‖ Subst. par, paris, n. a pair: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic.: par columbarum, Ov. (Hence It. paio; Fr. pair; Eng. pear; and through middle-age Latin paricula; It. parecchio; Fr. pareil.)

părābĭlis, e, adj. [paro] easy to be had or procured, of easy attainment: divitiae, Cic.

părăbŏla, ae, and **părăbŏlē**, es, f. = παραβολή, a comparison: Quint. ‖ Transf. an allegory, a parable: Tert. (Hence It. parola; Fr. parole; Eng. parable.)

părădīsus, i, m. = παράδεισος, a park or garden: Gell. ‖ Transf. paradise, the Garden of Eden: Hier. 2. the abode of the blessed, heaven: Tert. (Hence Fr. parvis.)

părădoxum or **-on**, i, n. = παράδοξον, that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox: usu. plur. paradoxa, orum, n. = παράδοξα, paradoxes, esp. the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics: Cic.

părăphrăsis, is, f. = παραφράσις, a paraphrase: Quint.

părăpsis, v. paropsis.

părăsīta, ae, f. [parasitus] a female parasite: cinifiones, parasitae, Hor.

părăsītaster, tri, m. [id.] a mean, sorry parasite: Ter.

părăsītātĭo, ōnis, f. [id.] a playing the parasite, sponging: Pl.

părăsītĭcus, a, um, adj. [id.] parasitic: ars, Pl.

părăsītor, 1. v. dep. [id.] to be a parasite, to sponge: Pl.

părăsītus, i, m. = παράσιτος, lit. one who eats with another, a guest, pure Lat. conviva: parasiti Jovis, the gods, Varr. ‖ Esp. in a bad sense, a sponger, toad-eater, parasite: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic.: edaces parasiti, Hor.

părātē, adv. preparedly, with preparation: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. ‖ carefully, vigilantly: id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. 2. readily, promptly: paratius venire, Cic.

părātĭo, ōnis, f. [paro] a preparing, getting, procuring (rare): regni paratio, a striving after sovereignty, Sall.

părātrăgoedo, 1. v. n. = παρατραγῳδέω, to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner: Pl.

părātus, a, um, Part. [paro]. ‖ Adj.: prepared, ready: ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Pl.: animo simus ad dimicandum parati, Caes.: paratus et meditatus, Cic.: parata victoria, an easy victory, Liv. With inf.: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. With dat.: parata neci, Virg. 2. Esp. provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with: scutis telisque parati ornatique, Cic. (II) With in and abl.: well versed, skilled, experienced in: Q. Scaevola in jure paratissimus, id.

părātus, ūs, m. [id.] a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision = apparatus: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. Plur.: largis paratibus uti, Ov.

parcē, adv. sparingly, frugally, thriftily, parsimoniously: vivere parce, Cic.: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. ‖ In gen. sparingly, moderately, cautiously: scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Comp.: parcius dicere de laude alicujus, id. Sup.: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. 2. rarely: parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras juvenes, Hor.

parcimōnĭa, v. parsim.

parcĭprōmus, i, m. [parce promo] a niggard, curmudgeon: Pl.

parcĭtas, ātis, f. [parcus] sparingness, parsimony: Sen.

parco, pĕpĕrci, less freq. parsi, parcitum and parsum, 3. v. n. [parcus] to act or use sparingly, be sparing, to spare: constr. usu. with dat. or absol.; rarely with acc.: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. With acc.: pecuniam, Pl. ‖ Fig. to spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing to use carefully, not to injure: tibi parce, Ter.: justitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic.: parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos, Virg.: parcite luminibus, turn away your eyes, i. e. from the head of Medusa, Ov. 2. to abstain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit: neque parcetur labori, Cic.: bello, Virg.: parce metu, id.: parce puer stimulis et fortius utere loris, Ov. (II) With inf.: to refrain, forbear: defundere vinum, Hor. (III) With ab: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv.

parcus, a, um, adj. sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious, parsimonious: detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Pl.: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. With gen.: veteris non parcus aceti, Hor. 2. In gen sparing, chary, moderate, unfrequent, etc.: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic.: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. ‖ Transf. of things: spare, scanty, little, slight: parco sale contingere, Virg.: merito parcior ira meo, Ov. [Perh. akin to paucus, Gr. παῦρος.]

pardălis, is, f. = πάρδαλις, a female panther: Curt.

pardus, i, m. = πάρδος, a male panther: Juv.

părĕlĭon, i, n. = παρήλιον, a mock sun, parhelion: Sen.

părens, entis, Part. [pareo]. ‖ Adj.: obedient: parentiores exercitus, Cic. ‖‖ Subst.: a subject: parentes abunde habeamus, Sall.

părens, entis, m. and f. (gen. plur. parentum and parentium) [paro] a procreator, a father or mother, a parent: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic.: parentes cum liberis, Caes. 2. Transf. grand-parents, and in gen. progenitors, ancestors: Cic.: Virg. (II) reations, kinsfolk, kindred (rare): Curt. Flor. ‖ Fig. a father, founder, inventor, author, etc.: me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic.: Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, Hor. (Hence It. parente; Fr. parent.)

părentālĭa, v. parentalis, no. II.

părentālis, e, adj. [parens] pertaining to parents, parental: umbrae, Ov. ‖ Esp. pertaining to the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives: dies, the day of the festival in honour of the dead, id. 2. Subst. parentalia, ium, n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relations: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, Cic.

părento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relatives: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. ‖ Transf. to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his manes: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 2. Fig.: internecione hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt.

părĕo, ŭi, pĭtum, 2. v. n. [akin to pario, to bring forth] to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself; to be present or at hand: immolanti jocinera replicata parverunt, Suet. 2. Imper. paret, it is clear, evident, manifest: Cic. ‖ Esp. to appear at a person's commands, to attend, wait upon: Gell. Hence, 2. Transf. to obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with: hic parebit et obediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic.: imperio, Caes. Pass. impers.: dicto paretur, Liv. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petituras fretu per parentja ventis ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates, Tib. (II) to be subject or subservient to: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. (III) to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati parere, Cic. (IV) to satisfy give, pay: parent promissis, Ov. (Hence It. parere; Fr. paraître.)

părĭcīda, -**cīdālis**, -**cīdium**, v. parricida, etc.

părĭens, entis, Part. [pario].

părĭes, ētis, m. a wall, prob. a wall of a house: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic.: interiores tamjii parietes, id.: pro pariete, like a wall, Caes. Proverb.: tua res agitur, paries quum

proximus ardet, Hor. ‖ Fig.: nervo inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, Pl.

pārietīnus, a, um. *adj.* [paries] *pertaining to walls*: paricting forma, *the shape of a wall*, Tert. ‖ Subst.: **parietīnae**, ārum, *f. plu. old fallen-down walls, ruins*: Corinthi, Cic.

pārilis, e, *adj.* [par] *equal, like*: aetas, Ov.

pārio, pĕpĕri, pāritum, and partum, 3. *v. a. to bring forth, to bear*; of animals, *to drop, lay, spawn*, etc.: si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse paritурum, Cic.: quae gallina id ovum peperisset, id. 2. In gen. *to bring forth, produce*: ligna putrefacta per imbres vermiculos parіunt, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *to produce, create, bring about, devise, procure*, etc.: dolorem, voluptatem, Cic.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter.: sibi maximam laudem, Cic.: gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv.

pāriter, *adv. equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well*: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic.: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna judicia sunt, id. With *cum*: Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferent, id. With *ut, atque (ac)*: is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque hujus fuit Pl.: pariter ac si hostis adesset, Sall. With *dat.*: pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis imperio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. ‖ Esp. *at the same time, together*: plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendae manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. With *cum*: equites pariter cum occasu solis expeditos educit, Sall. With *et, atque, que*: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 2. pariter ... pariter, *as soon as*: hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros optavit, Ov.

pārīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [paro] *to prepare, get ready, be about to do*: Pl.

parma, ae, *f.* (palma, Liv.: *gen.* parmai, Lucr.) = πάρμη, *a small, round shield*, carried by light infantry and cavalry: Liv. ‖ Transf. *any shield* (poet.): (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque trementem, Virg.

parmātus, a, um, *adj.* [parma] *armed with the* parma: Liv. ‖ Subst. *a soldier armed with the* parma: id.

parmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little round shield*: Hor.

parmŭlārius, ii, m. [id.] *an adherent of the party of the* Threces, *who were armed with the* parma, *a Parmularian*: Suet.

pāro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* the orig. sign. seems to have been, *to set* or *place in order* (cf. com-paro, im-pero, separo): hence, *to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide*: constr. usu. with acc. or *inf.*, rarely with *subj.* or *absol.*: omne paratum est, ut jussisti, prandium, Pl.: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes.: se ad discendum, Cic.: age jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. 2. *to contrive, design, arrange*: bellum, Caes.: vim, Ov. *Pass. impers.*: si natura paratum esset, Cic. 3. With *inf.*: *to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about*: munitiones instituta parat perficere, Caes.: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. 4. *Absol. to make preparations, to prepare oneself*: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 5. Esp. of fate: *to prepare, destine* (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates prepare* (death), Virg. ‖ Transf. *to procure, acquire, get, obtain*: cetera parare, quae parantur pecunia, amicos non parare, Cic.: regnum sibi, Sall. 2. Esp. *to procure with money, to buy, purchase*: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic.: jumenta, Caes.

păro, 1. *v. a.* [par] *to make equal, esteem equal*: Pl. ‖ Esp. *to agree, arrange with*: se paraturum cum collega, Cic.

părŏcha, ae, *f.* = παροχή, *a supplying of necessaries* to travelling public officers, *purveyance*: Cic.

părŏchus, i, m. = πάροχος, *a purveyor*, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries: Cic. ‖ Transf. *an entertainer, host*: Hor.

părŏpsis (parapsis), idis, *f.* = παροψίς, *a small dessert-dish*; also, *a small dish* in gen.: Juv.

parra, ae, *f. a bird of ill omen*, supposed to be *the wheat-ear*: Hor.

parricīda (parri.), ae, *com. the murderer of his* or *her father* or *parents*, a *parricide*: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the murderer of a near relative*: Virginius occisa filia, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, Liv. 2. *the murderer of a chief magistrate*: of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), Cic. 3. In gen.: *a murderer, assassin*: parricida civium, id. ‖‖ Fig. *one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch*, etc.: parricidae reipublicae, Sall.: Tac. [Prob. a contr. of *patricida*: but others, supposing that the word signified originally a murderer in general, and afterwards the murderer of certain persons in a near relationship, propose other etymol.; either from *par* and *caedo*, or *parens* and *caedo*.]

parricīdālis or **parricīdāl̆is** (parric.), e, *adj.* [parricida] *pertaining to* or *producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous*: scelus, Just.: bellum, *i. e. a civil war*, Flor.

parricīdium, ii, n. [id.] *the murder of one's father* or *parents, parricide*: patris et patrui parricidium, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the murder of one's mother, brother, relation*, etc.: matris, Suet.: fratris, Liv.: patrui, Cic. ‖‖ Fig. *treason, rebellion*: patriae parricidium, id. 2. Transf. *the Ides of March*, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet.

pars, partis, *f.* (*acc.* partim, Liv.: *abl.* parti, Pl.) *a part, piece, portion, share*, etc.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter.: urbis, imperii, Cic.: copias in quatuor partes distribuerat, Sall. Particular phrases: (i) Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *a good many, the majority*: Cic.: Hor. (ii) Pars, either singly or repeated, *some ... others*: Liv.: Sall. (iii) Pro parte, *for one's share* or *quota*: Cic. (iv) Pro mea, tua, sua parte, or simply pro parte, *to the best of one's ability*: id. (v) Parte, *in part, partly*: Cic. (vi) Ex parte, *in part, partly*: Cic. (vii) In parte, *in part, partly*: Quint. (viii) Multis partibus, *by a great deal, much*: omnibus partibus, *in all respects, altogether*: Cic. (ix) Magnam, maximam partem, *in great part, for the most part*: Caes. (x) In eam partem, *on that side*: in eam partem accipio, *i. e. in that sense*, Ter. Also, *on that account, with that intent, to the end that*: Cic. (xi) In utramque partem, *on both sides, for and against*: nullam in partem, *on neither side*: in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the most mild* or *most favourable manner*: Caes.: Cic. (xii) Nulla parte, *by no means, not at all*: Ov. (xiii) Omni parte, and omni a (ex) parte, *in every respect, entirely*: Hor.: Liv.: Cic. (xiv) Per partes, *partly, partially*: Plin. (xv) In omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether*: Cic. 2. In geog. and topog. *side, direction*: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno; altera ex parte monte Jura; tertia lacu Lemanno, Caes. 3. *a part, place, region*: *plur.*: Orientis partes, Cic. 4. *a portion, share*, of food: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. 5. *the sexual organs*: Ov. ‖ Fig. *a side, party, faction*: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Usu. *plu.*: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. 2. *a part, character*, on the stage: primas partes qui agat, is erit Phormio, *the first part, the principal character*, Ter. 3. *a part, function, office, duty*, etc.: imperatorias sibi partes sumere, Caes.: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. 4. *a part of a class* or *genus, a species*: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, id.

parsimōnia (parcimonia), ae, *f.* [parco] *frugality, thrift, parsimony*: res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia, Cic. *Plur.*: utinam veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae majori bonori essent, Pl. ‖ Fig.: sunt pleraeque aptae hujus ipsius orationis parsimoniae, Cic.

parthēnĭŏn, ii, *f.* = παρθένιον, *a plant*: Cat.

particeps, cipis, *adj.* [pars capio] *sharing, partaking, participant*: constr. usu. with *gen.*, rarely with *dat.* or with *prep.*: fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, Pl.: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. 2. With a clause.

acquainted with, cognizant of: is speculatum hoc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, Pl. ||. Subst. *a sharer, partaker, partner*: hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adjutor esse cogor, Cic.

participiālis, e, *adj.* [participium], In gramm. *of the nature of a participle, participial*: verba, Quint.

participium, ii, n. [particeps] In gramm. *a participle*: Quint.

participo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] *to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of*: aliquem sermoni (*al.* sermone) suo, Pl.: aliquem sui consilii, id. *Pass.*: sequitur igitur ad participandum alium ab alio homines natura esse factos, Cic. 2. With *acc.* of thing and *abl.* of pers.: *to share with, impart to*: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. ||. *to share in, partake of, participate in*: parem pestem, post. Cic.

particŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pars] *a small part, a little bit, a particle*: tenuissimae particulae, Cic.: arenae, Hor. ||. Esp. in rhetor. *a clause* of a sentence: Quint. 2. in gramm. *a particle*: Gell.

particŭlātim, *adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly*: Auct. Her.

partim, *adv.* [prop. acc. of pars] *partly, in part, a part*. With *gen.*: Bruttios Apuliosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. Repeated; partim . . . partim, *one part . . . another part; some . . . others*: Cic.: Caes. With *ex*: ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, Cic. *Absol.*: animus partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Ter. Omitted in the first clause: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, Cic. Answering to *alius, quaedam*, etc.: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, id. ||. Transf. *for the most part, chiefly, principally*: Pl.

partio, ōnis, *f.* [pario] *a bringing forth*: Pl.

partio, ii, ivi or itum, 4. *v. a.* [pars] *to share, part; to divide, distribute*: praedam, Pl.: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. ||. Transf. *to agree*: vos inter vos partite, *agree among yourselves*, Pl.

partior, itus, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] *to divide, distribute*: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic.: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes.

partītē, *adv. with proper divisions, methodically*: dicere, Cic.

partītio, ōnis, *f.* [partior] *a sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution*: si qua in re discrepavit ab Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. ||. Esp. *a logical division into parts* or *members, a partition*: definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum, id. 2. in rhetor. *a rhetorical division into parts* or *heads, a partition*: id. (Hence Fr. *partie*.)

partītor, ōris, m. [partior] *a divider, distributer*: Cic.

partītūdo, inis, *f.* [pario] *a bearing, bringing forth young, parturition*: Pl.

partītus, a, um, *Part.* [partio].

partūrio, ivi or ii (*past imperf.* parturibat, Phaedr.), 4. *v. n. a. desid.* [pario] *to desire to bring forth, to be in travail* or *labour*: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, *the mountain in labour*, Hor. 2. Transf. in gen. *to bring forth, produce, yield, generate*, etc. (poet.): et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth*, Virg.: neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus), Hor.

||. Fig. *to be pregnant with; to conceive, brood over, meditate, purpose*: quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 2. *to be anxious* or *concerned*: Cic.

partus, a, um, *Part.* [pario].

partus, ūs, m. [id.] *a bearing, bringing forth, birth*: quum esset gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. 2. Fig.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. *beginnings*, id. ||. Meton. *the young* or *offspring* of any creature, *the fetus* or *embryo*: bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, id.

pārum, *adv. too little, not enough*: with *gen.*: in hac satis erat copiae, in illa autem leporis parum, Cic. 2. With verbs: quum parum memineris, quod concesseris, id.: credere alicui, Caes. (ii) parum est, *it is not enough, not sufficient*: parum habere, *to deem insufficient*: parumne est, quod nobis succenset senex, ni instigemus etiam? Ter.: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall.

3. With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. ||. Transf. in gen. *not particularly, not very, little*. With adjectives: parum multae necessitudines, id. 2. With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I take little pains about that*, Sall.

pārumper, *adv.* of time, *a little while, for a short time*: tace parumper, Pl.: parumper et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic.

parvipendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parvus] *smallness, littleness* (rare): Cic.

parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very small, little, petty, slight*: ne dum parvulum hoc consequamur, illud amittamus quod maximum est, Cic.: proelium, *a skirmish*, Caes. ||. Esp. of age, *little, young*: a parvulo, *from a child*, Ter.: ab parvulis, *from their infancy*, Caes. Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, id. 2. *not equal to, not sufficient for*: quam illae rei ego etiamnunc sum parvulus! Pl.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* minor, *Sup.* minimus; rarely parvior, parvissimus) *little, small, petty, puny*: in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic.: liberi, Cic.: and *absol.*: salutaris apparent parvi, *the little ones*, id. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. Of abstract things: hic onus horret, ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. 2. Of value: *low, small, cheap*: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. (ii) So subst. parvum, i, n.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value*, id. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, care little for*: parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, Pl.: Cic. So in *abl.*: quanti emptus? parvo, Hor.: parvo contentus esse possum, *with little*, Cic. As an *abl.* of measure with *comp.* (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures capiverunt, *a very little more*, Liv. ||. Comp. minor, us, *less, smaller, inferior*: quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. With *abl.* of measure: at uno minus teste haberet Rabonio, id. With *inf.*: tanto certare minor, Hor. 2. Of age: qui minor est natu, *younger*, Cic.: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, *the younger daughter*, Caes. *Plur.*: *descendants, posterity*: nunc fama minorum Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Virg. 3. Subst. minŭs, ūris, n. *less, a smaller quantity*, etc.: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. (ii) Of value: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper*, Cic. |||. *Sup.* minimus, a, um, *least, smallest*, etc.: minima pars temporis, Caes. With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, *i. e. maximo*, Suet. Proverb.: minima de malis, *of evils choose the least*, Cic. 2. Of age: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex filiis erat, Sall. 3. Subst.: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. With *gen.*: minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. (ii) Of value: deos minimi facit, Pl.: Crispinus minimo me provocat, *for a trifling wager*, Hor. (iii) *Adverb.*: praenata apud me minimum valent, *very little*, Cic.: quam minimum credula postero (die), *as little as possible*, Hor.

pascŏlus, i, m. [*φάσκελος, φάσκηλος*] *a leathern money-bag*: Pl.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a.* and *n. to drive to pasture*: quum suos puer pasceret, Cic. (ii) Of animals, *to graze, browse* (poet.): pascentes capellae, Virg.

2. Transf. *to feed, maintain, nourish, support*: plures calones atque caballi pascendi, Hor.: oluscula nos soles pascere, *used to feed us with vegetables*, Cic. Poet.: barbam, I. e. *to cherish, to let grow*, Hor.: Danaos paverunt Pergama flammae, *fed*, Ov.: nemos alienos, *to keep adding to, increase*, Hor. ||. Fig. *to feast, to gratify*: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic.: etia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. [The root is PA; whence also pa-bulum, pa-nis, *etc.* It is identical with the Gr. πα- in πατέομαι, "to feed on, eat."] (Hence It. *pascere*; Fr. *paître*.)

pascor, pastus, *v. dep.* [v. pasco] *to graze, browse,* and, in gen. *to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by:* cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas, Virg.: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. Poet. with *acc.*: pascuntur silvas, Virg. ‖ Fig.: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, *who live by fraud and crime,* Cic.

pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pasco] *of or for pasture, grazing:* agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, Cic. ‖ Subst. **pascŭum**, i, *n. a pasture:* ab viridi pascuo, Varr. *Plur.:* gregem in pascua mittere, Virg.: pascua herbosa, Ov.

passer, ĕris, *m. a sparrow:* Cic. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. ‖ Transf.: passer marinus, *an ostrich* (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), id. 2. *a sea-fish, a turbot* or *plaice:* Hor. (Hence It. *passero:* Fr. *passereau.*)

passercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little sparrow:* Cic.

passim, *adv.* [passus, pando; hence lit. *dispersedly*] *at* or *to different places, here and there, hither and thither in all directions:* multitudo passim fugere coepit, Caes.: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, Cic. ‖ Transf. *promiscuously, indiscriminately, at random:* scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim, Hor.

passum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) [pando] *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine:* Virg.: Plin.

passus, a, um, *Part.* [pando]. ‖ Adj. *outspread, outstretched, extended, open:* velo passo pervenire, *under full sail,* Pl.: velis passis pervehi, Cic.: passis late palmis, Caes.: capillus passus, *loose, dishevelled,* Ter. 2. Transf. *dried, dry:* racemi, Virg.: lac passum, *boiled milk,* Ov.

passus, ūs, *m.* [id.: lit. *the extending* or *opening of the legs in walking*; hence] *a step, pace:* Cic.: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. 2. Meton. *a footstep, track, trace:* si sint in litore passus, Ov. ‖ *a pace,* as a measure of length (computed from the point which the heel leaves to that where the same heel is set down) consisting of five Roman feet: nec exercitum propius urbem millia passuum ducenta admoverit, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pas.*)

pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pator].

pastillus, i, *m. dim.* [panis] *a little loaf* or *roll:* Paul. ex Fest. ‖ Transf. in medic. *a pill* or *lozenge:* Plin. 2. *an aromatic lozenge* used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor.

pastio, ōnis, *f.* [pasco] *a pasturing, grazing, feeding:* Varr. ‖ Meton. *a pasture:* magnitudine pastionis, Cic.

pastor, ōris, *m.* [PA or PAS: v. pasco] lit. *a feeder, a herdsman,* esp. *a shepherd:* pastores armat, Caes.

pastōrālis, e, *adj.* [pastor] *pertaining to herdsmen* or *shepherds, pastoral:* ille Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic.: habitus, Liv.

pastōrĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shepherd, pastoral:* fistula, Cic.

pastōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a herdsman* or *shepherd:* pellis, Ov.: sacra, *the Palilia,* id.

pastus, a, um, *Part.* [pasco].

pastus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *pasture, fodder, food:* animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic.: e pastu decedens, Virg. 2. Transf. *food* of men (post. and rare): hominum pastus, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic.

pătăgĭārius, ii, *m.* [patagium] *a border-maker:* Pl.

pătăgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ornamented with a border:* tunica, Pl.

pătăgium, ii, *n.* = παταγιον, *an edging* or *border* on a Roman lady's tunic: Fest.

pătălis, e, *adj.* for patulus: Pl.

pătē-făcio, fēci, factum (pătēfĭcit, Lucr.: and *pass.* pătēfĭcī, id.), *v. a. to set* or *lay open, to open, throw open:* patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, Cic.: portas, Liv.: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. Poet.: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. *had made visible,* Ov. ‖ Fig. *to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* odium suum in aliquem, Cic.: Lentulus patefactus indiciis, *convicted,* id.

pătēfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patefacio] *a disclosing, making known:* Cic.

pătēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [patefacio].

pătēfĭo, fieri, v. patefacio.

pătella, ae, *f. dim.* [patera] *a small pan* or *dish, a plate:* Hor. 2. Esp. *a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* Cic. ‖ Meton. *the knee-pan, patella:* Cels. (Hence It. *padella;* Sp. *padilla;* Fr. *poêle.*)

pătellārius, a, um, *adj.* [patella] *pertaining to a dish* or *plate:* patellarii dii, *platter-gods,* i. e. *the lares,* Pl.

pătēna, ae, v. patina.

pătens, entis, *Part.* [pateo]. ‖ Adj. *open, accessible, unobstructed, passable:* coelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic.: patentes campi, Liv. 2. Fig. *open, exposed:* domus patens et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. 3. *evident, manifest:* causa, Ov.

pătentĭus, *comp. adv. more openly* or *clearly:* Cic.

pătĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to stand, lie,* or *be open:* januae, aedes patent, Pl.: patuere fores, Ov. 2. Transf. *to be open* or *passable:* aditus patet, Cic.: semitae patuerant, Caes. (ii) *to be visible:* detecti patent nervi, Ov. 3. Esp. *to lie open, be exposed to:* patens vulneri equus, Liv. 4. *to stretch out, extend:* Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL. patebant, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis in cursus pateret, Cic.: mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, Ov. 2. Esp. *to be exposed* or *subject to:* Cic. 3. *to extend:* in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, id. 4. *to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest:* in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id.: per me quod eritque, fuitque, estque patet, Ov.

păter, tris, *m. a father, sire:* Aen. Ebem, pater mi, tu hic eras? *De.* Tuus hercle vero et animo et natura pater, Ter.: Servius Tullius captiva Cornicolana natus, patre nullo, matre serva, i. e. *by an unknown father,* Liv. ‖ Transf.: paterfamilias and paterfamiliae, v. familia, *no.* II. 2. 2. *Plur. fathers, forefathers:* patrum nostrorum memoria, *in our fathers' times,* Caes. 3. As a title of honour, *father.* Of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: Ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusco fulmina molitur dextra, Virg.: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. (ii) Of the senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. (iii) pater patratus, v. patratus. Pater patriae, *the father of his country:* Cic. As a term of respect to an old man: Virg. 4. Pater coenae, *the host:* Hor. 5. Of animals: virque paterque gregis, Ov. [Cf. Germ. *vater;* Eng. *father.*] (Hence It. *padre;* Fr. *père.*)

patăra, ae, *f.* [pateo] *a broad, flat dish* or *saucer,* used esp. in offerings; *a libation-saucer* or *bowl:* vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras, Ov.

păterfămĭlias, ae, v. familia, *no.* II. 2.

păternus, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal:* paterna injuria, *against a father,* Ter.: horti, Cic.: hospitium, Caes. ‖ Transf. *of one's native country:* terra, *fatherland,* Ov.

pătesco, ĕre, *v. n. incep.* [pateo] *to be laid open, to be opened, to open:* atria longa patescunt, Virg. 2. Transf. *to stretch out, extend:* paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest:* quae res patescit, Cic.: tum vere manifesta fides, Danaumque patescunt insidiae, Virg.

păthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = παθικος, *one who submits to unnatural lust:* Juv.

pătĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pator] *supportable, endurable:* patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt), Cic. ‖ *sensitive, passible:* patibilem naturam habere, id.

pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [patibulum] *fastened to the* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted:* Pl.

pătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [pateo] *a fork-shaped yoke,* placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, *a fork-shaped gibbet:* Pl.: Cic.

pătiens, entis, *Part.* [pator]. ‖ Adj.: *bearing, supporting:* annis navium patiens, *i. e. navigable,* Liv.

longi patiens erat ille laboris, Ov. (ll) *firm, hard* (poet.): patiens aratrum, id. ‖ 3. Fig. *patient*: patientissimae aures, Cic. (ll) *unyielding*: saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop.

pătienter, *adv. patiently*: alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic.: difficultates patienter atque aequo animo ferre, Caes. *Comp.*: patientius alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic.

pătientia, ae, *f.* [patior] *the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring, patience*: patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. ‖ 2. *submission to unnatural lust, pathicism*: id.: Tac. ‖ 3. Transf. *forbearance, indulgence, lenity*: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic. ‖ 3. In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit*: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, Tac. ‖ 3. *submissiveness, subjection*: usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, id.

pătina (pătĭna), ae, *f. a broad dish, pan, stew-pan*: ut patinae fervent, Pl.: muraena in patina porrecta, Hor. [From pateo: cf. patera, and Gr. πατάνη.]

pătinārius, a, um, *adj.* [patina] *pertaining to a dish or pan*: piscis patinarius, *stewed in a pan with sauce*, Pl.

pătio, old form for patior: Cic.

pătior, passus, *3. v. dep. to bear, undergo, suffer*: o passi graviora! Virg.: servitutem, Cic.: gravissimum supplicium, Caes. ‖ 2. *to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate*: with *acc., acc. and inf., or absol.*: pati toleranter dolores, Cic.: perinuno patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. *Absol.*: dolor tristis res est, ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, id. ‖ 3. *to submit to another's lust, to prostitute oneself*: Sall. ‖ 4. *to pass a life of suffering or privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum malle pati, Virg. ‖ ll. *to suffer, allow, permit, let*: with *inf., acc. and inf., subj., or absol.*: neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est, invides, Pl.: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic.: neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati uti socios descereret, Caes. ‖ 3. In gramm. *to be passive, to have a passive sense*: Quint.

patrātio, ōnis, *f.* [patro] *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare): Veil.

patrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher*: necis, Tac.

patrātus, a, um, *Part.* [patro]. ‖ Adj.: Pater patratus, *the chief of four fetiales or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from a foreign state, or to ratify a treaty with religious rites*: pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sanciendum, fit foedus, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 178.

patria, ae, v. patrius.

patrice, adv. *paternally*: Pl.

patriciātus, ūs, *m.* [patricius] *the rank or dignity of a patrician*: Suet.

patricida, v. parricida.

patricii, orum, v. patricius, no. II.

patricius, a, um, *adj.* [patres] *of the rank or dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble*: patricii pueri, Pl.: familia, Cic.: gens, Juv. ‖ Subst. patricii, orum, *m. plu. the patricians, the Roman nobility*, divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. In the *sing.*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 286.)

patrĭē, *adv. paternally*: Quint.

patrimōnium, ii, *n.* [pater] *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony*: lauta et copiosa patrimonia, Cic.: eripere patrimonium alicui, id.

patrimus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a father living*: Liv.

patrisso (patrizo), 1. v. n. *to imitate a father, to take after one's father*: si patrissat filius, Pl. (Hence It. *patrissare*.)

patrītus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus] *of one's father or forefathers*: patrita et avita philosophia, Cic.

patrius, a, um, *adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal*: animus patrius, Cic.: amor, Virg.: arae, *i. e. of Father Apollo*, Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *handed down from one's forefathers, old-established* (rare): mos, Cic.

2. *hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.): praedicere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. 3. *pertaining to one's native country or home, native*: patrius sermo, Cic.: ritus, id.: Mycenae, *i. e. their home*, Virg. Hence, ‖ Subst. patria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *one's fatherland, native land or country, native place*: patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic. (ll) *a dwelling place, home*: habuit alterum loci patriam, alterum juris, id. Poet. of things: (Nilus) qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, *the home, i. e. the source*, Ov. 2. patrium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* nomen), i. q. patronymicum, *a patronymic*: Quint. (Hence Fr. *patrie*.)

patrizo, v. patrisso.

patro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pater] prop. *to appoint a person as father or chief*: this sign. is seen only in the phrase pater patratus (v. patratus): hence, 2. *to act as* pater patratus: patrare jusjurandum, *to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty*, Liv. And in gen. 3. *to bring to pass, execute, accomplish*: bellum, *to bring the war to an end*, Sall.: pacem *to conclude a peace*, Liv.: operibus patratis, Cic.

patrōcĭnium, ii, *n.* [contr. from patronocinium, from patronus] *protection, defence, patronage*: illud patrocinium orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic.: cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. Fig.: voluptatis, Cic. 2. Esp. *a defence* in a court of justice, *a pleading*: legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. (ll) Meton. *a person defended, a client*: Vatin. in Cic.

patrōcinor, atus, 1. v. n. *dep.* [patrocinium] *to protect, defend, support, patronize*: with *dat.*: indotatis patrocinari, Ter.: ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint.

patrōna, ae, *f.* [patronus] *a protectress, patroness*: Ter. 2. Esp. *the former mistress of a freedman*: Plin. ‖ Fig. *a protectress*: provocatio patrona illa civitatis ac vindex libertatis, Cic.

patrōnus, i, *m.* [pater] *a protector, defender, patron* (either of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces): quot clientes circa singulos fuistis patronos, Liv.: civitatum et nationum, Cic. 2. *the former master of a freedman*: id. ‖ Transf. *a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader*: patronus alicui causae constitui, id.: patronae partes adversae, Quint. 2. In gen. *a defender, advocate*: eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 287).

patrŭēlis, e, *adj.* [patruus] *of or descended from a father's brother*: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a father's sister's son, a cousin*: id. 2. Adj. *pertaining to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins* (poet.): patruelis regna, *i. e. of Damasus*, Ov.

patrŭus, i, *m.* [pater] *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): L. Cicero patruus, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a severe reprover*: me sic patruus mihi, Hor.

patrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [patruus] *pertaining to a father's brother or to an uncle* (poet.): patruae verbera linguae, *an uncle's*, Hor. Comic. in Sup.: patrue mi patruissime, *my best of uncles!* Pl.

pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo] *standing open, open*: pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic.: patulae aures, Hor. 2. Transf. *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide*: rami, Cic.: patula Jovis arbor, *the oak*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *open or common to all*: patulus orbis, *the beaten round*, Hor.

pauci, v. paucus.

paucĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [paucus loquor] *a speaking but little*: Pl.

paucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paucus] *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity*: quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic.: portuum, Caes.

pauculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *very few, very little* (mostly *plur.*). mane, pauculo etiam sciscitare prius volo, Pl.: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic.

paucus, a, um, *adj. few, little* (most)

plecr.): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur. Ter.: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic.: his paucis diebus, *a few days ago*, id. *Comp.*: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. *Sing.*: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. ‖ Subst. pauci, *few*, *a few*: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. 2. pauca, *a few words*: ausculta paucis, Ter.: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. (Hence It. *poco*; Fr. *peu.*)

paulātim (paullātim), *adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually*: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes.: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. ‖ Esp. of succession: *a few or a little at a time*: paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes.

paulisper (paullisper), *adv. for a little while, for a short time*: lectica paulisper deposita, Cic. With *dum* or *donec*: sedit tacitus paulisper, donec muntiatum est, Liv.

paulo (paullo), *abl.* v. paulus.

paullŭlo (paullŭlo), *abl.* v. paululus.

paullŭlum (paullŭlum), *adv. a little way or time*: abscede paullulum istuc, Pl.: paullulum respirare, Cic.

paullŭlus (paullŭlus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paullus] *very little, very small*: pecunia, Pl.: spatium, Ter. ‖ Subst. paullulum, i, *n. a little bit, a trifle*: morsa, Cic. *Abl.* paullulo, *a little, somewhat*: si nequeas paullulo, at quanti queas, Ter.

paullum (paullum), *adv. a little, somewhat*: epistolae me paullum recreant, Cic. 2. With *prep.*: post paullum, Quint.: paullum infra jugulum, Suet.

paullus (paullus), a, um, *adj.* [pancus] *little, small* (rare as an *adj.*): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. ‖ Subst. paullum, i, *n. a little, a trifle*: de paullo paullulum hoc tibi dabo, Pl.: paullum huic Cottae tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic. 2. In the *abl.* with comparatives: *by a little, a little*: paulo melior, id. (ii) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: paulo ante, id.: magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Caes. (iii) With adject. in *posit.*: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter.

pauper, ĕris, *adj.* [perh. orig. paucoper, from paucus; cf. perperus, prosperus] *poor*, i. e. *not wealthy, of small means*: servus domini pauperis, Ter.: sine ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic. With *gen.*: aquae, Hor. 2. Esp. *absol. a poor man*: aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, id.: pauperiorum turbae, id. 3. Transf. for egenus, *needy, indigent*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. 4. Of things: *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre*: pauperes res inopesque, Pl.: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg.

pauperculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *poor*: paupercula mater, Hor. Of things: res nostras sunt, pater, pauperculae, Pl.

paupĕries, ēi, *f.* [id.] *poverty*: pauperiem et duros perferre labores, Virg.: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor.

paupĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make poor, to impoverish*: boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Pl. ‖ With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: *to rob* or *deprive of*: aliquem causa nuce, Hor.

paupertas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *poverty, small means, moderate circumstances*: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. 2. Transf. for egestas, inopia: *need, want, indigence*: cum propter paupertatem suos puer pasceret, id. (Hence Fr. *pauvreté.*)

pausa, ae, *f.* = παῦσις, *a stop, cessation, pause, end*: pausam facere, Pl.: vitae pausa, Lucr.

pausillŭlum (pausx.), *adv. a little*: Pl.

pauso, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [pausa] *to halt, cease, pause*: Pl.

pauxillātim, *adv. by little and little*: Pl.

pauxillisper, *adv. by little bits, by degrees*: Pl.

pauxillŭlum, *adv. a little*: Pl.

pauxillŭlus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus] *very little, very small*: in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Pl. 2. Subst.: reliquum pauxillulum numorum, Ter.

pauxillum, *adv. a little*: Pl.

pauxillus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pancus] *very little, small*: res, Pl.

pāvē-fācio, factus, 3. v. a. [paveo] *to frighten, alarm, terrify* (rare): pavefacta pectora, Ov.

pāvĕo, pāvi, 2. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr. *to be struck with great fear* or *terror, to be much afraid*: quaeres, quando iterum pavesa, Hor.: paventes ad omnia, Liv.: sollicitae mentes speque metuque pavent, Ov. ‖ Act.: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen? Hor. With *inf.* (poet.): pavetque laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov.

pāvesco, 3. v. n. and a. *incep.* [paveo]. ‖ Neutr. *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed*: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. ‖ Act.: bellum, Tac.

pāvĭdē, *adv. fearfully, timorously* (rare): fugere, Liv.

pāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck*: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv.: matres, Virg. With *gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. *Neutr.* adverb.: pavidum blandita, Ov. ‖ Transf. of things: *accompanied with fear* or *anxiety, anxious, disturbed*: quies pavida imaginibus, Suet. 2. *that produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful*: pavidae religiones, Lucr.

pāvimento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pavimentum] *to cover with a pavement, to pave*: Cic.

pāvimentum, i, *n.* [pavio] *a floor composed of small stones, earth*, or *lime, beaten down with a rammer, a pavement*: mero tingere pavimentum, Hor.

pāvio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. [kindr. with παίω] *to beat, strike*: terram, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to beat, ram*, or *tread down*: aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr.

pāvito, 1. v. n. and *a. freq.* [paveo] *to be greatly afraid*: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. ‖ Esp. *to shake* or *shiver with the ague*: Ter.

pāvo, ōnis, *m. a peacock*: sacred to Juno: Cic. As a delicacy: Juv. (Same as Gr. ταώς, orig. ταFώς; Anglo-Sax. *pawa*; Eng. *peacock.*)

pāvor, ōris, *m.* [paveo] *fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety*: terror pavorque omnes occupavit, Liv. *Plur.*: nocturni, Tac. Of anxiety or ardour for some glorious result: quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, Virg. (Hence It. *paura*; Fr. *peur.*)

pax, pācis, *f.* [from the root PAG or PAG: v. pacisco, pango: orig. *an agreement, contract, treaty*: hence] *peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents*: and in gen.: *a being at peace, a state of peace*, as opp. to a state of war: videndum est cum omnibusne pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inexpiabile, Cic.: pacem petere, Caes.: pangere cum aliquo, Liv.: rumpere, Virg.: bello ac pace, *both in war and in peace*, Liv. *Plur.*: jura, judicia, bella atque paces penes pancos erant, Sall. ‖ Transf. *grace, favour, assistance* of the gods: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic.: exorat pacem divum, Virg. 2. Esp. in *abl. with one's good leave* or *permission*: pace quod fiat tua, Ter.: pace tua dixerim, Cic. 3. *dominion, empire*, of the Romans: Sen. 4. Pax, as an interj.: *peace! silence! enough!*: pax! abi, Pl. ‖ Fig. *peace, tranquillity of mind*: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic.

peccans, antis, *Part.* [pecco]. ‖ Subst. *a sinner, offender*: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep.

peccātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a fault, error, transgression, sin*: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, Cic.: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. (Hence It. *peccato.*)

peccātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, fault, trespass* (rare): Cic.

pecco, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and *a. to miss, mistake, go wrong, err*; *to commit a fault, to offend, sin*: peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, Cic. With *acc.*: si unam peccavisses syllabam, Pl.: esp. with limiting *neutr. adj.*: Empedocles multa alia peccat, *in many other respects*, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: si quid in te peccavi—in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, id. With *erga*: Pl. With *in* and *abl.*: quod in eo (Procilio) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. With simple *abl.*: ingeneroque semper amore peccas, Hor. 2. Esp. of illicit intercourse: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccesve togata? id. ‖ Transf. of animals and inanimate

things: *to fail, miscarry*: rr peccat (equus) ad extremum ridendus, id. [Prob. connected with pē-jor, the root of which was perh. PED = Eng. "bad."] (Hence It. *pecco*; Fr. *pécher*.)

pĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pecus] rich *in cattle* (poet.): pecorosa Palatia, Prop.

pecten, ĭnis, m. [pecto] *a comb*: Ov. ‖ Transf. of things resembling a comb: 1. *the reed or sley of a weaver's loom*: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. 2. *a rake*: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. 3. *the clasped hands*: id. 4. *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*: jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. Hence, Meton. *a poem or song*: dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, *i. e. in distichos*, Ov. 5. *a kind of shell-fish, a scallop*: pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. (Hence It. *pettine*: Fr. *peigne*.)

pectĭnātim, *adv. in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb*: Plin.

pectĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto].

pecto, pexi, pexum, and pectĭtum, 3. *v. a. to comb*: cesariem, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to comb, card, hackle*: stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. Comic. pectere aliquem fusti *or* pugnis, *to give one a dressing or thrashing*: leno pugnis pectitur, Pl. [Root PEC: cf. Gr. κτένω.]

pectŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pectus] *pertaining to the breast, breast-, pectoral*: Cels. (Hence It. *pettorale*; Fr. *pétrail*.)

pectus, ŏris, *n. the breast*, in men and animals; *the breast-bone*: in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov.: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. 2. Transf. *the stomach* (poet.): reserato pectore dirus egerere inde dapes gestit, Ov. ‖ Fig. *the heart, feelings, disposition*: in amicitia, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, Cic.: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, Virg.: mollities pectoris, *tender-heartedness*, Ov. 2. *courage, bravery*: te forti sequemur pectore, Hor. 3. *conscience, morals*: vita et pectore puro, id. 4. *the soul, spirit, mind, understanding*: de hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Of inspired persons: Incaluitque deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. (Hence It. *petto*.)

pĕcu, *dat.* pecui, *plur.* pecua, pecuda, *n.* [pecus] *cattle, sheep*: cum hac eunt sic a pecu pallitantes, Pl. *Plur.*: Liv.: pecubus balantibus, Lucr.

pĕcŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [pecu] *pertaining to cattle or sheep*: res, *live stock*, Cic. ‖ Subst. pecuarius, ii, *m. a cattle-breeder, grazier*: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, id. (ii) Esp. *those who pastured their cattle on the public lands, for which they paid a sum of money* (scriptura): damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 2. pecuaria, orum, *n. plu. herds of cattle or sheep*: mitte in venerem pecuaria primus, Virg.

pĕcŭda, v. pecu and pecus.

pĕcŭlātor, ōris, m. [peculor] *an embezzler of public moneys, a peculator*: Cic.

pĕcŭlātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an embezzlement of public money* or *property, peculation*: peculatum facere, Cic.: Liv.

pĕcŭlĭāris, e, *adj.* [peculium] *relating to private property*: peculiaris causa, Papin. ‖ Transf. *one's own, belonging to one*: peculiares servi, *belonging to him, his own*, Suet. 2. *proper, special, peculiar*: venio ad Lyciniam, peculiarem tuum, Deciane, testem, Cic. 3. *singular, extraordinary, peculiar*: peculiari merito, Suet.

pĕcŭlĭārĭter, *adv. as private property*: Paul. 2. *especially, particularly, peculiarly*: Plin.

pĕcŭlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [peculio]. ‖ Adj. *provided* with money: bene peculiatus, Asin. Pollio in Cic.

pĕcŭlĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [peculium] *to give as private property*: Pl. (in an obscene sense).

pĕcŭlĭōsus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *having a large private property, wealthy*: Pl.

pĕcŭlĭum, ĭ, *n. dim.* [pecunia] *a small private property*: cupiditas peculii, Cic. 2. Esp. *the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent*: adimere servis peculium, Varr.: filii, Liv. ‖ Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? *without anything for myself*, Sen.

pĕcŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [peculium] *to embezzle the public money, to peculate*: Flor.

pĕcūnĭa, ae, *f.* [pecus] *property, riches, wealth*: pecuniam facere, *to accumulate property*, Cic. ‖ Esp. *money*: praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, *with ready money*, Pl.: pecunia numerata, Cic.: collocatam habere, *to have out on mortgage*, id. *Plur.*: *sums of money*: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id.

pĕcūnĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [pecunia] *pertaining to money, pecuniary*: rei pecuniariae socius, *in a money matter*, Cic.: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, *great rewards in money*, Caes.

pĕcūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy*: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet.: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic.

pĕcus, pecŏris, *n. cattle*, as a collective, *a herd* or *flock* (opp. to pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle): bubulum pecus, *horned cattle*, Varr.: setigerum pecus, *swine*, Ov.: ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent, *the drones*, Virg. Of *seals*: omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes, Hor. 2. Esp. *sheep*, as opp. to oxen: balatus pecorum, Virg. ‖ Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: *cattle*: mutum et turpe pecus, Hor. [Perh. connected with the root PA: v. pasco.] (Hence Fr. *pecore*.)

pĕcus, ŭdis, *f.* [pecu, pecus, oris] *a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd*: qua pecude (*sc.* sue) nihil genuit natura fecunditus, Cic. 2. Esp. *a head of small cattle, a sheep*: variae crescunt pecudes armenta fetaeque, Lucr. ‖ Fig. as a term of reproach, *a beast, brute*: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium. Cic.

pēdālis, e, *adj.* [pes] *of the length of a foot*: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter*, Cic.: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes.

pēdārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the foot, foot-*; transf.: pedarii senatores, *persons who had a right to take their seats in the senate and to speak, without voting; but when the others had voted, they might join either party, though this had no influence on the result*: Tac. Also Subst.: pedarii, orum, m. *plu.*: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 333 *seq.*

pēdātus, ūs, m. [pēdo] *an attack, a charge* against an enemy: Pl.

pēdes, ĭtis, m. [pes] *that goes or is on foot*: si pedes incedat, Liv. ‖ Esp. *a foot-soldier*: postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes.

2. *a land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): peditum expeditiones, Vell.

3. Collect. in *sing. foot-soldiers, infantry*: cum pedes concurrit, Liv.

4. Transf. equites pedites, as a general designation for *the entire people*: omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, id. (Hence It. *pedone*; Fr. *piéton*.)

pēdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [id.] *on foot, pedestrian* (opp. to *on horseback, equestrian*): gratior illi videtur statua pedestris futura, quam equo-stris, Cic. 2. Subst. pedestres, ium, *plu. foot-soldiers*: Just. ‖ Transf. *on land, by land* (opp. to *by sea, naval*): pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic.: pedestria itinera, *the roads by land*, Caes. ‖ Fig. *of style*: *written in prose, prose* (opp. to *in verse, poetical*): pedestres historiae, Hor. 2. *plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic*: sermo, id. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piétre*.)

pēdētentim (pēdētemptim), *adv.* [pes and tentare] *by trying with the foot*: (elephanti) quaerendis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. Hence

2. *step by step, slowly*: pedetentim et sedato nisu, Pac. in Cic. ‖ Fig. *by degrees, gradually, cautiously*: pedetentim et gradatim accessus, Cic.

pēdica, ae, *f.* [pes] *a shackle, fetter*, or *chain for the foot, a springe, gin, snare*: Liv.: tunc gruibus pedicae et retia ponere cervis, Virg. (Hence It. *pedica*; Fr. *piége*.)

pēdĭculus, v. pediculus.

pēdĭcŭlus (pedicŭlus), i, m. *dim.* [pedis] *a little foot*: Plin. ‖ Transf. *the foot-stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit or leaf: pediculi Punicorum, Col. 2. *a louse*: octoni cibus pediculos facit, Plin. (Hence It. *pidocchio*; Fr. *pou*.)

pēdis, is, *c.* [pes] *a louse*: Pl.

pēdĭsĕquus and **pēdissĕquus**, i, m. and **pēdĭsĕqua**, ae, *f. one who follows on foot*; *a male or female attendant*; *a footman, page, lackey*; *a waiting-woman*: gnatae pedisequae nutrix anus, Pl.: Cic. ‖ Fig. *a follower, attendant*: istam juris scientiam clo-

quantitas tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, id.

pĕdĭtātus, ūs, m. [pedes] *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. to equitatus, *cavalry*): equitatum peditatumque coercere, Caes.

pĕdĭtum, i, n. [pēdo] *a fart*: Cat. (Hence It. *petardo*; Fr. *petard*, *pet.*)

pēdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pes] *to foot*, i. e. *to furnish with feet*: male pedatus, *ill set on his feet*, Suet.

pēdo, pĕpēdi (pēdītum), 3. v. n. *to fart*: Hor. (Hence Fr. *pételler.*)

pēdum, i, n. [pes] *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook*: Virg.: v. Smith's Ant. 288.

pēgē, es, *f.* = πηγή, *a fountain*: Prop.

pegma, ătis, n. = πῆγμα, *a fixture made of boards*, for use or ornament: Aus. ‖ Esp. *a bookcase*: Cic. 2. *a sort of moveable stage or scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres*: Sen.: Suet.: Juv. v. Smith's Ant. 288.

pegmārius, a, *adj.* [pegma] *pertaining to a pegma or theatrical machine*: pegmarae gladiatores, Suet.

pējĕro, or perjĭro (also perjero, Pl.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [per juro] *to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure oneself*: non falsum jurare pejerare (al. perjurare) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Poet.: jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to lie*: perge: optime hercle pejuras, Pl.

pējor, us, v. malus.

pējus, *adv.* *worse*; v. male.

pĕlăgē, n. *pl.* *the sea*; v. pelagus.

pĕlăgĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πελάγιος, *pertaining to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): cursus, Phaedr.

pĕlăgus, i, n. (*Gr. plur.* pĕlăgi, Lucr.) = πέλαγος, *the sea* (pure Lat. mare): pelagus tenuere rates, *the open sea, the main*, Virg.: mareviente pelago, Tac. ‖ Transf. *an overflowing stream, a flood* (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, *with a rushing flood*, Virg.

pĕlămis, ĭdis, and **pĕlămys**, ŷdis, *f.* = πηλαμίς and πηλαμύς, *a young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus): Juv.

pellăcĭa, ae, *f.* [pellax] *an allurement, enticement, blandishment*: (poet. and rare): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr.

pellax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio] *seductive, deceitful*: Virg.

pellĕcebra, v. pellicebra.

pellectio, ōnis, *f.* [pellego] *a reading through*: Cic. (al. per lectionem).

pellectus, a, um, *Part.* [pellicio].

pellĕgo, v. perlĕgo.

pellex, ĭcis, *f.* *the concubine of a married man*: filiae pellex, Cic.: tane aris et matris pellex et adultera patris? Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a kept mistress, concubine*: Curt. 2. *a male prostitute*: Suet. [Usu. regarded as identical with Gr. παλλακίς; but it is prob. derived from pellicio.]

pellĭcātus, ūs, m. [pellex] *a cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage*: pellicatus suspicio, Cic.

pel-lĭcio or **per-lĭcio**, lexi, lectum [lacio] 3. v. a. ‖ t. *to draw gently over*; hence, *to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy*: is venem per epistolas pellexit, Ter.: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellexit ad res, Cic. ‖ Fig.: mea quidem sententia multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, *have brought over to your side*, id.

pellĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pellis] *a small skin* or *hide*: haedina, Cic.: furtivae aurum pelliculae, i. e. *the golden fleece*, Juv. Proverb.: (i) pelliculam curare, *to take care of one's skin*, i. e. *to make much of oneself*, Hor. (ii) pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. *to keep to one's old courses*, Pers.

pellio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a furrier*: Pl.

pellis, is, *f.* *a skin, hide* (of a beast): rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr.: quam tu nunquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina, Cic. Poet. of the *human skin*: frigida pellis duraque, Lucr. Proverb. (i) detrahere pellem, i. e. *to pull off the mask* which conceals a person's faults, Hor. (ii) quiescere in propria pelle, *to be content with one's own condition*, id. ‖ Meton. *a garment made of skin*: pes in pelle natet, *in the shoe*, Ov. 2. *a tent* (because it was covered with skins): hence the phrase sub pellibus, *in camp*: (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, Caes. 3. *a shield*: pellium nomine, Cic. [Cf. Gr. φᾶλλα; Eng. *pelt*, *pelt'ry*; Germ. *fell* and *pels*; Eng. *fell-monger.*] (Hence Fr. *peau.*)

pellītus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis] *covered with skins, clad in skins*: testes, i. e. *from Sardinia*, where skins were used for clothing, Cic.: pelliti Sardi, Liv.

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to push* or *strike*: foras, Ter.: terram ter pede (in the tripudium), Hor.: nervi pulsi, *struck*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to drive, thrust* or *turn out, expel, banish*: ex Gallise finibus, Caes.: pellor ab agris patriis, Ov.: possessores suis sedibus, Cic.: exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, *banished*, Liv. 3. Also in milit. lang. *to beat, conquer, overcome*: exercitum ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress*, etc.: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, Cic.: ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. 2. Esp. *to drive out* or *away, to expel*: pulsus corde dolor, Virg.: vitha, Hor.: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. 3. *to conquer, overcome* (rare): alicui pudicitiam, Pl.

pel-lūcĕo and **per-lūcĕo**, luxi, 2. v. n. *to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid*: ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica, Pl.: perlucens aether, Cic.: perlucens avena, i. e. *with many holes*, Tib. ‖ Fig. *to shine through* or *forth, to appear, to be transparent*: illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic.: pellucens oratio, id.

pellūcĭdŭlus (perl.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pellucidus] *somewhat bright*: Cat.

pellūcĭdus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [perlucco] *transparent, pellucid*: membrana, Cic.: fons, Ov. ‖ Transf. *very bright*: illustris et perlucida stella, Cic.

pēlŏris, ĭdis, *f.* = πελωρίς, *a large shell-fish*: Hor.

pelta, ae, *f.* = πέλτη, *a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 288).

peltastēs, or ă, ae, m. = πελταστής, *a soldier armed with the* pelta, *a peltast*: Liv.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] *armed with the* pelta: Ov.

pelvis, is, *f.* [πέλλω, πέλνη] *a basin, laver*: Juv.

pēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [penus] *of* or *for provisions*: Cic.

pēnātes, ium, m. *pl.* [PEN, whence penitus, penetro, expressing the idea of entering, interior; hence, as deities of the interior of the house] *the Penates*, old Latin guardian deities both of a household, and of the state: used either with or without dii: sedes deorum Penatium in Velia, Liv.: Ilium in Italiam portans victosque penates, Virg. (v. Smith's Biogr. and Mythol. 309). ‖ Meton. *a dwelling, home*: Quintius a suis diis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Poet. of the *cells* of bees: Virg.

pēnātiger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates gero] *carrying his household gods*: Ov.

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2. v. n. [pendo] *to hang, hang down, be suspended*: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic.: telum summo cilpei nequicquam umbone pependit, Virg.: reos qui apud aerarium pependissent universos discrimine liberavit, *whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed*, Suet. So of debtors to the state: id. Proverb.: pendere filo *or* tenui filo, *to hang by a thread*, i. e. *to be in great danger*: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. ‖ Transf. *to be suspended in the air, to float, hover*: circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, id.: dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg. 2. *to be unstable, movable*: nec litus opertum pendeat alga, Ov. 3. *to hang about, linger*: nostroque in limine pendes, Virg. 4. *to hang down, be flaccid, weak*: fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *to hang, rest, or depend upon*: spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic.: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. 2. *to pass finally, listen attentively to*: (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Virg. 3. *to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued*: pendent opera interrupta, id. 4. *to be ready to fall*: nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic. 5. *to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed*: animus tibi pendet. Ter. Esp. pendere animi: exanimatus

pendet animi, Cic. With animis or mentibus: id.: Lucr. (Hence Fr. *pente, pencher.*)

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum (pendissent for pependissent, Liv.), 3. v. a. and n.

A. Act. *to cause to hang down, to suspend*; esp. of scales; hence, *to weigh, weigh out*: pensas examinat herbas, Ov.

2. Transf. *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, money was estimated by weight, not tale): Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic.: mercedem alicui, Juv. (II) Hence, pendere poenas, supplicia, etc.: *to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty*: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis mese, Cic.: satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. ||. Fig. *to weigh* mentally, *to ponder, consider, decide*: vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. 2. *to value, esteem, regard*: with *gen.* of value: quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis, Hor.: tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. B. Neutr. *to weigh, have weight*: talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. (Hence Fr. *pendre.*)

pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous*: collum, Hor.: libra, Ov. ||. Fig.: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, *in suspense*, Hor. (Hence It. *penzolo, pendolo.*)

pĕne, *adv.* v. paene.

pĕnes, *prep. with acc. with, in the possession or power of*: often put after its case: agri, quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne judicium et potestas debet esse, Cic.: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor.: me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. (II) penes se esse, *to be oneself, in one's senses*: penes te es? Hor. ||. Transf. *in company with, along with*: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic.

pĕnetrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [penetro] |. Pass. *that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable*. With *dat.*: corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. ||. Act. *piercing, penetrating*: Borese penetrabile frigus, Virg.: fulmen, Ov.

pĕnetrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *piercing, penetrating*: frigus, Lucr. 2. *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost*: tecta, Virg.: dii Penates ab eo, quod penitus insident: ex quo etiam penetrales a poëtis vocantur, Cic. ||. Subst. penetrale, or penetral; mostly plu. penetralia, ium, n. *the inner part, interior*, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room*: penetralia urbis, Liv.: apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, *the inner chambers*, Virg. 2. Fig. *an inner place, secret place, a secret*: loci aperire penetralia, Quint.

pĕnetro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [PEN: v. penates]. |. Act. *to put, place or set into*: sonatr. with acc. of direct object, the place denoted by *acc.* with *in* or *intra*: penetrare pedem intra sedes, Pl.: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, id. 2. *to make one's way into, to penetrate*: with acc. of place: Illyricos sinus, Virg.: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. Fig.: id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, id. ||. Neutr. *to make one's way into, to penetrate into*: sub terras, Cic.: intra vallum, Liv.: in urbem, id. 2. Fig.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic.

pĕnĭcillum, i, *n.* and **pĕnĭcillus**, i, *m. dim.* [peniculus] *a painter's brush or pencil*: Cic. 2. Meton. *style* of composition: modo mihi date Britannicum, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, id. (Hence Fr. *pinceau.*)

pĕnĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [penis] Lit. *a little tail*; hence, |. *a brush* for removing dust: Pl. ||. *a sponge*: Ter.

pēninsŭla, v. paeninsula.

pēnis, is, m. [prob. as Festus states, from pendeo: cf. pensilis] *a tail*: candam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. ||. Esp. *the penis*; also meton. *lust*: ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat, Sall.: Hor.

pēnissĭmē (paen.), v. paene, *ad fin.*

pēnĭtō, *adv. inwardly, internally*: Cat.

pēnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [PEN: v. penates] *inward, inner, interior*: exacres usque ex penitis faucibus, Pl. *Sup.*: advecta ex Arabia penitissima, id.

pēnĭtus, *adv. inwardly, internally, in the inside*: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus, Manil. 2. Esp. *deeply, far within, into the inmost* or *remotest part*: saxum penitus excisum, Cic.: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse, Caes. (II) Fig.: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, *from the very depths of philosophy*, Cic. ||. Transf. *thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely, utterly*: caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, id.: dilecta penitus, Hor. With *Comp.*: penitus crudeliior, *far more*, Prop. With *Sup.*: vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell.

penna, ae, *f.* [from the root PET; cf. πτέρυξ; 1 lit. a means of flying] *a feather*: sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Pl.

||. Meton. *in plur.* pennae, *a wing*: aves pullos pennis fovent, Cic.: pennas explicare, Ov. Of bees: pennis coruscant, Virg. Proverb. (1) pennas (*al.* pinnas) incidere alicui, *to clip one's wings*, i. e. *to deprive one of power* or *rank*, Cic. (2) extendere pennas, *to spread one's wings*, i. e. *to attempt great things*, Hor. Poet. *a flying, flight*: Ov. 2. *a feather on an arrow* (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, id.: also the *arrow itself*: olor trajectus penna, id. (Hence It. *pennacchio*; Fr. *panache.*)

pennātus (pinn.), a, um, *adj.* [penna] *feathered, winged*: pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin.: Zephyrus, Lucr.

penniger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna gero] *feathered, winged*: Cic.

penni-pes, ĕdis, *adj. wing-footed*: Persius, Cat.

penni-pŏtens, entis, *adj. able to fly, winged* (poet.): Lucr.

pennŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [penna] *a little wing* (rare): Cic.

pensĭlis, e, *adj.* [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile*: restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, Pl.: vehetur pensilibus plaustris, *i. e. in a bad*, Juv.: uva, *hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor.

pensio, ōnis, *f.* [pendo] lit. *a weighing*. Meton. *a weight*: Vitr. ||. Transf. *a paying, payment, a term of payment*: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione, Cic. 2. Esp. *a tax, impost*: Aur. Vict. 3. *rent*: Suet. (Hence It. *pigione.*)

pensĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [penso] *to weigh, weigh out*: lanam, Aur. Vict. 2. Transf. *to pay* (rare): praedia, quae pensitant, Cic. ||. Fig. *to weigh, ponder, think over, consider*: rem, Liv. *Abl. absol. impers.*: Tiberius saepe apud se pensitato, Tac.

penso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pendo] *to weigh* or *weigh out*: aurum, Liv. Proverb.: pensare aliquem eadem trutina, *to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard*, Hor. ||. Transf. *to counterbalance, to compensate, recompense, repay, requite*: exigua turis impensa tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt.: praemataurum mortem immortali nominis sui memoria, Vell.: transmarinae res quadam vice pensatae, Liv. 2. *to pay* or *punish for*: with *acc.* and *abl.*: nece pudorem, Ov.: victorem damno militis, Vell. |||. Fig. *to weigh, ponder, examine, consider*: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. (Hence It. *pensare*; Fr. *penser.*)

pensum, i, n. [id.] *a portion weighed out* as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence, in gen. *a task, piece of work*: pensum facere, Pl.: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Virg. ||. Fig. *a charge, duty, office*: pensum meum lepide accurabo, Pl.: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. (Hence It. *peso.*)

pensus, a, um, *Part.* [pendo]. ||. Adj. *weighed*; hence, Fig. *esteemed, valued, prized, dear*: utra sit conditio pensior, virginemne an viduam habere? Pl. Esp. nihil pensi habere alicui, *to lay no weight* or *stress upon, to attach no value to, be indifferent to, care nothing about*: nihil pensi neque sancti habere, Sall. Also, non adest or est alicui pensi: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, *I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent*, Pl.: si quicquam pensi unquam fuisset, *if they had had any consideration*, Sall.

pentāmĕter, tri, m. = πενταμετρος (containing five metrical feet), *a pentameter*: Quint.

pentēris, is, *f.* = πεντηρης, *a ship with five banks of oars*: Auct. B. Alex.

pĕnŭla, æ, v. pænula.

pĕnŭrĭa, æ, *f.* *want, need:* cibi, Lucr.: victus, Hor.: edendi, Virg.: magna sapientum civium bonorumque penuria, Cic.: mulierum, Liv.

pĕnus, ūs and i, *m.* and *f.*, also penum, i, and penus, ŏris, *n.* [root PEN; v. penates; hence, lit. that which is inside of the house] *store or provision of food, provisions, victuals:* est omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic.: avium cujusque generis multiplex penus, Suet.

peplum, i, *n.*, and peplus, i, *m.* = πέπλον and πέπλος, *the robe of state of Minerva* at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea: Virg.

per, *prep.* with *acc.* I. Of space denoting motion through or over: *through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over:* per agros vagari, Liv.: se per munitiones dejicere, Cæs.: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor.: qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, *in the provinces*, Cic.: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, *along the surface of*, Virg. Placed after its noun: viam per, Lucr. II. Of time, denoting continuity: *through, throughout, during:* nulla res per triennium, nisi ad autum festina, judicata est, Cic.: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id.: per idem tempus, *during, at*, id.: per inducias, *during*, Liv. III. Of other relations: 1. to denote the instrument or means: *through, by, by means of:* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic.: per exploratores Cæsar cognovit, Cæs. So, per se, per te, *through himself, by himself, of himself*, etc.: homo per se cognitus, sine ulla commendatione majorum, Cic.: satis per te tibi consulis, Hor. 2. to indicate the manner or state: *in, by, through*, etc.: per vinum, *when drunk*, Pl.: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, *in the most infamous manner*, Cic.: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, *under pretext of*, Cæs. 3. to designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc.: *through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of:* quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, Cic.: per duces, non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, Liv. So, per me, per te, *etc. as far as concerns me, you*, etc.: per me vel stertas licet, *I give you my permission*, Cic.: si per te licerat, *if you would permit*, Cæs. (II) Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, *etc. by:* si per plures deos juret, Cic.: per ego te, nil, precor quaesoque, Liv. IV. In composition *per* signifies, 1. *through, over:* perduco. 2. *thoroughly, completely:* per-facio. 3. *greatly, exceedingly, very*, etc.: per-timere; per-pauci. 4. In some cases it appears to impart the sign. of *destruction, e. g.* perdere, *to destroy*; perfidus, etc., as the Eng. *for* in *forbid, forswear*, etc. (cf. inter). Per Treq. occurs *tis tmesi:* nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic.

pēra, æ, *f.* = πήρα, *a bag, wallet:* Phaedr.

pĕr-absurdus, a, um, *adj. very absurd:* haec videntur perabsurda, Cic.

pĕr-accommŏdātus, a, um, *adj. very convenient:* Cic.

pĕr-ăcer, cris, cre, *adj. very sharp:* acetum, Pl. II. Fig.: judicium, Cic.

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj. very harsh to the taste:* uva peracerba gustatu, Cic.

pĕr-ăcesco, cŭi, *v. n. incep. to become thoroughly sour:* Fig. *to become vexed, to grow vexatious:* ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl.

pĕr-actio, ōnis, *f.* [perago] *a finishing, completion:* aetatis, Cic.

pĕractus, a, um, *Part.* [perago].

pĕrācūtē, *adv. very sharply, very acutely:* moveri, Cic.

pĕr-ācūtus, a, um, *adj. very sharp:* falx, Mart. 2. Transf. of sound, *very clear* or *penetrating:* vox, Cic. II. Fig. *very keen, very acute, very penetrating:* id.

pĕr-ădŏlescens, entis, *adj. very young:* homo peradolescens, Cic.

pĕr-ădŏlescentŭlus, i, *m. a very young man:* Nep.

pĕradpŏsĭtus, a, um, v. perapp.

pĕr-aequē, *adv. quite equally* or *evenly, without distinction:* Cic.: terna millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly*, Nep.

pĕr-ăgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive* or *hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb:* vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Cæs. II. Fig. *to excite, impel:* animos, Sen.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, *v. a. to do thoroughly* or *completely, to execute, finish, accomplish, complete*, etc.: fabulam, Cic.: concilium, Cæs.: inceptum, Virg. (II) Esp. in law: reum, *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned*, Liv. II. *to drive about, harass, disturb* (rare): pecora peragens asilus, Sen. III. *to pierce through, transfix:* Theseus latus ense peragit, Ov. IV. *to pass through, traverse:* quum sol duodena peregit signa, id. 2. Transf. of time: *to pass, spend:* ille salubres aestates peraget, Hor. V. In gen. *to work* or *work up:* humum, *to till*, Ov. 2. Fig. *to go through, go over, to relate, describe:* haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv.: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, *described*, Hor.

pĕrăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peragro] *a wandering* or *travelling through, a traversing:* itinerum, Cic.

pĕrăgro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ager] *to wander* or *travel through, to go through, traverse*, etc.: provincias, Cic.: in peragranda Aegypto, Suet. Of sailing: litora Libernica, id. II. Fig. *to go through, to search through, penetrate:* eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic.

pĕr-āmans, antis, *Part. very loving, very fond:* Cic.

pĕrāmanter, *adv. very lovingly:* aliquem observare, Cic.

pĕr-ambŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to walk* or *go through; to traverse, perambulate:* sedes, Pl.: rura, Hor. Poet.: frigus perambulat artus, *runs through*, Ov.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage*, i. e. *was properly constructed*, Hor.

pĕr-āmoenus, a, um, *adj. very pleasant:* aestas, Tac.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj. very large:* simulacra, Cic.

pĕrangustē, *adv. very narrowly:* Cic.

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj. very narrow:* fretum, Cic.: aditus, Cæs.

pĕranno, avi, 1. *v. n.* [annus] *to live through a year:* Suet.

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj. very ancient:* sacrarium, Cic.

per-appōsĭtus (adpos.), a, um, *adj. very suitable* or *apposite:* alicui, Cic.

pĕr-ardŭus, a, um, *adj. very difficult:* peranduum est, Cic.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj. very shrill:* tintinnabulum, App. II. *very acute, very witty:* homo, Cic.

pĕr-armo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to arm well:* exercitus, Curt.

pĕr-ăro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* lit. *to plough through.* Transf. *to traverse:* pontum, Sen. II. *to furrow:* rugis antilibus ora, Ov. III. *to write on a waxen tablet:* talia perarans manus, id.

pĕrătim, *adv. by bags* or *wallets:* peratim ductare, i. e. *to cheat one out of the money in his wallet*, Pl.

pĕrattentē, *adv. very attentively:* audire aliquem, Cic.

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj. very attentive:* animus, Cic.

pĕr-audiendus, a, um, *adj. that must be heard to the end:* Pl.

pĕr-bacchor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to carouse* or *revel through:* Cic.

pĕr-bĕātus, a, um, *adj. very fortunate:* Cic.

per-bellē, *adv. very prettily, very finely:* simulare, Cic.

per-bĕnē, *adv very well:* Cic.

per-bĕnēvŏlus, a, um, *adv. very friendly:* alicui, Cic.

per-bĕnignē, *adv. very kindly:* Ter. *In tmesi:* Cic.

perbĭbĕsĭa, æ, *f.* [perbibo] *Drinkland*, analogous to Peredia, comically *a country where people are always drinking:* Pl.

per-bĭbo, bĭbi, *v. a. to drink* or *suck up:* ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. II. *to drink in:* lacrimas, Ov. 2. Fig. *to imbibe, receive:* haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibi, Sen.

per-bĭto, *v. n. to go over to:* utinam malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, Pl. II. *to perish:* qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, id.

per-blandus, a, um *adj. very charming, very engaging*: successor, Cic.

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adj. very good*: prandium, Pl.: ager, Cic.

per-brĕvis, e, *adj. very short, very brief*: orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic. *In tmesi*: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. *Abl.* adverb. *in a very short time*: id.

perbrĕviter, *adv. very briefly*: Cic.

perca, æ, *f.* = πέρκη, *a kind of fish, a perch*: Plin.

per-caedo, cēcīdi, caesum, 3. *v. a. to cut up completely*: exercitum, Flor.

per-călĕfăcio, fēci, factum (contr. percalfactum), 3. *v. a. to make very warm, to heat thoroughly*: Lucr.

per-călesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become very warm*: Lucr.

per-callesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* I. Neutr. *to become very hardened, very callous*: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. II. Act. *to get a good knowledge of*; in the *perf. to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in*: usum rerum, id.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj. very dear, very costly*: Ter. II. Fig. *very dear, very much beloved*: alicui, Cic.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj. very cautious*: Cic.

per-cĕlebro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth*: de qua muliere plurimi versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur, Cic.

per-cĕler, ĕris, *adj. very quick* or *swift*; interitus, Cic.

percĕlĕriter, *adv. very quickly, very soon*: Cic.

per-cello, cŭli, culsum, 3. *v. a.* [on the root CELL or CEL, v. antecello], *to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset*: periī! perculit me prope, Pl.: Mars communis saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto, Cic. 2. Transf. *to strike, smite*: feciali Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv. II. Fig. *to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy*: adolescentiam perculisse atque affixisse, Cic.: rem publicam, Tac. 2. *to dject, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten*: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic.: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac.

per-censĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a. to go through* or *over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate*: numerum legionum, Tac. II. Transf. in gen. *to survey, view; to review, examine*: manipulos, Varr.: orationes, Liv. 2. *to go over, travel through*: Thessaliam, id.

perceptio, ōnis, *f.* [percipio] *a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collecting*: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. II. Fig. *perception, comprehension*: animi perceptiones, *notions, ideas*, id.

perceptus, a, um, *Part.* [percipio] II. Subst. percepta, orum, *n. plu. doctrines, principles, rules*: Cic.

per-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut to pieces, to smash*: ea alicui Pl.

per-cĭĕo, civi and īi, ītum, 2. *v. a.* and **per-cĭo**, īvi and īi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to move greatly, to stir up, excite*: iral fax subdita percit, Lucr. II. Esp. *to name, call*: aliquem impudicum, Pl.

percĭo, v. percieo.

per-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum (percepsit for perceperat, Pac. in Cic.) 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take entire possession of*: mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. 2. *to take to oneself, to assume*: rigorem, Ov. 3. *to get, obtain, receive*: serere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic.: praemia, Caes. II. Fig. *to perceive, to feel*: ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl.: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. 2. *to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive*: aliquid animo, id.: omnium civium nomina perceperat, *knew*, id.: querelas, *to hear*, Liv.

percĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [percieo]. II. Adj.: *greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited*: amoris causa percitus, Pl.: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Cic. 2. Transf. *excitable*: ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv.

per-cīvilis, e, *adj. very courteous, affable*: sermo, Suet.

per-clāmo, *v. a. to cry out*: Pl.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.* [percoquo].

per-cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. *v. a. to become perfectly acquainted with*: aliquem, Pl.: Plin.

per-cŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strain through, to filter, percolate*: tum vinum percolato, polentam abjicito, Cato. II. Reflect. in gen. *to pass through*: humor per terras percolatur, Lucr.

per-cŏlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. *v. a. to finish*: inchoata percolui, Plin. II. Transf. *to deck, beautify, adorn*: aliquid eloquentia, Tac. 2. *to honour, revere, reverence*: patrem tuum si percoles, Pl.

per-cōmis, e, *adj. very friendly, very courteous*: Cic.

percommŏdē, *adv. very conveniently, very well*: percommode accidit, Cic.

per-commŏdus, a, um, *adj. very convenient, very opportune*: Liv.

percontātio (percunct.), ōnis, *f.* [percontor] *an asking, inquiring after; a question, inquiry*: tempus percontationi consumere, Cic.: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes.

percontātor (percunct.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *an asker, inquirer*: Hor.

per-contor (percunctor), atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep. to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate*: percontari hanc pancis hic volt, Pl.: tu nunquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic.: aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another*, Pl.: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic With double *acc.*: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor.

per-contŭmax, ācis, *adj. very obstinate, very contumacious*: Ter.

per-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to boil thoroughly, boil soft*: bubulas carnes, Plin. II. Transf. *to heat*: humores, Lucr. 2. *to ripen*: mora percoquit uvas, Ov. 3. *to scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun*: virum percoctaque secla calore, Lucr.

per-crĕbesco, ŭi, and **per-crebresco**, brŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad*: quae (opinio) etiam apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebruit, Cic.. cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes.

per-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n. to sound very much, to resound, ring*: Cic.

per-crĭdo, ĭ, *v. a. to torment or vex greatly*: Pl.

perculsus, a, um, *Part.* [percello].

percultus, a, um, *Part.* [percolo].

percunctātio, etc. *v.* percontatio, etc.

per-cŭpidus, a, um, *adj. very fond of*: percupidus tui, Cic.

per-cŭpio, 3. *v. a. to wish or desire earnestly, to long*: Pl.: Ter.

per-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very curious or inquisitive*: Cic.

per-cūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to care completely*: percurato vulnere, Liv. II. Fig. mentem aegram, Sen.

per-curro, percŭcurri or percucurri, cursum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to run or hasten through or over; to traverse*: percurrere agrum Picenum, Cass.: aristas, Ov. II. Fig.: amplissimos honores percucurrit, *i. e. filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. 2. *to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: partes, quas modo percucurri, Cic.: modos beneficia, Tac. 3. *to run over* in the mind or with the eye, *to scan briefly, to look over*: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic.: oculo, *to run over*, Hor. B. Neutr. *to run*: curriculo percurre, Ter.: per temonem (curres), *to run along the pole*, Caes.

percursātio, ōnis, *f.* [percurso] *a running or travelling through*: Cic.

percursio, ōnis, *f.* [percurro] *a running through or over*: Fig. *a rapid or hasty thinking over*. Cic. II. In rhet. *a rapid or hasty passing over a subject*: id.

percursus, ī. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [id.] I. Act. *to ramble over*: ripas, Plin. II. Neutr. *to range or rove about*: finibus nostris, Liv.

percursus, a, um, *Part.* [percurro].

percussio, ōnis, *f.* [percutio] *a beating, striking*: capitis percussiones, Cic. II. Transf. in music, *a beating time*; hence Meton. *time*: percussiones numerorum, id.

percussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a striker, stabber, shooter*: leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. II. Esp. *a murderer, assassin, bandit*: Cic.

percussus, a, um, *Part.* [percutio].

percussus, ūs, *m.* (only in abl. *sing.*) [id.] *a beating, striking*: Ov.

per-cūtio, cussi, cussum (*perf.* percusti for percussisti, Hor.), 3. *v. a*

[quatio] *to strike through and through, to thrust or pierce through*: gladio percussus, Cic.: Mamilio pectus percussum, Liv. 2. Transf. *to slay, kill*: aliquem securi, *to behead*, Cic. ||. With the sign. of the simple verb: *to strike, smite, shoot, hit*: januam manu, Tib.: turres de coelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to strike, stamp, coin money*: ut numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet. 3. *to strike, play* a musical instrument (poet.): lyram, Ov. |||. Fig. *to strike*: percussus calamitate, Cic. 2. *to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply*: percussisti me de oratione prolata, id.: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. 3. *to cheat, deceive, impose upon*: hominem strategemate, id.

per-dēcōrus, a, um, *adj. very comely* or *pretty*: Plin.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj. very silly* or *foolish* (poet.): Lucr.

perdĕo, for pereo: Pl.

per-depso, ŭi, ĭ, *v. a. to knead thoroughly*: Cat.

per-difficĭlis, e, *adj. very difficult*: quaestio, Cic. *Sup.*: perdifficillimus aditus, Liv.

perdifficĭlĭter, *adv. with great difficulty*: Cic.

per-dignus, a, um, *adj. very worthy*: homo perdignus tua amicitia, Cic.

per-dĭligens, entis, *adj. very diligent*: homo, Cic.

perdĭligenter, *adv. very diligently*: Cic.

per-disco, dĭdĭci, *v. a. to learn thoroughly, to get by heart* (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Pl.

per-disertē, *adv. very eloquently*: Cic.

perdĭtē, *adv. in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly*: se gerere, Cic. 2. *desperately, excessively*: amare, Ter.

perditor, ōris, *m.* [perdo] *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare): Cic.

perditus, a, um, *Part.* [perdo]. ||. Adj. *hopeless, desperate, ruined*: perditus aere alieno, Cic. *Absol.*: habet delectum egentium ac perditorum, *of needy and ruined men*, Caes. (ii) Esp. *desperately in love*: amore haec perdita est, Pl. 2. *lost*, in a moral sense, *abandoned, incorrigible*: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic.

per-dĭū, *adv. for a great while, very long* (rare): Cic.

per-dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj. that lasts very long, lingering, protracted* (rare): bellum, Cic.

per-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. very rich*: Cic.

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (*pres. indic.* perduunt for perdunt, Pl.: *pres. subj.* perduim, is, *etc.*, Cic.), *v. a.* 1 *lit. to put through, to put entirely away*; hence *to make away with*; *to destroy, ruin*: Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic.: funditus civitatem, id.: aliquem capitis, i. e. *to charge with a capital offence*, Pl.: valetudinem, Cic. In execrations: di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, *may the gods destroy you!* Ter. 2. *to squander, dissipate, lose, etc.*: perdere et profundere, Cic.: perdere tempus, id. ||. Transf. *to lose utterly* or *irrecoverably*: libertatem, id.: peril hercle! nomen perdidi, i. e. *I have quite forgotten the name*, Ter.

per-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach* or *instruct thoroughly, to show, point out* (rare): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: dignam Maeonidis Phaeacida condere chartis quum te Pierides perdocuere tuae, Ov.

perdoctē, *adv. very skilfully*: Pl.

perdoctus, a, um, *Part.* [perdoceo]. ||. Adj. *very learned, very skilful*: homo, Cic.

per-dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to pain* or *grieve greatly*: Ter.

per-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [perdoleo] *to feel great pain* or *grief*: suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Caes.

perdŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perdomo].

per-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a. to tame* or *subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely*: ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. ||. Transf. of things: *to knead*: farinam assidua tractatione, Sen.

per-dormisco, 3. *v. n.* [dormio] *to sleep on*: Pl.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to lead* or *bring through* or *over, to conduct*: omnes incolumes naves perduxit, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Caes.: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. 2. Of impers. objects, as buildings, water, *etc.*: *to bring, carry, lead, conduct*: a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes. ||. Transf. *to spread over, bedaub, besmear with* (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. |||. Fig. *to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end* or *effect*: res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, Caes.: aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic.: eo rem perduxit, *brought the matter to that pass*, Nep. 2. Esp. *to draw* or *bring over, to persuade, induce to*: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic.: Caes.

perductō, 1. *v. a. freq.* [perduco] *to lead, conduct to*: Pl.

perductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, conductor*; esp. *a pimp, pander*: Cic. ||. *a guide, conductor*: Pl.

perductus, a, um, *Part.* [perduco].

per-dūdum, *adv. a very long time ago*: Pl.

perdŭellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis] *hostile* or *traitorous conduct against one's country, treason*; orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic the crime was usually called *majestas*, though trials for perduellio sometimes took place (v. Smith's Ant. 290): (Clodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat, Cic.: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, *that he prosecuted Fulvius for high treason*, Liv.

perdŭellis, is, *m.* [per duellum, i. e. bellum] *a traitor*, regarded as a public enemy, making war on the state, and therefore equivalent to hostis: equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante, Cic. ||. Transf. *a private enemy* = inimicus: Pl.

per-dūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to last* or *hold out, to endure*: probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov.

perēdĭa, ae, *f.* [perĕdo] *gobbledom, eating-land*, analog. to Perbibesia: Pl.

per-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a. to eat up, consume* (poet.): cibum, Pl. 2. Transf.: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor.: vellera morbo peresa, Virg. ||. Fig.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, id.

pĕregre, *adv. in a foreign place, abroad, away from home*: qui peregre depugnavit, *abroad*, Cic. 2. *from foreign parts, from abroad*: an regnum Romam accitos, Liv. 3. *to foreign parts, abroad*: exire, Hor.

pĕregrī, *adv. abroad, away from home*: peregrique et domi, Pl.

pĕregrīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor] *travelling about* (rare): Liv.

pĕregrīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a being, or living abroad, a travelling about* or *in foreign parts, peregrination*: perpetua peregrinatio, Cic. 2. Transf. of animals: bestiae peregrinationis laetantur, id.

pĕregrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who travels about*: Cic.

pĕregrīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus] *the condition of a* peregrinus or *foreigner*, opp. to that of a Roman citizen: peregrinitatis reus, Suet. ||. Transf. *outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners*: quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. 2. Esp. *a foreign tone* or *accent*: Quint.

pĕregrīnor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to be* or *live in foreign parts, to travel about*: peregrinari tota Asia, Cic. ||. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, id. 2. *to be abroad, be a stranger*: philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, id.

pĕregrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [peregre] *that comes from foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic*: facies, Pl.: mulier, Hor.: labor, i. e. *of travelling*, Cat.: terror, *of a foreign enemy*, Liv.: velut peregrinum otium, alicui permittere, *almost the leisure of a stranger*, Tac. ||. Subst. *a foreigner, stranger*: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. (ii) peregrina, ae, *f. a foreign woman* (poet.): Ter. 2. Esp. *a foreign resident, an alien*, as opp. to a Roman citizen: neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. |||. Fig. *strange, rare, inexperienced*: nulla in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, id. (Hence It. *pellegrino*; Fr. *pèlerin*; Eng. *pilgrim*.)

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj.* *very neat, fine,* or *elegant*: genus, Cic.

pĕrēlĕgantĕr, *adv.* *very finely, very elegantly*: perelegantĕr dicere, Cic.

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj.* *very eloquent*: Cic.

pĕremnis, e, *adj.* [amnis] *pertaining to crossing a river*: in augury: peremne auspicium, and *absol.* peremne, is, n *the auspices taken on crossing a river* or *a spring*, Cic.

pĕremptus (peremtus), a, um, *Part.* [perimo].

pĕrendiē, *adv.* *on the day after to-morrow*: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. [Etym. unknown.]

pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, *dies*, and equiv. to the English phrase *after to-morrow*: utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic.: perendino die, Caes. *Absol.*: tu in perendinum paratus sis, *against the day after to-morrow*, Pl.

pĕrennis, e, *adj.* (*abl. sing.* perenne, Ov.) [annus] *that lasts* or *continues the whole year through*: aves perennes, *that do not migrate*, Plin. ‖ Transf. *everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial*: aquae perennes, Cic.: adamas, Ov. *Comp.*: exegi monumentum aere perennius, *more lasting, more enduring*, Hor. 2. Fig.: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic.

pĕrennĭ-servus, i, m. [perennis] *one who is always a slave*: Pl.

pĕrennĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *lastingness, perpetual duration*: fontium perennitates, Cic.

pĕrenno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. ‖ Act. *to keep* or *preserve long*: Col. ‖ Neutr. *to last for many years, to last, continue, endure*: arte perennat amor, Ov.

pĕrennus, a, um, *adj.* [from AN, root of annus] *ever-circling*, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon: Ov.

pĕrenticĭda, æ, m. for pericida [pera caedo] *a cut-purse* (comically in allusion to parenticida): Pl.

pĕr-ĕo, ĭi (ivi), ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* *to go* or *run through*: dolium lymphae pereuntis, Hor. ‖ *to pass away, to vanish, disappear*: *to be destroyed, to perish*: aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl.: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic.: urbes perennt funditus, Hor. 2. Esp. *to perish, lose one's life, die*: reliqui se in flumen praeciptaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. 3. *to pine away with love, to be desperately in love* (post.): quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. 4. *to be lost, wasted, spent in vain*: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. 5. *to be lost, ruined, undone*: quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, id.: puppis percunda est probe, *must be lost*, Pl. Hence, perii, as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, I'm undone*: perii, interii, occidi! id.: perimus, actum est, *we are lost, it is all over with us*, Ter. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, *may I perish, may I die, if*: Ov.

pĕr-ĕquĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* *to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride* or *drive about*. ‖ Neutr.: inter duas acies perequitans, Caes. ‖ Act.: aciem, Liv.

pĕr-errō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to wander through, to roam* or *ramble over*: failacem circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. *Pass.*: pererrato ponto, Virg. ‖ Transf.: totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis, *surveys all over*, id.

pĕr-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj.* *very learned*: homo, Cic.

pĕrĕsus, a, um, *Part.* [perĕdo].

pĕr-excrŭcĭo, avi, 1. *v. a.* *to plague thoroughly*: nisi perexcruciavero, Pl.

pĕrexīguē, *adv.* *very little, very sparingly*: Cic.

pĕr-exīguus, a, um, *adj.* *very small, very little*: semen perexiguum, Cic.: frumentum, Caes.

pĕr-expēditus, a, um, *adj.* *very easy* or *obvious*: Cic.

per-fabrĭco, avi, 1. *v. a.* *to work* or *use up*: Fig. *to take in, overreach*: Pl.

per-făcētē, *adv.* *very wittily*: Cic.

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj.* *very witty, very facetious*: Cic.

per-făcĭlĕ, *adv.* *very easily*: Cic. 2. *very willingly*: Pl.

per-făcilis, e, *adj.* *very easy*: disciplina cognita perfacilis, Cic. ‖ Esp. *very courteous*: perfacilis in audiendo, id.

per-făcundus, a, um, *adj.* *very eloquent*: Just.

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj.* *very intimate, very familiar*: perfamiliaris alicui, Cic. ‖ Subst. perfamiliaris, is, m. *a very intimate* or *familiar friend*: Epicuri, id.

perfectē, *adv.* *fully, completely, perfectly*: eruditus, Cic.

perfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perficio] *a finishing* or *perfecting*; *perfection*: Cic.

perfector, ōris, m. [id.] *a finisher, perfecter* (rare): Cic.

perfectus, a, um, *Part.* [perficio]. ‖ Adj. *finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite*: oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse, Cic.: in arte, Ov. 2. Of things: naturae, Cic. *Comp.*: aliquid perfectius, id. *Sup.*: quod ego summum et perfectissimum judico, id.

perfĕrens, entis, *Part.* [perfero]. ‖ Adj. *bearing, brooking, patient*: with *gen.*: injuriarum, Cic.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a.* *to bear* or *carry through*: lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark*, Virg.: partum, *to go the full time*, Plin. 2. Transf. *to carry, bring, convey*: perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem, Cic. *Pass.* *to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come*: quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv. (ii) Esp. *to convey news, to announce*: Caesaris in Hispaniae res secundae in Africam nuntiis ac litteris perferebantur, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish*: legem pertulit, *carried it through, got it passed*, Liv. Poet.: intrepidos ad fata movisse vultus, *kept, maintained*, Ov.

2. *to carry out, conduct, manage*: patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. 3. In gen. *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure*: perfer, si me amas, Cic.: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes.

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to do thoroughly, to finish, perform; to succeed in doing, to accomplish*: pontem biduo perficit, Caes.: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Poet.: centum annos, *to complete, live*, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to work up, finish a piece of work*: candela bruma perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, Cic. 2. *to make perfect, to perfect*: aliquem cithara, Ov. 3. *to bring about, to cause, effect*; with *subj.*: obsides uti inter sese dent, perficit, Caes.

perfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio] *completing, perfecting* (post.): Lucr.

perfĭdē, *adv.* *faithlessly, perfidiously*: perfide recuperantem, Sen.

per-fĭdēlis, e, *adj.* *very trusty, very faithful*: homo, Cic.

perfĭdĭa, æ, *f.* [perfidus] *faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy*: perfidia deceptus, Cic.

perfĭdĭōsē, *adv.* *faithlessly, treacherously* (rare): Cic. *Comp.*: Suet.

perfĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia] *faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: perfidus et subdolus animo, Tac. *Sup.*: omnium perfidiosissimus, Cic. ‖ Of things: nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitia, id.

perfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fides] *promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious*: omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi, malitiosi sunt, Cic. (ii) Of things (post.): arma, Ov. (iii) Adverbially: perfidum ridens Venus, Hor. ‖ Transf. *that cannot be trusted, unsafe, dangerous*: freta, Sen.: glacie flumen, Flor.

per-finio, 4. *v. a.* *to end fully, to finish*: Lucr.

per-fixus, a, um, *Part.* *pierced through*: talis perfixa pavoris, Lucr.

perflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perflo] *that can be blown through, airy, windy* (rare): deos perincolos et perflabiles, Cic.

per-flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* *very shameful, very flagitious*: Cic.

perflātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a blowing through*. Meton. *a wind, breeze*: Cels.

per-flo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to blow through* or *over*: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. ‖ Neutr. *to blow through, to blow*: Col.

per-fluctŭo, 1. *v. a.* *to flow through, to swarm over* (post.): Lucr.

per-fĭdo, xi, x. *v. n.* *to flow* or *run through*: per colum vina videmus perfinere, Lucr. (ii) Fig.: hac atque illac

perfĭo, *I leak*, i. e. *I cannot keep the secret*, Ter. 2. In gen. *to flow*: Beius amnis, in mare perfluens, Plin.

per-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, *3. v. a. to dig* or *pierce through, transfix*: parietes, Cic.: thorax perfossus, Virg.

per-fōro, avi, atum (*in tmesi*, perque forare, Lucr.), 1. *v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate*: navem, Cic.: pectora, Ov.

per-fortĭter, *adv. very bravely*: Ter.

perfossor, ōris, *m.* [perfodio] *a digger* or *breaker through*: perfossor parietum, *a housebreaker*, Pl.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.* [perfodio].

perfractus, a, um, *Part.* [perfringo].

per-frĕmo, ui, *3. v. n. to roar* or *snort along*: Att. in Cic.

per-frequens, entis, *adj. much frequented*: emporium, Liv.

per-frĭco, cui, catum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to rub all over, to rub* or *scratch*: caput unguento, Cic.: caput sinistra manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, id. ‖. Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, *to lay aside all sense of shame*: quum os perfricuisti, id.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perfrico].

per-frigĕfăcio, *3. v. a. to make very cold, to benumb*: Pl.

per-frigesco, frixi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow very cold, to catch cold*: ne canes perfrigescant, Varr.: Juv.

per-frigĭdus, a, um, *adj. very cold*: tempestas, Cic.

per-frĭngo, frēgi, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break through, to break or dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter*: perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic.: naves perfregerant proras, Liv. 2. Esp. *to break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Cæs. ‖. Fig. *to break, violate, infringe*: decreta senatus, Cic. 2. *to break* or *burst through*: omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, id. 3. Absol.: perfringere dextra, *to bring the war to an end, fighting hand to hand*, Virg.

perfructus, a, um, *Part.* [perfruor].

per-frŭor, ctus, *3. v. dep. to enjoy fully* or *thoroughly*: with *abl.*: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. *Pass.*: ad perfruendas voluptates, id. ‖. Transf. *to fulfil, perform* (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipsa patris, Ov.

perfŭga, æ, *m.* [root FUG of fugio] lit. *one who flees thoroughly*, hence *a deserter* to the enemy: iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic.

per-fŭgio, fūgi, *3. v. n. to flee for refuge*: ad aliquem, Liv.: ad tribunal, Tac. ‖. *to go over* or *desert to the enemy*: quum pene quotidie a Pompeio ad Cæsarem perfugerent, Cæs.

perfŭgium, ii, *n.* [perfugio] *a place of refuge, a shelter, asylum*: portum ac perfugium esse, Cic.: perfugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id.

per-functio, ōnis, *f.* [perfungor] *a performing, discharging*: honorum, Cic.: laborum, *an enduring*, id.

perfunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perfungor].

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle*: aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic.: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor.: aliquem lacrimis, Ov.: perfundi nardo, Hor. 2. *to flow over, to drench, bathe*: ossaque et artus perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Virg. 3. *to steep, dye* (poet.): ostro perfusæ vestes, *steeped in purple*, id. ‖. Transf. of non-liquids: *to scatter* or *sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): Lethæo perfusa papavera somno, id.: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. ‖. Fig. *to imbue, inspire, fill*: ad perfundendum animum tanquam illiquefactas voluptates, Cic.: gaudio, Liv.: timore, id. 2. Esp. *to disturb, disquiet, alarm*: nos judicio perfundere, Cic. 3. *to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with*: Sen.

per-fungor, nctus, *3. v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge*: with *abl.*: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. ‖. Transf. *to go through, undergo, endure*; *to get through, get rid of*: molestia, id.: vita, i. e. *to die*, Lucr. *Absol.*: judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo judicarunt, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. In *pass.* signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, id. 2. *to enjoy* (rare): with *abl.*: epulis, Ov.

per-fŭro, *3. v. n. to rage very much, to rage on*: incensus et ipse perfurit, Virg.

perfŭsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo] *that merely moistens*; hence, *slight, superficial*: Sen. ‖. In law: *wrongful, vexatious*: assertio, Suet.

perfusus, a, um, *Part.* [perfundo].

per-gaudĕo, 2. *v. n. to rejoice greatly*: Cic.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* [per rego]. ‖. Act. lit. *to make straight through*; hence, *to go on uninterruptedly* or *undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute*: pergam, quo cœpi, hoc iter, Ter. With *inf.*: confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. 2. *to undertake*: prospere cessura quæ pergerent, *their enterprise would succeed*, Tac. ‖. Neutr. *to go straight forwards, to go* or *come*: horsum pergunt, *they are coming directly towards us*, Ter.: eadem via pergere, Cic.: ad castra, Cæs. 2. *to pass on, proceed to; to go after*: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. (†) Esp. in speaking: *to go on, proceed*: sed pergo de Cæsare, *go on and relate*, id. Of one who has not yet spoken: *to begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergite, Pierides, Virg.

per-græcor, 1. *v. n. dep. to live like the Greeks*, i. e. *to revel, carouse*: Pl.

per-grandis, e, *adj. very large* (rare): gemma, Cic. ‖. Of age: pergrandis natu, *very old*, Liv.

per-grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj. very skilful, very artful*: sycophanta, Pl.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasant*: literæ, Cic. *In tmesi*: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, id.

per-grăvis, e, *adj. very weighty* or *grave, very important*: pergravis, *opp.* levis, Ter.: testes, Cic.

pergrăviter, *adv. very gravely, very seriously*: pergraviter offensus, Cic.

pergula, æ, *f.* [pergo: cf. tegula, from tego] *a projection* or *shed in front of a house, a balcony*; *a booth, stall, shop*: Plin. 2. *a school, a lecture-room*: mathematici pergula, Suet. Heton.: cui cedere debeat omnis pergula, *all the scholars*, Juv. 3. *a brothel*: Pl.

per-hĭbĕo, ui, itum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo: per *is* perhaps here another form of pro] *to hold out, exhibit, present, bestow, give*: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. ‖. Esp. *to say, assert*; *to call name*: Electra, ut Græci perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg.: bene qui conjicit, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. *Pass.*: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be*, Pl.

perhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perhibeo].

per-hĭlum, *adv. very little* (poet.): Lucr.

perhŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv. very respectfully*: Cic.

per-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj. that does one much honour, very honourable*: consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic. ‖. *that shows much honour* or *respect*: collega in me perhonorificus, id.

per-horresco, rui, *3. v. n.* and *a. incep.* ‖. Neut. *to tremble* or *shudder greatly*: toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. ‖. Act. *to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of*: hanc tantam religionem non perhorresci? id.

per-horridus, a, um, *adj. very dreadful*: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv.

per-hūmānĭter, *adv. very kindly, very politely*; scribere ad aliquem, Cic.

per-hūmānus, a, um, *adj. very kind, very courteous, very polite*: Cic.

pĕrĭclĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a trying, a trial, experiment*: Cic.

pĕrĭclĭtor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [periculum]. ‖. Act. *to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of*: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. With *rel. clause*: quotidie quid nostri anderent, periclitabatur, Cæs. *Perf. part.* in *pass.* sign.: periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. 2. *to put in peril, to endanger, risk* (rare): non est inepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicæ, id. ‖. Neutr. *to venture, to be bold* or *enterprising*: proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac. 3. *to be in danger, to incur* or *be exposed to danger*: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Cæs. With *abl.*: fama ingenii, Liv. With *inf.*: rumpi, Quint.

pĕrĭcŭlōsē, *adv. dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk* or *peril*;

periculose aegrotans. Cic. *Sup.*: periculosissime aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger*, Sen.

pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum] *dangerous, hazardous, perilous*: in nosmetipsos periculosi, Cic.: curationes, id. With *dat.*: Cass. *Comp.*: inimicitiae, Tac. *Sup.*: locus, Cic.

pĕrīcŭlum (contr. periclum, Virg. *Æn.*), i, *n.* [root PERI, whence peri-tus: v. experior] *a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay*: alicujus fidei periculum facere, *to make trial of*, Cic.: factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. 2. Meton. *an attempt* in writing, *an essay*: faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigent (speaking of a poem in honour of Marius), Cic. II. Transf. *risk, hazard, danger, peril*: obire pericula ac labores, Liv.: periculo subire, Caes.: periculum adire capitis *to run the risk of one's life*, Cic.: in periculum se committere, *to get into danger*, id.: ex periculo eripere, *to rescue*, Caes.: periculo meo, tuo, sui, *at my, your, his risk*: navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic. 2. Esp. *a trial, action, suit at law*: meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, id. (II) *a record* or *register of condemnation*: tabulae publicae periculaque magistratuum, id. (Hence Fr. *péril*.)

pĕr-īdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. very fit, suitable*, or *proper, very well adapted to*: with *dat.*: locus peridoneus castris, Caes.

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj. very brilliant, very notable*: Nep. II. *greatly distinguished, highly honoured*: Cic.

pĕr-imbēcillus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble*: Cic.

pĕr-imo, ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy*: sensu perempto, Cic.. Troja peremptа, *destroyed, ruined*, Virg. *Absol.*: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, Cic. 2. *to cut off, hinder, prevent*: reditum, id. II. Esp. *to kill, slay*: crudeli morte peremtus, Virg.

pĕr-impĕditus, a, um, *adj. very much obstructed, very difficult to pass*: locus, Auct. B. Afr.

pĕr-incommŏdē, *adv. very inconveniently, very unfortunately*: Cic.

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj. very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying*: alicui, Liv.

pĕr-indĕ, *adv.* [prob. only another form of pro-inde] *in the same manner, just as, equally*: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic.: perinde landaret castigaretque, Liv. II. Esp. with the conjunctions *atque* (*ac*), *ut, ac si, quasi, prout, quam*, etc.: non perinde atque ego putaram, *not exactly as I had expected*, Cic.: perinde ac satisfacere et mandata restituere vellent, *just as if*, Caes.: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aër, *in whatever way*, Cic. With *et* or *que*: *equally with, the same as*: perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. With *quam*: *so much as*: nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. With *quam si, the same as if*: jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac.

2. Ellipt.: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (*sc.* ac dextro), Suet.

pĕr-indignē, *adv. very indignantly*: Suet.

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj. very indulgent, very tender*: Cic.

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj. very infamous*: vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj. very weak* or *feeble*: Cic.

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very clever*: homines, Cic.

pĕr-iniquus, a, um, *adj. very unfair, very unjust*: Cic. II. *very unwilling, very discontented*: periniquo patiebar animo, id.

pĕr-insignis, e, *adj. very remarkable* or *conspicuous*: Cic.

pĕr-invīsus, a, um, *Part. much hated*: Cic.

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj. very unwilling*: Cic.

pĕrĭŏdus, i, *f.* = περίοδος, in rhetor. *a complete sentence, a period*: Cic.

pĕrĭpătētĭci, orum, *m. plu.* = περιπατητικοί, *philosophers of the peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *school, peripatetics*: Cic.

pĕrĭpătētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιπατητικός, *pertaining to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic*: Gell.

pĕrĭpĕtasmăta, um, *n. plu.* = περιπετάσματα, *curtains, draperies, carpets*; Attallica peripetasmata, Cic.

pĕrĭphrăsis, is, *f.* = περίφρασις, *a circumlocution, periphrase*: Suet.

pĕr-īrātus, a, um, *adj. very angry*: alicui, Pl.: Cic.

pĕrīscĕlis, idis, *f* = περισκελίς, *a leg-band, anklet*: Hor.

pĕrīstrōma, ătis, *n.* = περίστρωμα, *a covering, curtain, carpet*: Pl.: Cic.

pĕrīstўlum, i, *n.* = περιστύλιον, *a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle*: Vitr.: Suet.

pĕrĭtē, *adv. in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly*: institutum perite a Numa, Cic. *Comp.*: Sen. *Sup.*: aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic.

pĕrĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [peritus] *experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill*. With *gen.*: locorum et militiae, Sall.: legum, Tac. *Absol.*: peritia et arte praestans, id.

pĕrĭto, ĭ. *v. n.* [pereo] *to perish*: Pl.

pĕrītus, a, um, *adj.* [root PERI: v. periculum and experior] *experienced, practised, skilful, expert. Absol.*: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic.: peritissimi duces, Caes. With *gen.*: multarum rerum peritus, Cic.: peritiores rei militaris, Caes. With *abl.*: quis jure peritior? Cic. With *ad*: ad usum et disciplinam peritus, id. With *in* and *abl.*: sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: soli cantare periti Arcades, Virg.

per-jĕro, v. pejero.

perjūcundē, *adv. very agreeably, very pleasantly*: Cic.

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj. very agreeable, very pleasing*: cui literae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic.

perjūrātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perjuro] *a petty perjury*: Pl.

perjūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perjurium] *full of perjury, perfidious*: Pl.

perjūrium, ii, *n.* [perjurus] *a false oath, perjury*: Cic.: perjuras meritо perjuria fallunt, Ov.

perjūro, v. pejero.

perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* [per jus] *oath-breaking, perjured*: quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. 2. Transf. in gen.: *false, lying*: Pl. *Comp.*: id.

per-lābor, psus, 3. *v. n. dep. to slip* or *glide through*: isque (aër) ita per nostras acies periabitur omnes, Lucr.

2. *to move towards, to reach*: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic.

per-laetus, a, um, *adj. very joyful* or *glad*: supplicatio, Liv.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [perlabor].

per-lātē, *adv. very widely* or *extensively*: periate patere, Cic.

per-lātus, tŭli, 1. *v. a. to lie completely hid*: Ov.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.* [perfero].

perlĕcebra (pellecebra), ae, *f.* [pellicio] *an enticement, allurement*: Pl.

perlectio, v. pellectio.

per-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (poet.): omnia oculis, Virg.

II. Esp. *to read through, read to the end*: tertium (librum) de natura deorum, Cic.: senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators*, Liv.

per-lĕpidē, *adv. very pleasantly* or *prettily*: narrare, Pl.

per-lĕpidus, a, um, *adj. very pretty*: Pl.

per-lĕvis, e, *adj. very light, very slight*: momentum Cic.

perlĕvĭter, *adv. very lightly, very slightly*: oommotus, Cic.

perlĭbens (peribens), entis, *Part.* [perlibet]. II. Adj.: *very willing, feeling pleasure*: auscultо peribens, Pl.: Cic.

perlĭbenter, *adv.* (peribenter), *very willingly, with great pleasure*: Cic.

per-lĭbĕrālis, e, *adj. very well bred, very genteel*: Ter.

perlĭbĕrālĭter, *adv. very graciously, very liberally*: Cic.

per-lĭbet (lubet) 2. *v. impers. it is very pleasing* or *agreeable*: colloqui, Pl.

perlĭcio, v. pellicio.

per-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3. *v. a. to smear all over*: pice liquida perlinuntur, Col.: crudelitate sanguinis perlita, *polluted*, Cic.

per-lĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favour-*

ctis omens: Liv. *Pass. impers.*: primis hostiis perlitatum est, id.

perlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perlino].

per-longē, *adv. a very long way off, very far*: perlonge est, Ter.

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj. lingering, wearisome*: Pl.

per-longus, a, um, *adj. very long*: via, Cic. ‖ Transf. *very tedious*: Pl.

perlūbens, *etc.*, v. perlibens, *etc.*

perlūcĕo, v. pelluceo.

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj. very mournful*: funus, Cic.

per-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. *a. to wash thoroughly, wash off*: manus unda, Ov. 2. *Reflect. to wash oneself, to bathe*: in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.

per-lustro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to purify* or *hallow completely*: Col. ‖ *to go* or *wander all through, to traverse completely*: hostium agros, Liv. ‖ *to view all over, to examine, survey*: perlustrans diu oculis, id. Fig.: aliquid animo, Cic.

perlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [perluo].

per-mădĕfăcio, 3. v. *a. to wet through, to drench*: Pl.

per-mădesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist*: Col. ‖ Fig. *to grow soft* or *effeminate*: deliciis, Sen.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj. very great*: accessio, Cic.: numerus, Caes. *Neutr. absol.* permagnum, *something very great*: Cic.: decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price*, id.

per-mălē, *adv. very badly*: Cic.

permănanter, *adv. by flowing through*: Lucr.

permănasco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [permano] *to flow to.* Fig. *to penetrate to*: Pl.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. *to continue* or *persist in staying*: constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, also with *abl.*: Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to continue, endure, persist, persevere*: ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic.: in voluntate, id.: in officio, Caes. With *abl.*: spe atque fiducia, id. With *ad*: solus ad extremos permanet ille vogos, Ov. With *in* and *acc.*: ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, id.

per-mano, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to flow through, press through, penetrate*: in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. ‖ Transf. *to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach*: succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. ‖‖ Fig.: Pythagorae doctrina permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id.: hoc ad plures permanaverat, Caes. (ii) permanare palam, *to be divulged, become known*: Pl.

permansio, ōnis, *f.* [permaneo] *a remaining, persisting*: Cic.

per-mārinus, a, um, *adj. that accompanies through the sea*: lares, *guardian deities of those who travel by sea*, Liv.

per-mātūresco, rŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully*: ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov.

per-mĕdiocris, e, *adj. very moderate*: motus, Cic.

per-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj. well-prepared, well trained*: Pl.

permensus, a, um, *Part.* [permetior].

per-mĕo, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to go* or *pass through, to cross, traverse*: saxa et sagittae longius in hostes permeabant, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to penetrate, pervade*: intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic.

per-mētior, mensus, 4. v. *a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure*: solis magnitudinem, quasi decempeda, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to travel through, traverse*: permensus est viam ad vos, Pl.: classibus aequor, Virg.

per-mētuens, entis, *Part. greatly fearing, dreading*: Virg.

per-mingo, nxi, 3. v. *a. to bepiss*: transf. i. q. paedicare: Hor.

per-mĭnūtus, a, um, *adj. very small, very trifling*: Cic.

per-mīrus, a, um, *adj. very wonderful*: Cic.

per-misceo, scŭi, stum and xtum, 2. v. *a. to mix* or *mingle together*: naturam cum materia, Cic.: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to mix* or *mingle together*: ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. 2. Esp. *to confound, disturb, throw into confusion*: omnia, id.: omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur, Caes.

permissio, ōnis, *f.* [permitto] *a giving up, yielding*: *an unconditional surrender*: Liv. ‖ Esp. *leave, permission* (rare): mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic.

permissus, a, um, *Part.* [permitto]. ‖ Subst. permissum, i, n. *a permission*: utar permisso, Hor.

permissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *leave, permission*: permissu legis, Cic.

per-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. *a. to let go through, suffer to pass through*: fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. ‖ Transf. *to let go, let loose, let run*: equos permittunt in hostem, Liv. *Reflect.*: odor permittitur longius, *spreads farther*, Lucr. 2. Esp. *to let fly, cast, hurl*: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *to let loose, let go*: tribunatum, *to make free use of, exercise without reserve*, Liv. 2. *to give up, leave, surrender, commit*: totum ei negotium permisi, Cic.: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes.: permissum ipsi erat, faceret quod vellet, Liv. (ii) With *pron. reflect.*: *to give up* or *surrender oneself*: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R. permittere, Caes. 3. *to give leave, allow, suffer, permit*: neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic. 4. *to concede, relinquish*: inimicitias cum aliquo susceptas temporibus reipublicae, *to sacrifice them in consideration of the state of the country*, id.

permixtē, *adv. confusedly, promiscuously*: Cic.

permixtio (permistio), ōnis, *f.* [permisceo] *a mixing together, a mixture*: Cic.

permixtus (permistus), a, um, *Part.* [permisceo]. ‖ Adj.: *promiscuous*: permixta caedes, Lucr.

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, very modest*: homo, Ca.

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj. very moderate, very small*: locus, Suet.

per-moestus, a, um, v. permaestus.

permŏlestē, *adv. with much trouble, or vexation*: Cic.

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj. very troublesome*: Cic.

per-mŏlo, 3. v. *a. to grind.* Transf.: alienas uxores, Hor.

per-mŏtio, ōnis, *f.* [permoveo] *a moving, exciting, excitement*: Fig.: mentis permotio, Cic. ‖ Esp. *absol. an emotion* of the mind: permotiones istae animis nostris datae, id.

permŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [permoveo].

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. *a. to move* or *stir up thoroughly*: mare permotum ventis, Lucr. ‖ Fig. of the mind, *to move deeply*; *to stir up, excite*; *to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence*, etc.: si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, Cic.: aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes.: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. 2. *to stir up, raise, excite* a passion: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras permovere, Tac.

per-mulcĕo, si, sum, and ctum, 2. v. *a. to rub gently, to stroke*: aliquem manu, Ov.: barbam, Liv. ‖ Transf. *to touch gently*: medicata lumina virga, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *to charm, please, delight*: sensum voluptate, Cic. 2. *to soothe, appease, allay*: senectutem, id. eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis Caes.

permulctus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulsus, a, um, *Part.* [permulceo].

permulto, *adv. very much, by far*: permulto clariora, Cic.

per-multus, a, um, *adj. very much, very many*: colles, Caes.: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic. 2. permultum, adverb. *very much*: permultum interest, id.

per-mūnio, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, 4. v. *a. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying*: quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv.

permūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [permuto] *a changing, altering, change*: magna rerum permutatio, Cic. ‖ *an exchanging, exchange, barter*: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, id. Of *exchanging* money, *negotiating* a bill of exchange: id.

per-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to change throughout, to alter* or *change completely*: sententiam, Cic. ‖ *to interchange, exchange* one thing for another: nomina inter se, Pl.: domum,

pl. 2. Esp. mercant. *t. t. to exchange* money: illud, quod tecum permutavi, *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. (ii) *to buy*: equos talentis auri permutare, Plin.

perna, ae, *f.* = πέρνα, *a haunch* or *ham together with the leg*; esp. of swine: *a salted leg* of pork, *a ham*, *a gammon* of bacon: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor.

per-nĕcessārius, a, um, *adj. very necessary*: tempus, Cic. ‖. *very closely connected*: homo, id.

per-nĕcessĕ, *adj. indecl. indispensably necessary*: Cic.

per-nĕgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to deny altogether* or *flatly*: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. ‖. *to refuse* or *decline altogether*: Catoni populus R. praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen.

pernĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, deadly, fatal*: morbi, Liv.

pernĭcies, ēi, *f.* (*Dat.* pernicie, Liv.) [perneco] *destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity*: quanta in pernicie siet, Pl.: de pernicie populi R. et exitio hujus urbis, Cic.: neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes. ‖. Meton. of a baneful person or thing: *destruction, ruin, bane, pest*: leno, pernicies communis adolescentum, Ter.: pernicies provinciae Siciliae, *i. e. Verres*, Cic.

pernĭcĭōsē, *adv. destructively, ruinously, perniciously*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pernicies] *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious*: perniciosae leges, Caes.: morbi perniciosiores, Cic.: perniciosissimum fore, Nep.

pernĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pernix] *nimbleness, agility, swiftness*: Cic.: Caes.: pedum pernicitas, Liv.

pernĭcĭter, *adv. nimbly, quickly, swiftly*: equo desilire, Liv.

per-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. very black*: oculis pernigris, Pl.

per-nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj. much too great, altogether too much*: Ter.

pernix, ĭcis, *adj. nimble, brisk, agile, quick*: pernix sum manibus, Pl.: corporum pernicium, Liv. With *inf.*: amata relinquere pernix, Hor. [Etym. unsertain: some derive it from per and nitor.]

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj. very famous*: epigramma, Cic.

per-nocto, avi, 1. *v. n. to stay all night long, to pass the night*: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic.: extra moenia, Liv. ‖. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic.

pernōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [perna] a comically-formed patronymic, qs. *descended from a ham*: laridum pernonidem, *a bit of ham*, Pl.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, *3. v. a. to examine thoroughly*: pernoscite, furtumne factum existimetis, Ter. ‖. *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic.

per-nōtesco, tŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become everywhere* or *generally known*: Impers. with *acc.* and *inf.*: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, Tac.

pernōtus, a, um, *Part.* [pernosco].

per-nox, octis, *adj. that lasts all night*: luna pernox erat, *was visible all night*, *was at full*, Liv.: luditur alea pernox, Juv.

per-nūmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count out, reckon up*: pecuniam, Liv.

pĕro, ōnis, *m. a kind of boot made of raw hide*, worn chiefly by ploughmen, *etc.*: crudus, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 291).

pĕr-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. very obscure*: quaestio, Cic.

pĕr-ŏdī, ōsus sum, *defect. v. a. to hate greatly, to detest*: plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv.

pĕr-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very grievous* or *troublesome, very annoying*: Cic.

pĕr-officĭōsē, *adv. very obligingly, very attentively*: Cic.

pĕr-ŏlĕo, 2. *v. n. to emit a penetrating odour*: Lucr.

pĕr-ōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pero] *wearing boots of untanned leather*: Pers.

pĕr-opportūnē, *adv. very seasonably, very opportunely*: venire, Cic.

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj. very seasonable, very convenient*, or *opportune*: diversorium, Cic.

pĕr-optātō, *adv. very much to one's wish*: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic.

pĕr-ŏpus, *n. indecl. very necessary*: Ter.

pĕrōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] *the close* or *winding up of a speech, the peroration*: exstat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic.

pĕr-ornātus, a, um, *adj. very ornate*: Cic.

pĕr-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to adorn greatly* or *constantly*: Tac.

pĕr-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to speak from beginning to end, to plead* or *argue throughout*: contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic.: jus perorandi, Tac. ‖. Esp. *to bring a speech to a close, to wind up*: strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic.

2. In gen.: *to bring to an end, to conclude, finish*: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, id.

pĕrōsus, a, um, *Part.* [perodi] *hating greatly, detesting*: lucem perosi, Virg.: superbiam perosos regis, Liv.

per-păco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to quiet completely, reduce to quietness*: Liv.

per-parcē, *adv. very sparingly* or *parsimoniously*: Ter.

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim. very little, very small*: sigilla, Cic. Verr.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj. very small*: semina, Lucr.: culpa, Cic.

per-pastus, a, um, *adj. well fed, in good condition*: canis, Phaedr.

per-paucŭlus, a, um, *aug. dim. very little, very few*: Cic.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj. very little, very few*: si perpauca mutavisset, Cic.

per-paulŭlum, i, *n. a very little indeed*: perpaululum loci, Cic.

per-paulum (paullum), *adv. a very little indeed*: declinare, Cic.

per-pauper, eris, *adj. very poor*: Cic.

per-pauxillum, i, *n. a very little*: Pl.

per-pāvĕfăcĭo, *3. v. a. to frighten very much*: Pl.

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, *3. v. a. to strike* or *push violently*; alii perpellit pedem, Naev. ‖. Fig. *to drive, compel, constrain, prevail upon*: perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mitteret, Liv.: Antonium perpulerat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. With *inf.*: Tac.

perpendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [perpendo] *a plummet, plumb-line*: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line*, Cic.: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, *perpendicularly*, Caes.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, *3. v. a. to weigh carefully* or *exactly*: Gell. ‖. Fig. *to weigh carefully, examine*; *to ponder, consider*: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic.: quid in amicitia fieri oportet quae tota veritate perpenditur, *which is considered* or *esteemed altogether according to its truth*, id.

perpensus, a, um, *Part.* [perpendo].

perperam, *adv. wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely*: loqui, Pl.: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. 2. *erroneously, by mistake*: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, Suet.

per-pes, ĕtis, *adj.* [like perpetuus, from peto] *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual*: lunae proprio suo perpeti candore, App. 2. Of time, *entire, whole*: noctem perpetem, Pl.

perpessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpetior] *a bearing, suffering, enduring*: harum rerum perpessio, Cic.

perpessus, a, um, *Part.* [perpetior].

per-pĕtĭor, pessus, *3. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [patior] *to bear with patience or firmness; to stand out, abide, endure*: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic.: difficultates, Caes.: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, Hor. 2. With *acc.* and *inf. to endure, suffer, permit*: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perpetiar, Ov.

per-pĕto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [patro] *to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate*: opus, Pl.: caedem, Liv.

perpĕtŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perpetuus] *uninterrupted* or *continual duration* or *succession, continuity, perpetuity*: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e. *from their consistency*, Cic.: perpetuitas verborum, *an unbroken succession*, id.

perpĕtĭo, *adv. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually*: perpetuo perire, Ter.: opinionem retinere, Cic.

perpĕtĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perpetuus] *to cause to continue, to make*

perpetual, perpetuate: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic.

perpĕtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [peto] *going on* or *continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted:* agmen, Cic.: munitiones, Caes.: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id.: perpetua historia, *a continuous* or *general history*, Cic.: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, id. Hence, in perpetuum (sc. tempus), *for ever, in perpetuity:* obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. **2.** *whole, entire:* diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *this whole day*, Ter.: vescitur Aeneas perpetui tergo bovis, Virg. ‖ Esp. *universal, general:* perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic.

per-plăcĕo, 2. *v. n. to please greatly:* ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic.

perplexăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [perplexor] *perplexing:* Pl.

perplexăbĭlĭter, *adv. in a perplexing manner, perplexingly:* Pl.

perplexē, *adv. confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely:* perplexe loqui, Ter.: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv.

perplexim, *adv. intricately, confusedly, perplexedly:* Pl.

perplexor, 1. *v. dep.* [perplexus] *to cause perplexity:* Pl.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj. entangled, intricate, confused:* figurae, Lucr.: iter silvae, Virg. ‖ Fig. *intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure:* sermones, Liv.: perplexius carmen, id.

per-plĭcātus, a, um, *Part. interlaced, entangled; in tmesi:* Lucr.

per-plŭo, *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to rain through, rain in:* circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato. **2.** *to let the rain through, admit the rain:* venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. ‖ Act. *to rain* anything *through* or *into.* Fig.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, *has rained into*, id.

per-pŏlio, ivi, itum, 4. *v. a. to polish well:* aurum trito perpolitum, Plin. ‖ Fig. *to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to:* opus, Cic.: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id.

perpŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* [perpolio]. ‖ Adj.: *thoroughly polished* or *refined:* homines, Cic.

per-pŏpŭlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate:* agrum, Liv. *Part. perf.* in *pass.* signif.: perpopulato agro, id.

per-porto, 1. *v. a. to carry over:* praedam Carthaginem, Liv.

perpōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [perpoto] *a continued drinking, a drinking-bout:* Cic.

per-pōto, avi, 1. *v. a. to tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse:* totos dies, Cic. ‖ *to drink off:* amarum absinthi laticem, Lucr.

per-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press hard, to press perpetually:* cubilia, *to lie upon*, Hor.

per-prŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly:* Pl.

per-propinquus, a, um, *adj. very near:* communitio rerum, Att. in Cic.

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. very prosperous:* valetudo, *very good*, Suet.

per-prūrisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to itch all over:* Pl.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj. very pugnacious:* perpugnax in disputando, Cic.

per-pulcer, cra, crum, *adj. very beautiful:* dona, Ter.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse* or *purge thoroughly, to make quite clean:* se, Cic.: perpurgatis auribus, *i. e. with the greatest attention*, Pl.

‖ Fig. *to clear up, explain:* locus orationis perpurgatus ab iis qui ante me dixerunt, Cic.

per-pūsillus, a, um, *adj. very small:* Cic.

per-pŭto, 1. *v. a. to explain fully:* argumentum alicui, Pl.

perquam, and separ. per quam, *adv. extremely:* per quam breviter perstrinxi, Cic. *In tmesi:* per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter.

per-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to ask* or *inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for:* perquirunt, quid causae siet, Pl.: vasa, Cic.

‖ *to examine:* cognitionem rei, id.

perquīsītius, *comp. adv. more exactly,* or *accurately:* conscribere, Cic.

perquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [perquiro] *a seeker out, a hunter after:* Pl.

perquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* [perquiro].

per-rāro, *adv. very seldom, very rarely:* Cic.: Hor.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj. very uncommon, very rare:* Liv.

per-recondĭtus, a, um, *adj. very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite:* Cic.

perrectus, a, um, *Part.* [pergo].

per-rĕpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to creep* or *crawl through:* Col. ‖ Act. *to crawl through* or *over:* tellurem genibus, Tib.

perrepto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perrepo]. ‖ Neutr. *to creep* or *crawl about:* in omnibus latebris, Pl.

‖ Act. *to creep* or *crawl through:* perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter.

perridĭcŭlē, *adv. very laughably, very ridiculously:* Cic.

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. very laughable, very ridiculous:* Cic.

per-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* sententias, Liv.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to break* or *rush through, to force one's way through:* per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes.: in vestibulum perruperant tempti, Liv.

B. Act. *to break through, break up:* ut rates perrumperet, Caes.: perrumpitur concretus aër, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to force one's way through:* paludem, Caes.: Acheronta, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to break through, break down, overcome:* leges, Cic.: fastidia, Hor.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.* [perrumpo].

per-saepe, *adv. very often, very frequently:* quod persaepe fit, Cic.

persalsē, *adv. very wittily:* Cic.

per-salsus, a, um, *adj. very witty:* Cic.

persălūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [persaluto] *a saluting of all, assiduous salutation:* Cic.

per-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to salute one after another:* omnes, Cic.

per-sanctē, *adv. very sacredly* or *religiously:* Ter.

per-săpiens, entis, *adj. very wise:* homo, Cic.

persăpienter, *adv. very wisely:* Cic.

perscienter, *adv. very knowingly, very discreetly:* Cic.

per-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to rend asunder* or *in pieces:* nubem, Lucr.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.* [perscindo].

per-scītus, a, um, *adj. very clever, very fine; in tmesi:* Cic.: Ter.

per-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write in full* or *at length* (without abbreviation of the characters): notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. ‖ Transf. *to give a full account* or *report of in writing:* rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes.: orationem, Cic.: decere existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere, Sall. **2.** *to write* or *note down, to enter, register:* quoniam nondum perscriptum est S. C., ex memoria vobis quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, id. **3.** *to make over in writing, to assign:* argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter.

perscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo] *a writing down, an entry:* perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. ‖ *a making over in writing, an assignment:* id.

perscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes entries in books:* Cic.

perscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [perscribo].

per-scrūto, for perscrutor: Pl.

per-scrūtor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to search through, examine:* speculari et perscrutari aliquid, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to examine into, investigate:* sententiam scriptoris, id.

per-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut up, extirpate; to cut out.* Fig. vitium, Liv.: rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature*, Cic.

persector, 1. *v. a. dep.* [persequor] *to follow* or *pursue eagerly, to investigate:* Lucr.

persĕcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a following after, a chase, pursuit:* bestiae, Ulp. ‖ Transf. *a prosecution, action, suit:* Cic.

persĕcūtus and **persĕquūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [persequor].

per-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n. to remain sitting, to sit* or *stay long:* in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv.

per-segnis, e, *adj. very sluggish* or *inactive:* proelium, Liv.

per-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow old:* ibi personuit, Enn.

per-sĕnex, is, *adj. very old*: Suet.

per-sentĭo, si, sum, 4. *v. a. to perceive plainly*: Virg. ‖. *to feel deeply*: pectore curas, id.

per-sentisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to begin to perceive clearly*: Ter. ‖. *to feel deeply*: viscera persentiscunt, Lucr.

persĕquens, entis, *Part.* [persequor] ‖. Adj.: *a pursuer, prosecutor*: flagitii, Pl.

per-sĕquor, cūtus and quīsus, 3. *v. a. dep.* (*act. imperat.* persece for perseque, Poët. ap. Cic.) *to follow perseveringly, to pursue*: aliquem, Cic.: vestigia alicujus, id. 2. Esp. *to pursue hostilely, chase*: fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. 3. Of places: *to go or search through*: omnes solitudines, Cic. 4. *to follow up, come up with, overtake*: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. 5. *to follow* in writing, *to take down, minute down*: celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to follow perseveringly, to pursue*: viam, Ter.: artes, Cic. 2. Esp. *to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain*: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? id. In law: ego meum jus persequar, *I will maintain my right*, Ter. 3. *to follow, be a follower of*; *to imitate, copy*: si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, Cic. 4. *to proceed against, prosecute; to avenge, take vengeance upon*: civitatem bello, Caes.: aliquem judicio, Cic.: mortem alicujus, id. 5. *to follow out, perform, accomplish*, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl.: mandata, Cic. 6. *to follow out* in speech or writing, *to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain*, etc.: aliquid voce, id.: aliquid scriptura, id.: res Hannibalis, id.

persĕvĕrans, tis, *Part.* [persevero]. ‖. Adj. *persevering*: perseverantior in caedendis hostibus, Liv.

persĕvĕranter, *adv. perseveringly*: tueri, Liv. *Comp.*: perseverantius saevire, id. *Sup.*: Plin.

persĕvĕrantia, ae, *f.* [persevero] *steadfastness, constancy, perseverance*: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. ‖. Transf. objectively: *long continuance, tediousness*: belli, Just.

persĕvĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [perseverus] ‖. Neutr. *to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere in*: perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. *Impers. pass.*: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2. *to proceed to, or as far as*: Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, Suet. ‖. Act. *to proceed with; to persist, persevere*; constr. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, rarely with simple *acc.*: bello persequi, Caes.: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, *persisted in his assertion*, Cic. With *acc.*: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, id.

per-sĕvērus, a, um, *adj. very strict*: imperium, Tac.

per-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n. to sink or settle down, to penetrate* (post.): imber altius ad vivum persedit, Virg.

per-signo, 1. *v. a. to note down, record* (rare): uni dona, Liv.

per-similis, e, *adj. very like or similar*: Cic.: Hor.

per-simplex, icis, *adj. very plain or simple*: victus, Tac.

per-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* 1 *lit. to continue standing*; hence, *to persevere, persist*: in impudentia, Liv.

persŏlla, ae, *f. dim.* [persona] *a little mask*; hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!*: Pl.

per-sōlus, a, um, *adj. quite alone*: oculum persolum mihi, *my only eye*, Pl.

persōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [persolvo].

per-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3. *v. a. to unloose or release completely*; hence, Fig. *to unravel, solve, explain*: si hoc mihi ζήτημα persolveris, magna me molestia liberaris, Cic. ‖. *to pay*: pecuniam alicui, Tac.: pecuniam ab aliquo, *to pay by a draft on any one*, Cic. 2. Fig. *to pay, give, show, render*: grates, *to render thanks*, Virg.: meritam diis immortalibus gratiam persolvere, Cic.: vota, *to fulfil*, Tac.: poenas, *to suffer punishment*: poenas diis hominibusque meritas debitasque persolvat, Cic. (‖) *to impart, inflict*: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, id.

persōna, ae, *f. a mask*, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: cretea persona, Lucr.: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 291. 2. Fig. *a mask, pretence, false appearance*: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. ‖. Meton. *a personage, character, part*, represented by an actor: parasiti persona, Ter. 2. Transf. in gen. *the part* or *character* which any one sustains in the world: quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principis, Cic.: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3. *a person who acts a certain part, personage*: aequae pacifica persona desideretur, Cic.: certis personis et aetatibus, *to people of a certain standing and of a certain age*, Suet. 4. In gramm. *a person*: Varr.

persōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [persona] *wearing a mask, masked*: Roscius, Cic.: pater, i. e. *the father in the play*, Hor. ‖. Fig. *assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious*: personatus ambulare, *in an assumed character*, Cic.

per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to sound through and through, to resound, ring with*: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic.: domus Molossis personuit canibus, Hor. 2. *to sound, play* a musical instrument: cithara lopas personat, Virg. ‖. Act. *to fill with sound* or *noise*: *to make resound*: aurem, *to bawl in one's ear*, Hor. 2. *to cry out, call aloud*: illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, hae unius sollicitis libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic.

perspectē, *adv. intelligently, sensibly*: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Pl.

perspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [perspicio] *to look at* or *behold to the end*: certamen perspectavit, Suet. ‖. *to look through, look all about*: Pl.

perspectus, a, um, *Part.* [perspicio] ‖. Adj.: *clearly perceived, evident, well-known*: ars rebus cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic.

per-spĕcŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to examine or explore thoroughly*: Suet.

per-spergo, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle, to wet*: ligna amurca crudi perspergito, Cato. ‖. Fig.: orationem tanquam sale, Cic.

perspicācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax] *sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity*: Cic.

perspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio] *sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious*: homo, Ter.: sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic.

perspicientia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a full perception* or *knowledge*: veri, Cic.

per-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. a.* [arch. v. specio] *to look* or *see through, to look into, look at*: collis silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, Caes.: epistolas, *to look through, read through*, Cic. 2. *to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect*: domum, id. With a *relat. clause*: perspicito prius, quid ibi tus agatur, Pl. ‖. Fig. *to perceive, observe, explore, prove, ascertain*, etc.: res gestas, Lucr.: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic.: perpancos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia decrevit, Caes.

perspicŭē, *adv. evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously*: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic.

perspicŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicuus] *transparency, clearness*: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. ‖. Fig. *clearness, perspicuity*: Cic.

perspicŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio] *transparent, clear*: aquae, Ov. ‖. Fig. *evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous*: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even or level*: viam, Liv.

per-stimŭlo, 1. *v. a. to stimulate violently*: Tac.

per-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing*: frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 2. Transf. *to remain steadfast* or *constant, to last, endure*: nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. ‖. Fig. *to stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in*; constr. neu. with *in* and *abl.*: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic.: in sententia, Caes.: in incepto, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. *Absol.*: perstat atque obdura, Hor.: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in*

his determination, Tac. With *inf.*: persto condere semen humo, Ov.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [perstermo].

per-strēnŭŏ, *adv. very vigorously or actively*: Ter.

per-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. v. n. *to make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring*: abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [perstringo].

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to tie* or *bind tightly*: vitem, Cato. II. *to graze, graze against*: femur, Virg.: solum aratro, *to plough through*, Cic. 2. Transf. *to blunt* by grazing against, *to make dull, to dull*: aures minaci murmure, *to deafen*, Hor. (ii) Esp. of the eyes, *to dazzle, blind*: quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac. III. Fig. *to seize*: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 2. Esp. of speech: *to wound slightly; to blame, censure, reprove*: alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, Cic.: aliquem oblique, Tac. (ii) *to touch slightly, narrate briefly*: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic.

perstŭdĭōsē, *adv. very eagerly, very fondly*: audire aliquem, Cic.

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj. very desirous, very fond of*: musicorum, Cic.

per-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. v. a. *to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade*: constr. *dat.* of person; the defining words are usu. in *acc.* and *inf.*, sometimes *neut. acc.*, and sometimes not expressed: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes.: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect. to be convinced, to be sure, to have no doubt about*: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, id. So *pass. impers.*: sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiaturum, Caes. II. Esp. *to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do*: constr. usu. with *dat.* of pers.: the defining words usu. in *subj. clause*, rarely *acc.* and *inf.*: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transeat, id. *Pass. impers.*: persuasum est facere, Pl.

persuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [persuadeo] *convincing, persuasive*: Quint.

persuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a convincing, persuading, persuasion*: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. II. Transf. *conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion*: persuasionis plenus cuncta ĭsto agi, Suet.

persuastrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *she that persuades*: Pl.

persuāsus, a, um, *Part.* [persuadeo]. II. Adj.: *that of which one is persuaded* or *convinced*: Cic.

per-suāsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a persuading, persuasion*: persuasu servi, Pl.

per-subtĭlis, e, *adj. very fine* or *delicate, very subtle*: Lucr. II. Fig. *very ingenious*: oratio, Cic.

per-sulto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [salto]. A. Neutr. *to leap, skip*, or *prance about*: in agro, Liv.: ante vallum, Tac. B. Act. *to leap* or *skip through, to frisk about, range about*: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr.: captam Italiam, Tac.

pertaedĕo, v. pertaedet.

per-taedet, taesum est, 2. v. *impers.* and n. *to cause to feel disgust* or *weariness*: constr. usu. *acc.* of that which experiences, *gen.* of that which causes, the feeling: pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic.: lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, Tac. With *acc.*: pertaesus ignaviam suam, Suet.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.* [pertaedet].

per-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover all over*: villam, Pl. II. Fig.: id.

per-tendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. IIt. *to stretch out, extend*; hence, transf. I. Act. *to carry out, go on with, perform*: video non licere ut coeperam hoc pertendere, Ter. II. Neutr. *to push on to, to go right on, proceed to*: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 2. Fig. *to keep on, persevere, persist*: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter.

per-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. IIt. *to feel all over*; hence, *to prove, try, test*: quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, Tac. 2. Fig.: rem, *to consider* or *weigh well*, Cic. II. *to pervade, invade; to seize, affect*: dum prima lues pertentat sensus, Virg.

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj. very thin, very small* or *fine*: sabulum pertenue, Plin. II. Fig. *very slight* or *slender, very weak*: spes salutis, Cic.

per-tĕrebro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bore through*: columnam, Cic.

per-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, 2. v. a. and **pertergo**, 3. v. a. *to wipe off, wipe dry*: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. II. Transf. *to rub* or *touch gently against*: (aër) quasi pertergit pupillas, Lucr.

perterrĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [perterreo facio] *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly*: Davum, Ter.

perterrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.* [perterrefacio].

per-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly*: alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes.: metu perterriti, Cic. II. *to frighten away*: a tuis aedibus vi atque armis perterritus, id.

perterricrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [perterreo crepo] *that clatters* or *rattles most terribly*: old poet. in Cic.

perterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [perterreo].

per-texo, xui, xtum, 3. v. a. *to weave throughout, weave entirely*: App. 2. *to interweave*, i. e. *to furnish, decorate, adorn with*: Vitr. II. Fig. *to go through with, accomplish*: locum, Cic.

pertextus, a, um, *Part.* [pertexo].

pertĭca, ae, *f. a pole, a long staff*: pertica suspensos portabat longa manipulos, Ov. 2. *a measuring-rod, a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda): abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. (ii) Meton. *a portion of land measured with the* pertica: Front. (Hence Fr *perche*; Eng. *perch*.)

per-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3. v. a. and n. *incep. to become very much frightened; to fear greatly*: si tantam religionem non pertimescebas, Cic.: fames esset pertimescenda, Caes.

pertĭnācĭa, ae, *f.* [pertinax] *obstinacy, pertinacity*: uniculpae virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic.: desistere pertinacia, Caes. 2. Less freq. *perseverance, constancy*: Liv.

pertĭnăcĭter, *adv. very firmly, very tenaciously*: haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. II. *constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously*: contendere, Suet. *Comp.*: pertinacius insequi, Hirt. *Sup.*: pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet.

per-tĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [tenax] *that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious*: digitus male pertinax, Hor. (ii) *very niggardly*: tenaxne pater ejus est? *Fr.* Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. II. Fig. *firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding*: in a bad sense, *obstinate, pertinacious*: concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic.: pertinax virtus, Liv.: pertinacior in repugnando, id. Poet. with *inf.*: fortuna indum insolentem indere pertinax, Hor.

per-tĭnĕo, ŭi, 2 v. n. [teneo] IIt. *to hold through*; hence, *to continue* or *extend through* or *to, to reach*: silva per medios fines Treverorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet, Caes.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic.: pertinens in omnia, *in all directions*, Liv. II. Fig. *to reach, extend*: eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. 2. *to tend* or *lead towards, to have as an object* or *result*: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut equites reverterentur, Caes.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. 3. *to belong, relate, concern, pertain to*: somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Pl.: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. 4. *to be applicable to, to concern, suit*: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, *on whom suspicion should fall*, id.

per-tingo, 3. v. a. [tango] *to stretch out, extend to* (rare, and with the var. reading pertinere): collis in immensum pertingens, Sall.

per-tŏlĕro, avi, 1. v. a. *to bear out, endure*: tormenta aetatis, Lucr.

per-torquĕo, 2. v. a. *to twist awry to distort*: ora foedo sapore, Lucr.

pertractātē, *adv. in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically*: nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. *with a moral in view*, Pl.

pertractātĭo and **pertrectātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pertracto] *a handling*: Gell II. Fig. *a handling*, i. e. *an occu-*

pyyng or *busyyng oneself with, application to*: poštiarum, Cic.

per-tracto (pertrecto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to touch, feel, handle*: mullos, Cic. ||. Fig. *to busy* or *occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study*: sensus mentesque hominum, id.: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id.

pertractus, a, um, *Part.* [pertrahō].

per-trāho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to draw* or *drag through* or *to, to bring* or *conduct forcibly to*: aliquem in castra, Liv.: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. (ii) *to entice, allure to*: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv.

pertrecto, v. pertracto.

per-tristis, e, *adj. very sad* or *mournful*: carmen, poët. Cic. ||. Transf. *very austere* or *morose*: patrum, Cic.

pertrītus, a, um, *Part.* [pertero]. ||. Adj. *quite worn out, very hackneyed* or *common, very trite*: Sen.

per-tumultŭōsē, *adv. in a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner*: Cic.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, *3. v. a.* 1 1t. *to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate*: crumenam, Pl.: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr.

perturbātē, *adv. confusedly, without order*: Cic.

perturbātio, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo] *confusion, disturbance*: coeli, *opp.* serenitas, Cic. ||. Fig. *mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation*: motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, id.: totius exercitus, Caes. 2. Esp. *an emotion, passion*: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, Cic.

perturbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that disquiets* or *disturbs*: Cic.

perturbātus, a, um, *Part.* [perturbo]. ||. Adj. *troubled, disturbed, unquiet*: Sen. 2. *alarmed, discomposed*: Cic.

per-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to throw into confusion* or *disorder, to confuse, disturb*: provinciam, Cic.: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. ||. Fig. *to disturb, embarrass, confound*: clamore perturbari, Cic.: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. 2. *to alarm, disquiet, frighten*: horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes.

per-turpis, e, *adj. very base* or *shameful*: Cic.

pertūsus, a, um, *Part.* [pertundo]. ||. Adj. *perforated, that has a hole* or *opening*: compita, *passable*, Pers. Proverb.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. *to labour in vain*, Pl. (Hence It. *pertugiare*; Fr. *percer*; also subs. It. *pertugio*; Fr. *pertuis*.)

pĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.* [perungo].

per-ungo, nxi, ctum, *3. v. a. to besmear, anoint*: corpora oleo, Cic.: nardo perunctus, Hor.

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj. very polite, pleasant*, or *witty*: L. Torquatus perurbanus, Cic. ||. *over fine, over polite*: cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis, id.

per-urgĕo, si, *2. v. a. to press* or *urge greatly*: aliquem ad capessendam rempublicam, Suet.

per-ūro, ussi, ustum, *3. v. a. to burn through and through; to burn up, consume*: perusti late agri, Liv. Esp. *to be burned* or *scorched* by the sun: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 2. *to heat, burn, inflame*: sitis praecipue fatigatos perurebat, Curt. 3. *to inflame, gall, rub sore*: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor.: colla perusta, Ov. 4. Transf. of cold, *to nip, pinch*: terra perusta gelu, id. ||. Fig. *to burn, inflame, consume*: hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic.

pĕrustus, a, um, *Part.* [peruro].

per-ūtilis, e, *adj. very useful*: Cic.

per-vādo, si, sum, *3. v. n. to go* or *come through, to pass* or *press through, to spread through, penetrate*: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic.: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 2. Transf. *to go, come, arrive*: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. ||. Fig. *to spread through, penetrate, pervade*: opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, id. With *acc.*: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 2. *to arrive at, reach*: locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic.

pervāgātus, a, um, *Part.* [pervagor]. ||. Adj. *spread out, widespread, well known*: longe et late pervagata anteponantur angustis, Cic. 2. *common, general*: pervagatior pars, id.

per-vāgor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to wander* or *range through, to rove about, overrun*: hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. ||. Fig. *to spread out, extend*: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, id. 2. *to spread through, pervade*: timores omnium mentes pervagantur, id. 3. *to be widely spread, to become common*: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, id.

per-vāgus, a, um, *adj. wandering* or *roaming all about*: puer, Ov.

per-vălĕo, ui, *2. v. n. to be very strong*: Lucr.

per-vārĭē, *adv. very variously*: Cic.

per-vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lay waste, devastate*: fines, Liv.

pervāsus, a, um, *Part.* [pervado].

pervectus, a, um, *Part.* [pervehō].

per-vĕho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to bear, carry*, or *convey through*: commeatus, Liv. 2. Reflect. *to pass through, traverse*: Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. ||. Transf. *to carry, bring, convey to*: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. 2. Reflect. *to ride, drive, sail*, etc.: in portum, Cic.: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv.

per-vello, velli, *3. v. a. to pull* or *pluck hard; to pull, twitch*: aurem, Phaedr. 2. *to excite, sharpen*: stomachum, Hor. ||. Fig. *to twitch, pinch*: fortuna pervellere te fictitiis poterit et pungere, Cic. 2. *to revile, disparage*: jus civile, id.

per-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. *v. n.* 1s *come through to, arrive at, reach* (direct or implied reference being usu. made to the space intervening between the points of departure and arrival): constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, or *adv.* of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna pervenirent, Caes.: ad portam, Cic.: in summum montis, Ov.: eo quum pervenisset, Caes. ||. Transf. *to reach* or *come to, to come to the knowledge* or *into the possession of* (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, Pl.: duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerant, Cic.: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: ad quem propter diei brevitatem perventum non est, Cic. ||. Fig. *to come to, arrive at*; *to reach, attain to*: in senatum, *to get into the Senate*, i. e. *to become a senator*, id.: in scripta alicujus, *to be mentioned by a person in his writings*, id.: ad desperationem, Caes.

per-vĕnor, 1. *v. a. dep. to hunt through*; transf. *to run through* or *about*: urbem totam pervenarier, Pl.

perversē (pervorse), *adv. awry, the wrong way*: sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. ||. Fig. *perversely, wrongly, badly, ill*: ut eorum beneficio, Cic.: imitari, id.

perversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perversus] *frowardness, untowardness, perversity, wilful opinionum*, Cic.: morum, Suet.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, *Part.* [perverto]. ||. Adj. *turned the wrong way, askew, awry*: perversae lubrik comae, *puts her false hair on awry*, Ov.: esse perversissimis oculis, *dreadfully squint-eyed*, Cic. 2. Fig. *perverse, wrong, evil, bad*: dies perversus atque adversus, Pl.: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic.: mos, id.

per-verto (vorto), ti, sum, *3. v. a.* 1 1t. *to turn thoroughly*, i. e. *to place in an opposite direction*; hence, *to overturn, overthrow, throw down*: coqui aulas pervortunt, Pl.: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic.: perversae rupes, *broken, craggy rocks*, Liv. ||. Fig. *to overthrow, subvert*; *to destroy, ruin, corrupt*: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic.: aliquem amicitia alicujus, Tac. 2. *to put down, to silence*: nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic.

per-vespĕri, *adv. very late in the evening*: ad aliquem venire, Cic.

pervestigātio, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo] *a searching into, examining, investigation*: scientiae, Cic.

per-vestigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to trace* or *search out*: canes venatico diceres, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, Cic. ||. Fig. *to seek out, examine, investigate*: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj. very old*: tignum ligneum, Cic.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj. very old*: verba, Cic.

per-viam, *adv. accessibly*: Pl.

pervĭcācĭa, æ, *f.* [pervicax] *stubbornness, obstinacy*: avaritia, ambitio, mulierositas, pervicacia, Cic. ‖ Transf. *firmness, steadiness*: quanta pervicacia in hostem, tanta beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac.

pervĭcācĭter, *adv. stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately*: pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv.

pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [vic, root of vinco] *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful*: accusatio, Tac.: pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt. ‖ Transf. *firm, steadfast*: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac.

pervĭctus, a, um, *Part.* [pervinco].

per-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. *to look over, look on*: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. ‖ Transf. *to look at or upon, to view*: cum tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to consider, examine*: videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. 2. *to perceive, discern*: infirmitatem animorum, id.

per-vĭgĕo, gŭi, 2. v. n. *to continue to bloom or flourish*: honoribus perviguere, i. e. *remained in constant possession of*, Tac.

per-vĭgil, is, *adj. ever watchful*: pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. ‖ Transf.: nox, *passed without sleep*, Just.

pervĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervigilo] *a devotional watching, a vigil*: Cic.

pervĭgĭlĭa, æ, *f.* [pervigil] *a watching all night*: Just.

pervĭgĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a watching or sitting up all night*: pervigilio fatigati, Just. ‖ Esp. *a devotional watching, a vigil*: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv.: celebrare, Tac.

per-vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to remain awake or watch all night*: noctem, Cic.: in armis, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to watch*: et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib.

per-vĭlis, e, *adj. very cheap*: Liv.

per-vinco, vīci, victum, 3. v. a. *to conquer or defeat completely*: ne nos perfidia pervincamur, Pl. *Absol.*: pervicit Bardanes, Tac. 2. Transf. *to carry a point, maintain one's opinion*: restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. 3. *to surpass, outdo, exceed*: sonum, Hor. 4. *to induce or prevail upon with great effort, to effect with labour*: multis rationibus perviserat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent, Liv. 5. *to prove, demonstrate*: aliquid dictis, Lucr.

per-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. *to live on, survive to*: Pl.

per-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *that may be passed through, affording a passage, passable, pervious*: sedes, Ter.: transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages*, Cic.: pervius usus tectorum inter se, Virg. Subst. pervium, ii, *n. a thoroughfare, passage*: ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac. ‖ Fig.: cor mihi nunc pervium est, *my heart is now open*, i. e. *light or easy*, Pl.: nihil ambitioni pervium, *accessible*, Tac.

pervolgo, v. pervulgo.

pervŏlĭto, 1. v. n. *freq.* [pervolo] *to fly or flit about* (poet.): Lucr.: Virg.

per-vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to fly through or about*: aedes, Virg.: aĕrium iter, Ov. 2. *to fly to*: animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic. ‖ Transf. of swift motion in gen. *to fly or dart through*: totam urbem, Juv.

per-vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, *irreg. v. n.* (old *subj. pres.* pervolit, Lucr.) *to wish greatly, to be very desirous*: quem videre pervellem, Cic.

pervŏlūto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [pervolvo] *to roll over and over*; Esp. *to turn over* books, *to read*: libros, Cic.

pervŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [pervolvo].

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll or tumble about*: aliquem in luto, Ter. 2. Transf. *to turn over* a book, *to read*; Smyrnam incana diu secula pervolunt, Cat. ‖ Fig. *to be very busy or much engaged*: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic.

pervorse, **pervorsus**, **pervorto**, v. perverse, *etc.*

pervulgātus (pervolg.), a, um, *Part.* [pervulgo]. ‖ Adj.: *very usual or common*: consolatio pervulgata, Cic. 2. *well known*: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, id.

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad*: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo R. imperavi, Cic. 2. *to impart to the people, make common*: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. 3. Esp. *to make oneself common, to prostitute oneself*: mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, id. ‖ Transf. *to visit often, to frequent, haunt* (poet.): solis pervolgant lumina coelum, Lucr.

pes, pĕdis, *m. a foot of any animal*: si pes condoluit, Cic.: pede terram pulsare, *to dance*, Hor.: pedem ferre, *to go or come*, Virg.: pedem referre, revocare, *to go or come back, to return*: profugum referre pedem, Ov.: pedibus, *on foot, afoot*: quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic.: sub pedibus, *under one's feet*, i. e. *in one's power*, Virg.: ante pedes esse or ante pedes posita esse, *to lie before one's feet*, i. e. *to be evident, palpable*: istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, Ter.: pes dexter, felix, secundus, *i. e. a happy or fortunate arrival*: adi pede secundo, Virg.: in sententiam alicujus pedibus ire, *to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one*, Liv. 2. Esp. in milit. lang.: descendere ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, of cavalry, Liv.: pedibus merere, *to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier*, id.: pedem conferre, *to come to close quarters*, id. ‖ Transf. *a foot* of a table, stool, *etc.*: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. 2. *a rope attached to a sail, a sheet*: pede labitur aequo, *i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft*. id. Hence, facere pedem, *to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind*: una omnes fecere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. 3. *the barrow of a litter*: Cat. 4. Poet. of fountains and rivers: crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. 5. *a metrical foot*: ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic.: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *in hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Hence, (ii) *a kind of verse, measure*: Lesbius, Hor. 6. *a foot*, as a measure of length: duas fossas quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Caes. Hence, Fig.: pede suo se metiri, *to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule*, i. e. *by one's own powers or abilities*, Hor. 7. *Plu. lics*: Pl.

pessĭmē, *sup. adv.* v. male.

pessĭmus, a, um, v. malus.

pessŭlus, i, *m.* = πάσσαλος, *a bolt*: occlude ais fores ambobus pessulis, Pl.

pessum, *adv.* [perh. contr. of pedes versum, towards the feet; hence] *to the ground, to the bottom, down* (esp. freq. with ire and dare): nunc eam (cistellulam) cum navi scilicet abivisse pessum in altum, Pl.: multae per mare pessum subsedere urbes, *have been swallowed up*, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: pessum ire, and rarely pessum sidere, *to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish*: quia miser non eo pessum, Pl.: pessum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, Tac. 2. Pessum dare (and in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), rarely pessum premere, *to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to*: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall.: multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac.: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Pl.

pessumdo, dĕdi, dătum, 3. v. a. v. pessum, no. II. 2.

pestĭfer and (rarely) **pestĭfĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [pestis fero] *pestilential*: odor, Liv. ‖ In gen. *that brings destruction, destructive, pernicious, pestiferous*: res pestiferae et nocentes, Cic.: Antonii pestifer reditus, id.

pestĭfĕrē, *adv. balefully, pestiferously*: Cic.

pestĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pestis] *pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome*: loci, opp. to salubres, Cic.: Africus, Hor. *Comp.*: annus, Liv. *Sup.*: gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. ‖ Fig. *pestilent, noxious, destructive*: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv.

pestĭlentĭa, æ, *f.* [pestilens] *an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence*: Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes. 2. Transf. *an unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region*: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *a* (moral) *plague, pest*,

pestilence; oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat.

pestilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pestilis] *plague, pest, pestilence,* for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr.

pestis, is, *f. a deadly,* esp. *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pestilence*; also, *a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather*: ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic. ‖ Fig. *destruction, ruin, death*: quanta pernis pestis venit! Pl.: detestabilis pestis, Cic.: machinari alicui, id.: minitari, Liv. 2. Meton. of a destructive thing or person, *a pest, curse, bane*: filia furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), Cic.

pētăsātus, a, um, *adj.* [petasus] *having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey*: petasati veniunt, Cic.

pētăsĭo and **pētăso**, ōnis, *m.* = πετασών, *a leg* or *fore quarter of pork*: Mart.

pētăsunculus, i, *m. dim.* [petaso] *a little leg* or *fore quarter of pork*: Juv.

pētăsus, i, *m.* = πέτασος, *a travelling hat* or *cap*, with a broad brim: Pl.

pētesso and **pētisso**, *v. a.* [peto: *cf.* arcesso] *to strive* or *seek repeatedly* or *eagerly after, to pursue*: laudem, Cic.

pētītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peto] *an attack, a blow, thrust, pass*: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. 2. Fig. *an attack* made in words: id. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a requesting, beseeching; a request, petition*: Plin. 2. Esp. *an applying* or *soliciting for office, candidateship*: consulatus, Caes.: pontificatus, Sall.: petitioni se dare, *to solicit an office*, Cic. 3. In law: *a suing, a suit*, in private or civil cases (opp. to accusatio, in criminal cases): nec petitionem nec possessionem dabo, *I will not allow her to sue*, id.

pētītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a seeker, striver after* (poet.): famae, Lucan. ‖ Esp. *an applicant* or *candidate* for an office (rare): hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, Hor. 2. In law: *a claimant, plaintiff*, in a private or civil suit: quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic.

pētītūrĭo, 4. *v. a. desid.* [id.] *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare): Cic.

pētītus, a, um, *Part.* [peto]. ‖ Subst.: petītum, i, *n. a prayer, request, desire*: Cat.

pētītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going towards* (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. ‖ *a desire, request*: Gell.

pĕto, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*perf.* petit, Virg.), 3. *v. a. to direct one's course to, to go* or *repair to, to make for, travel to*: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic.: locum quem petant capi posse, Caes.: coelum pennis, *to fly*, Ov.: Gralis Phasi petite viris, *visited by the Greeks*, id. Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. Of persons as objects: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, id. (ii) So, petere iter, cursum, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendi, Cic.: aliam in partem petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight*, Caes. 2. *to go towards* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to attack; to let fly at, aim a blow at*, etc.: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic.: aliquem spiculo infeste, Liv.: bello urbem, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to attack, assail*: aliquem epistola, Cic.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. 3. *to demand, require*: poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction* or *revenge from*, Cic. (ii) Esp. in law, *to bring an action of recovery, to sue for*: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, id. 4. *to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat*: peto quaesoque ut tuos mecum serves, id.: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. With *inf.* (poet.): vicisse petunt, Ov. 5. *to be a candidate for office*: ex iis, qui nunc petunt, Cic.: praeturam, id. 6. *to woo, court, make suit to*: multi illam petiere, Ov. (ii) *to solicit for the pleasures of love*: libidine sic accensa Sempronia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. 6. *to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after*: praedam pedibus, Ov.: gloriam, Sall.: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. With *inf.*: bene vivere, Hor. 7. *to fetch, procure*: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic.: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Pl. [From the compounds of *peto* it would seem that the primary meaning is "to go towards" or "to."]

pētōrĭtum or **pētorrĭtum**, i, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] *an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage*: Hor.

petra, ae, *f.* = πέτρα, *a rock, a crag, stone*; pure Lat. saxum: Plin. (Hence It. *pietra*; Fr. *pierre.*)

petro, ōnis, *m.* [petra] *an old wether*, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl.

pĕtŭlans, antis, *Part.* [perh. from peto] *forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant*: homo, Cic.: animalia, Gell.: petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. ‖ Esp. *wanton, lascivious*: petulans in aliqua generosa nobili virgine, id.

pĕtŭlanter, *adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly*: in aliquem invehi, Cic. *Comp.*: petulantius, id. *Sup.*: petulantissime, id.

pĕtŭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [petulans] *sauciness, frowardness, impudence, wantonness, petulance*: petulantia et libido magis est adolescentium quam senum, Cic. 2. *carelessness, heedlessness*: Pl.

pĕtŭlcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from peto] *butting, apt to butt*: agni, Lucr.: haedi, Virg.

pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto]. ‖ Adj.: *woolly, that still has the nap on, new*: pexa tunica, Hor.

phăla, ae, *v.* fala.

phălangae and **pălangae**, arum, *f. plu.* = φάλαγγες, *poles to carry burthens on*: Vitr. ‖ Esp. *a wooden roller*, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. (Hence It. *spiranga.*)

phălangĭtae, arum, *m. plu.* = φαλαγγῖται, *soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites*: Liv.

phălanx, angis, *f.* = φάλαγξ, *a band of soldiers, a host* drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnonius phalanges, Virg. ‖ Esp. *a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx*: Nep. 2. *the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 50 men abreast and 16 deep): Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 163). 3. *an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans*, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie, phalange facta, Caes.

phălărĭca, *v.* falarica.

phălĕrae, arum, *f. plu.* = τὰ φάλαρα, *a gold* or *metal disc* or *boss* worn by men as a military decoration: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, Cic. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 2. *a trapping for the forehead and breast of horses*: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 292). ‖ Fig. *an external ornament* or *decoration*: ad populum phaleras! *trappings for the people!* Pers.

phălĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [phaleras] *wearing phaleras*: equi, Liv. ‖ Fig. *decorated, ornamented*: phalerata dictis aliquem ducere, *with fine speeches*, Ter.

phantăsĭa, ae, *f.* = φαντασία, *an idea, notion, fancy*: Sen.

phantasma, ătis, *n.* = φάντασμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Plin. (Hence Fr. *fantôme.*)

phăretra, ae, *f.* = φαρέτρα, *a quiver* (poet.): succinctam pharetra, Virg.

phăretrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra] *furnished with* or *wearing a quiver* (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Virg.

pharmăcĕutrĭca, ae, *f.* = φαρμακεύτρια, *a sorceress* (poet.): Virg.

pharmăcŏpōla, ae, *m.* = φαρμακοπώλης, *a vender of medicines, a quack*: pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic.

phărus, or -os, i, *f.* [from Pharus, an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous light-house] *a light-house*: Caes.

phăsēlus (also phaselus and fas.), i, *m.* and *f.* = φάσηλος, *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel*: viciamque seres vilemque phaselum, Virg. ‖ Transf. *a light vessel, shaped like a kidney bean, made of wicker-work* or *papyrus, sometimes also of baked and painted clay*: epistolam de phaselo dare, Cic. (Hence It. *fagiuolo.*)

phăsĭānus, a, um, *adj.* = φασιανός, *pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian*: Phasianae aves, *pheasants*, Plin. Also Subst. phasiana, ae, *f.* and more freq. phasianus (fasian.), i, *m. a pheasant*: Suet. (Hence Fr. *faisan.*)

phasma, ătis, *n.* = φάσμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom*: Ter.

phengītes, ae, *m.* = φεγγίτης, *pheng-*

yite, selenite, or *crystallized gypsum,* used for window-panes: lapis, Suet.

phiăla, æ, *f.* = φιάλη, *a broad shallow drinking-vessel, a saucer:* Juv.

phidĭtĭa, orum, v. philitia.

philĭtĭa (also phidĭtia), orum, *n. pl.* = φιλίτια (φείδιτια), *the public meals of the Lacedæmonians:* Cic.

philŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλολογία, *love of learning* or *letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature:* ne et opera et oleum philologiæ nostræ perierit, Cic. ‖ *Esp. explanation, interpretation* of the writings of others, *philology:* Sem.

philŏlŏgus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόλογος, *pertaining to learning, learned, literary:* Vitr. ‖ Subst. philologus, i, *m. a person engaged in learned or literary pursuits, a man of letters, scholar:* homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. 2. Esp. *an explainer of the writings of others, an interpreter, philologist:* Sen.

philŏmēla, æ, *f.* [Φιλομήλη, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens] *a nightingale* (poet.): Virg.

philŏsŏphĭa, æ, *f.* = φιλοσοφία, *philosophy:* Cic. ‖ Meton. *a philosophical subject* or *question:* Nep. 2. philosophiæ, arum, *f. plu. philosophical systems* or *sects:* exercitatio propria disarum philosophiarum (*i. e.* Academicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic.

philŏsŏphor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [philosophus] *to apply oneself to philosophy, to philosophize:* Cic.

philŏsŏphus, a, um, *adj.* = φιλόσοφος, *philosophical:* philosophæ scriptiones, Cic. ‖ Subst. philosophus, i, *m. a philosopher:* ut is, qui studeat omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque noese, et omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc (philosophi) appelletur, Cic. 2. philosopha, æ, *f. a female philosopher:* Id.

philtrum, i, *n.* = φίλτρον, *a love-potion, philter* (poet.): Ov.

philўra and **philŭra,** æ, *f.* = φιλύρα (the linden-tree; hence): *bast,* the *liber* or *inner bark of the lime-tree,* of which bands for chaplets were made: dispicient nexæ philyris coronæ, Hor.

phĭmus, i, *m.* = φιμός, *a dice-box,* i. q. fritillus: Hor.

phlēbŏtŏmĭa (fleb.), æ, *f.* = φλεβοτομία, *blood-letting, phlebotomy:* Veg.

phōca, æ, and **phōcē,** es, *f.* = φώκη, *a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf:* Virg.: deformes phocæ, Ov.

phœbas, ădis, *f.* [Phœbus = Φοῖβος, an appellation of Apollo] *a priestess of Apollo:* hence, *an inspired woman, a prophetess:* Ov.

phœnĭcĕus (poenicĕus, foenicĕus), a, um, *adj.* = φοινίκεος, *purple-red:* Ov.

phœnĭcoptĕrus, i, *m.* = φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo:* Juv.

phœnix, ĭcis, *m.* = φοίνιξ, *the phœnix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phœnix:* Tac.: Ov.

phōnascus, i, *m.* = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), *a teacher of singing and declamation:* Suet.

phormĭo (form.), ōnis, *m.* = φόρμιον, *plaited reeds* or *rushes, a mat, a straw covering:* Don. ad Ter.

phrăsis, is, *f.* = φράσις, in rhetoric, *diction,* pure Lat. elocutio: Quint.

phrĕnēsis, is, *f.* = φρένησις, *madness, delirium, phrensy:* Cels.: manifesta, Juv.

phrĕnētĭcus (or phrĕnĭtĭcus), a, um, *adj.* = φρενητικός, *mad, delirious, frantic:* Cic.

phrўgiānus, a, um, *adj. Phrygian:* Meton. *embroidered* (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): togæ, Plin.

phrўgio, ōnis, *m. an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (*v.* phrygianus): Pl.

phrўgius, a, um, *adj. Phrygian:* Meton. *embroidered:* vestes, Virg. ‖ Of Phrygian music and musical instruments: buxum, *the Phrygian flute,* Ov.: modi, *a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele,* Id.

phthisis, is, *f.* = φθίσις, *consumption, phthisis:* vera phthisis est, Cels.

phui, *interj. foh! fugh!:* Pl.

phy, *interj. pish! tush!:* Ter.

phўlăca, æ, *f.* = φυλακή, *a prison,* pure Lat. custodia: Pl.

phўlăcista, æ, *m.* = φυλακιστής, *a jailor;* hence, transf. *a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor:* Pl.

phўlarchus, i, *m.* = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir:* phylarchus Arabum, Cic.

phўsica, æ, and **phўsicē,** ēs, *f.* = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics:* Cic.

phўsica, orum, v. physicus, *no.* II. 2.

phўsicē, *adv. in the manner of naturalists, physically:* dicere, Cic.

phўsicus, a, um, *adj.* = φυσικός, *pertaining to natural philosophy* or *physics, natural, physical:* quiddam physicum, *something relating to physics,* Cic. ‖ Subst.: phўsicus, i, *m. a natural philosopher, naturalist:* Id. 2. phўsica, orum, *n. plu. physics:* physicorum ignarus, Id.

phўsiognōmon, ōnis, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων, *one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist:* Cic.

phўsiŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.* = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy:* Cic.

piābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pio] *that may be expiated, expiable:* fulmen, Ov.

piācŭlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum] *atoning, expiatory:* sacrificia, *sin-offerings,* Liv.: also, *absol.:* ut piacularia Junoni fierent, Id.

piācŭlum, i, *n.* [pio] *a means of appeasing a deity; a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice:* piaculum hostia cæsi, Liv.: Hor. 2. Meton. *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim,* duo nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunto, Virg. Fig.: piaculum rupti fœderis, of Hannibal, Liv. In gen. *a remedy:* Hor. (ii) *punishment:* dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. ‖ Transf. *that which requires expiation; a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt:* commissa piacula, Virg.

piāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atonement:* Ov.

piātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice:* Pl.

pica, æ, *f. a magpie:* Ov.

picāria, æ, *f.* [pix] *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut:* Cic.

picĕa, æ, *f.* [id.] *the Norway spruce fir:* Ov.

picĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of pitch:* Lucan. 2. Esp. *black as pitch, pitch-black:* picea crassus caligine, Virg.: nubes, Ov.

pico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar:* dolia, Suet.

pictor, ōris, *m.* [pingo] *a painter:* Cic.: Hor. (Hence It. *pittore;* Fr. *peintre.*)

pictūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *painting, the art of painting:* una est ars rationque picturæ, Cic. 2. Esp. *a painting of the face:* Pl. 3. Meton. *a painting, picture:* Cic. (ii) *embroideries:* Lucr. (iii) *paintings in mosaic:* Virg. ‖ Fig. *a picture in words, a picturesque description:* Homerum tradunt cæcum fuisse, ut ejus picturam, non poësin videmus, Cic.

pictūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictura] *painted:* Stat. ‖ *embroidered:* vestes, Virg.

pictus, a, um, *Part.* [pingo]. ‖ Adj.: fig. of style, *ornamented, ornate:* orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. 2. *painted, false, deceptive, vain:* Prop.

picus, i, *m. a woodpecker,* one of the birds used in augury: Pl. ‖ *a fabulous bird, the griffin:* picos divitis, qui aureos montes colunt, ego solus supero, Id.

pĭē, *adv. piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately:* pie sanctæque colere deos, Cic.

pĭĕrĭus, a, um, *adj. Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic:* chori, Ov.

pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [pius] *dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety:* est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. Hence, also, *conscientiousness, scrupulousness:* Ov. 2. *dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors,* etc.; *duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude,* etc.: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? Cic.: solemnia pietatis, *the last offices,* Tac. ‖ Transf. in gen. *justice:* si qua est cœlo pietas, Virg. 3. *gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion:* Suet.

pĭgĕo, gŭi, and pĭgĭtum est, 2. *v. n.*

to feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of (extremely rare with personal subject): factum id esse non negat neque se id pigere, Ter. ‖ Impers. *it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike*, or *reluctance*: constr. the *subject* is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a *neut. pron.* or *infin.*: the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.*; that which stands for the *source* of the feeling, in the *gen.*: fratris me quidem piget pudetque, Ter.: non dediase ipsum pudet, me, quia non accepi, piget, Pl.: oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. 2. Transf. for poenitet, *it causes a feeling of sorrow* or *remorse*: ne quid pius minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter.

piger, gra, grum, *adj.* [piget] *reluctant, unwilling, averse* (rare): genus pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. With *inf.*: piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. ‖ *backward, slow, indolent, sluggish, inactive*: interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Of things: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, *sluggish*, Tac.: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov.: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. With *gen.* (poet.): militiae piger et malus, id. 2. *that makes sluggish, benumbing* (poet.): sopor, Cat. (Hence It. *pigro.*)

piget, v. pigeo.

pigmentārius, ii, m. [pigmentum] *a dealer in paints* or *unguents*: Cic.

pigmentum, i, n. [pingo] *a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment*: asperas temere pigmenta in tabula, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. ‖ Fig. of style: *colouring, ornament*: pigmentorum flos et color, id. (Hence It. *pimiento.*)

pignĕrātor, ōris, m. [pignero] *he who takes a pledge*; *a pledgee* or *mortgagee*: Cic.

pignĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [pignus] *to pledge, pawn, mortgage*: unionem, Suet. ‖ Fig.: velut obsidibus datis pignoratos habere animos, Liv.

pignĕror, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [id.] prop. *to take as a pledge*; hence, Fig. *to make one's own, to appropriate* (rare): Diars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. ‖, *to accept as certain*: quod das mihi, pigneror omen, Ov.

pignus, ŏris and ĕris, n. [root PAG: v. paciscor] *any person* or *thing given as security; a pledge, gage, pawn, mortgage*: pignore animos centurionum devinxit, Caes.: marium pignora, *male hostages*, Suet. (ii) Esp. *security for the fine taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend*: pignus auferre, Cic. 2. *a wager, stake*: da pignus, ni ea sit filia, *bet*, Pl.: pignore certare cum aliquo, Virg. ‖ Fig. *a pledge, token, assurance, proof*: magnum pignus ab eo reipublicae datum, Cic.: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago credar, *sure tokens*, Ov. 2. Meton. *children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives*, as pledges of love: tot natos natasque et pignora cara nepotes, id.: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv.

pigrē, *adv. slowly, sluggishly*: in servitutem transiens, Sen.

pigrĭtia, ae, and **pigrĭties**, ēi, *f.* [piger] *sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence*: pigritiam definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic.: nox Romanis pigritiem ad sequendum fecit, Liv. (Hence It. *pigrizia, pigrezza*; Fr. *paresse.*)

pigro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [id.] *to be indolent, slow, dilatory*: Lucr.

pigror, atus, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] *to be slow, slack, dilatory*: Cic.

pila, ae, *f. a mortar*: pila, ubi tritucum pinsant, Cato. ‖ Transf. *a pillar, a pile*: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv.: nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos, *i. e. no bookstall* (which were round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. 2. *a pier* or *mole* of stone: saxea, Virg.

pīla, ae (old *gen. sing.* pīlai, Lucr.), *f. a ball, playing-ball*: dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, Pl.: pilae studio teneri, Cic. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 296.) Proverb.: mea pila est, *I have caught the ball, I've won*, Pl. ‖ Transf. *any ball* or *globe*: pilae lanuginis, Plin. The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool: Prop. (Hence It. *pillotta*; Fr. *pelote.*)

pīlānus, i, m. [pilum] *a triarius* one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: Ov.

pīlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a javelin*: agmina, Virg.

pīlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pileus] *wearing the* pileus or *felt-cap* (at Rome the emblem of liberty; whence slaves received it at their manumission): pileati cum lana alba velatis capitibus volones epulati sunt, Liv.: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurrerit (as a sign of liberation), Suet.

pīlentum, i, n. *an easy chariot* or *carriage*, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, *etc.*, for sacred rites were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Liv.: Virg.: Hor.

pīlĕŏlus, i, m., and **pīlĕŏlum**, i, n. dim. [pileus] *a small felt cap, a skull-cap*: Hor.

pīlĕus, i, m., and **pīlĕum**, i, n. [pilus] lit. *made of hair* or *wool*, hence *a felt cap* or *hat*, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom: haec mera libertas, haec nobis pilea donant, Pers. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom (v. Smith's Ant. 297). Hence, 2. Meton. *liberty, freedom*: servos ad pileum vocare, *to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv.

pīlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hairy, shaggy*: genae, Cic.

pīlŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [pila] *a little ball, globule*: Plin. ‖ Esp. in medicine: *a pill*: id. (Hence It. *pillola*; Fr. *pilule.*)

pīlum, i, n. *a pestle*: pilum fabrilium, Cato. ‖ Transf. *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry*: caput ferum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Proverb.: pilum injicere alicui, *to make an attack on one*, Pl.

pīlus, i, m. *a hair*: munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a hair, a trifle*: usu. with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit*: interea e Cappadocia ne pilus quidem, id. [Cf. Gr. πῖλος; Eng. *felt.*] (Hence It. *pelo*; Fr. *poil.*)

pīlus, i, m. [pilum] *the division of the triarii in a Roman legion*: it occurs almost invariably in connection with primus: primus pilus, *the first century of the triarii*: P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, *the chief centurion* or *aquilifer*, Caes.: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, *to promote to be chief centurion*, id. ‖ Meton. primus pilus, or in one word, primipilus, i, m. *the chief centurion of the triarii* and therefore of the legion: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto, id.

pīnăcŏthēca, ae, and **pīnăcŏthēcē**, ēs, *f.* = πινακοθήκη, *a picture-gallery*: Varr.

pīnĕtum, i, n. [pinus] *a pine-wood, pine-grove*: Ov.

pīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the pine, piny, pine-*: pinea velamina, *pine-wreaths*, Lucr.: ardor, *a fire of pine-wood*, Virg.

pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. *to paint a picture, to represent pictorially*: tabulas, Cic.: tabula picta, *a picture*, id. Proverb.: quae quidem dicunt, qui nunquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, *who speak of things about which they know nothing*, id. 2. *to embroider, represent by means of the needle*: pingere acu, Ov. 3. *to paint, stain, colour* (poet.): sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Virg. 4. *to adorn, decorate, embellish*: bibliothecam, Cic. ‖ Fig. of style: *to paint, colour, embellish*; locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. [The root is PNG.] (Hence It. *pingere*; Fr. *peindre.*)

pinguesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [pinguis] *to become* or *grow fat*: emaciatam amentum medica (herba) pinguescit, Col. 2. *to become strong* or *fertile*: campos sanguine, Virg.

pinguis, e, *adj. fat*: pinguis Thebani, Cic.: pinguior agnus, Pl.: pinguissimus haedulus, Juv. 2. Subst. pingue, is, n. *fat, grease*: Virg. ‖ Transf. *fat, rich, fertile*; also, *plump, in good condition*: sanguine pinguis campus, Hor.: ficus, *plump, juicy*, id.

pingues lampades, *full of oil*, Ov. Act. *that makes fertile*: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. 2. *bedaubed, besmeared*: pinguia crura luto, Juv. 3. *thick, dense*: coelum pingue et concretum, Cic.: toga, Suet. 4. Of taste: *insipid*: sapor, Plin. ‖ 1. Fig. *dull, gross, heavy, stupid*: Cordubae natis poëtis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic.: pingue ingenium mansit, Ov. 2. *bold, strong*: verba, Quint. 3. *calm, quiet, comfortable, easy*: pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. 4. *sleek, spruce*: pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint.

pinguĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [pinguis] *fatness*: Plin.

pĭnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus fero] *pine-bearing*: Virg.

pĭnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinus gero] *pine-bearing*: Ov.

pinna, ae, *f.* [another form of penna, q. v.] *a feather*, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: Suet. 2. Meton. *a wing*: Cic. 3. *the fin of a fish*: Plin. 4. *a battlement, pinnacle*: Caes. (Hence Fr. *pignon*, a gable end.)

pinna (pina), ae, *f.* = *nivva, a kind of shell-fish*: Cic.

pinnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pinna] *feathered, plumed, winged*: Cupido, Cic.

pinnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pinna gero] *feather-bearing, feathered, winged*: haec pinnigero, non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, *i. e. against birds*, Att. in Cic. ‖ Transf. *having fins, finny*: piscis, Ov.

pinnĭpŏtens, v. pennipotens.

pinnĭrăpus, i, m. [pinna rapio] *a gladiator*, who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, which he took as a trophy upon slaying the Samnite: Juv.

pinnŏphȳlax, ăcis, *m.* = *πιννοφύλαξ, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it*: Cic. This fable evidently arose from the not unfrequent accident of small crabs being caught and imprisoned in the shells of pinnae and other bivalves.

pinnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pinna] *a small feather*: Col. 2. Meton. *a little plume or wing*: Pl.

pinsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pinso or **piso**, si and sŭi, pinsum, pinsĭtum, and pistum, *v. a. to beat, pound, bray, crush*: caepa sale et aceto pista, Plin. ‖ Fig.: flagro, *to scourge*, Pl.: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsat, *pecks, scoffs at, derides* (v. ciconia), Pers. (Hence It. *pigiare*, and *pestare*; Fr. *piler*.)

pinsus, a, um, *Part.* [pinso].

pīnus, ūs, and ī, *f.* = *πίτυς, a pine, pine-tree*; more partic. *the stone-pine*: ex alta pinu, Virg. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov.: and to Diana: Hor. Faun and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. ‖ Transf. *anything made of pine, a ship*: acta praecipiti pinus Borea, Id. 2. *a pine-torch*: manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Virg. 3. *a wreath of pine-leaves*: Ov. (Hence It. *pinaccia*; Fr. *pinasse*.)

pĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pius] *to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate*: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to honour with religious rites, to celebrate*: ubi piem Pietatem, Pl. 2. *to purify with sacred rites*: si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Auct. or. pro Dom. 3. *to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate*: damna, Ov.: nefas triste, *to atone for, avert the penalty*, Virg. 4. *to punish, avenge* (poet.): culpam morte, Id. 5. *to free from madness*: jube te piari de mea pecunia: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Pl.

pĭper, ĕris, *n. pepper*: et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. [An Indian word: Gr. πέπερι.] (Hence It. *pevere*; Fr. *poivre*.)

pipĭlo, 1. *v. n. to pip, chirp*: pipilabat (passer), Cat.

pipo, 1. *v. n. to pip, chirp*: Varr.

pipŭlum, i, *n.* and **pipŭlus**, i, *m.* [pipo] *an outcry, upbraiding*: te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Pl.

pīrāta, ae, *m.* = πειρατής, *a sea-robber, corsair, pirate*: Cic.

pīrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πειρατικός, *pertaining to pirates, piratic, piratical*: myoparone piratico capto, Cic. ‖ Subst. pīrātĭca, ae, *f. piracy*: piraticam facere, *to practise piracy*, Id.

pīrum, i, *n. a pear*: Hor. (Hence It. *pero*; Fr. *poire*; Eng. *pear*.)

pīrus, i, *f. a pear-tree*: insere nunc, Meliboee, piros, Virg.

piscārius, a, um, *adj.* [piscis] *pertaining to fishing or fish, fish-*: forum piscarium, *the fish-market*, Pl.

piscātor, ōris, *m.* [piscor] *a fisherman, fisher*: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

piscātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [piscator] *pertaining to fishermen, fishing-*: naves, *fishing smacks*, Caes.: arundo, *a fishing-rod*, Plin.

piscātus, ūs, *m.* [piscor] *a fishing, catching of fish*: Pl. ‖ Meton. *fishes, fish*: piscatu, aucupio, Cic.

piscĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [piscis] *a little fish*: parvi, Cic.

piscīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fish-pond*: Cic. ‖ Transf. *a pond for bathing or swimming*, whether of warm or cold water; *a basin, pool*: Plin.

piscīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [piscina] *pertaining to fish-ponds*: Varr. ‖ Subst. piscīnārius, ii, *m. one fond of fish-ponds*: Cic.

piscis, is, *m. a fish*: pisces, ut aiunt, ova cum gerunt. relinquunt, Cic.: piscis femina, Ov. ‖ Transf. Pisces, *the fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac*: Id. [Cf. Eng. *fish*.] (Hence Fr. *poisson*.)

piscor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [piscis] *to fish*: ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Proverb.: in sicco piscari, *to labour in vain*, Pl. (Hence Fr. *pêcher*.)

piscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of fish, abounding in fish*: amnes, Ov.

piscŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in fish*: loca, Pl.

piso, v. pinso.

pistor, ōris, *m.* [pinso] 1 1t. *a pounder*; esp. *one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller*: Plin. ‖ Transf. *a baker*: mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistores, lenticarios, Cic.

pistrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pistrina] *a little pounding-mill*: Ter.

pistrīnensis, e, *adj.* [pistrinum] *pertaining to a pounding-mill*: jumenta, Suet.

pistrīnum, i, *n.* [pinso] *a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill*; usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a slave was made to perform this labour by way of punishment: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Pl.: oratorem in judicium, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a bakery*: exercere pistrinum, Suet. 2. *oppressive labour, drudgery*: Cic.

pistris or **pristis**, is, also pistrix or pristix, icis, *f.* = πίστρις, πρίστις, *any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish*: postremo immani corpore pistrix, of Scylla, Virg. ‖ Transf. *the Whale*, a constellation: ad Pistricis terga, Cic. 2. *a species of swift-sailing ship*: Liv.

pistus, a, um, *Part.* = [pinso].

pithēcium, ii, *n.* = πιθήκιον, *a little ape*: Pl.

pītŭīta, ae, *f.* (sometimes scanned as a trisyl.: Hor.: Pers.) *slime, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum*: quum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic.: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor.

pītŭītōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pituita] *full of phlegm, phlegmatic*: Cic.

pius, a, um (*Comp.* only magis pius. *Sup.*: pissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero; but freq. afterwards: Sen.: Tac.: Curt., *etc.*) *adj. pious, devout, conscientious, righteous* (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Pl.: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. So pii, *of the departed, the blessed*: piorum sedes, Id. Of things connected with religion: far, Hor.: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Subst. pium, i, *n.*: stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, Ov. 2. Of dutiful affectionate conduct toward parents, *etc.*: *dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic*, etc.: pius in parentes, Cic.: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg.: metus, *of a wife for her husband*, Ov.: bellum, *waged for one's country or allies*, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *honest, upright* (rare): pius quaestus, Cato. 2. Poet. of a wine-jar: pia testa, *my kindly jar* = benigna. Hor.

pix, pĭcis, *f.* = πίσσα, *pitch*: hic dies festus corticem astrictum pice dimovebit amphorae, Hor. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: Pl. (Hence It. *pece.*)

plăcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [placo] pass. *easily pacified* or *appeased, placable*: animi, Cic.: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, id. Poet.: placabilis ara Dianae, *placable, mild*, Virg. ‖ Act. *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter.

plăcābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placabilis] *placable disposition, placability*: Cic.

plăcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [placo] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: Liv.

plăcāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: Tac.

plăcātē, *adv. quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: Cic. *Comp.*: remissius et placatius ferre, id.

plăcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [placo] *an appeasing, propitiating*: Cic.

plăcātus, a, um, *Part.* [placo]. ‖ Adj. *appeased, pacified, reconciled to*: exercitus duci placatior, Liv. 2. *calm, quiet, gentle, still*: animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. *Comp.*: placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. *Sup.*: quies placatissima, Cic.

plăcenta, ae, *f. a cake*: Hor.: Juv. [*Plac-enta* is lit. "a flat cake," like πλακοῦς, from πλάξ.]

plăcĕo, cŭi and cĭtus, cĭtum, 2. *v. n. to please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy*: with *dat.*: non placet Antonio consulatus meus, Cic.: placens uxor, *charming, agreeable*, Hor. 2. With *dat. pron. reflect. to be pleased* or *satisfied with oneself, to be self-conceited, to flatter oneself, to pride* or *pleume oneself*: ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, Cic. ‖ With an impersonal subject, usu. an *infin.* or *subj. clause*; sometimes without any expressed subject: *to seem right* or *proper; to be thought* or *believed*: placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. 2. Esp. of public decrees, *etc.*: *to be approved of* or *resolved on*: senatui placere, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, Cic.: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes.

plăcĭdē, *adv. softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: forem aperire, Pl.: placide et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. *Comp.*: plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall.

plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [placeo] *gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: Ter.: Cic. 2. Of things: amnis, Ov.: placida, quietaque constantia, Cic.: mora, Virg. *Comp.*: nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat, Liv. *Sup.*: placidissima pax, Cic.

plăcĭto, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be very pleasing*: neque placitant mores, Pl.

plăcĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *that which is pleasing* or *agreeable*: ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Virg. (Hence It. *piato*; old Fr. *plaid*: also the verbs, It. *piattire, piatteggiare*; Fr. *plaider.*)

plăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [placeo]. ‖ Adj.: *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: placita ea simplicitate tua, *pleasing*, Ov.: eum (regem crearl) quasi placitissimum diis, Just.

plăco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile*: agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter.: placare aliquem reipublicae, Cic.: numen Deorum immortalium, Caes. Poet.: Hippotades quum vult aequora placat, Ov. ‖ *to endeavour to appease*: Hor.

placusa and **placusia**, v. plagusia.

plāga, ae, *f. a blow, stroke, stripe*: plagas pati, Ter.: plagas perferre, Cic. 2. Esp. *a blow which wounds* or *injures*; *a cut, thrust, wound*: plagam mortiferam infligere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, id. ‖ Fig.: *a blow, stroke*; *an injury, misfortune*: illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given*, id.: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury*, id. [Root PLAG, same as in Gr. πλαγή: v. *plango.*]

plāga, ae, *f.* 1 lit. *a flat surface*, hence *a region, tract*: si quem extenta plagarum quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, *zones*, Virg.: plagae telluris premuntur, Ov. 2. Esp. *a district, canton*: Liv. ‖ As plecto means *to plait, to make flat*, hence, plaga signifies *a hunting-net, a snare, gin*: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl.: tendere plagas, Cic.: nodosae, Ov. 3. Fig. *a snare, trap, toil*: se impedire in plagas, Pl.: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. [Root PLAG or PLEC, "flat," same as Germ. *flach*, and Gr. πλάξ: hence *plico*, "to lay flat," "to fold," and *sim-plex, du-plex, sup-plex*, etc.: πλάκω and *plecto*, "to plait," belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *piaggia, spiaggia*; Fr. *plage.*)

plāgĭārius, ii, *m. a manstealer, kidnapper*: Cic. ‖ *a literary thief, plagiarist*: Mart.

plāgĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [plāga gero] *stripe-bearing*: genera hominum, Pl.

plāgi-gĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [plāga gĕrulus] *stripe-bearing*: Pl.

plāgĭpātĭda, ae, *m.* [plāga patior] *a buffet-bearer*: Pl.

plāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [plāga], *fond of flogging* (poet.): Hor.

plāgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [plāga] *a bed-curtain, a curtain*: ii primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv.

plāgŭsia, ae, *f. a kind of fish* (*al.* placusa or placusia): Pl.

planctus, ūs, *m.* [plango] *a striking* or *beating accompanied with noise, a rustling, roaring*: planctus illisae cantibus undae, of the *roaring* of the waves, Lucan. ‖ Esp. *a beating of the breast*, etc., as a token of grief; *a wailing, lament*: gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations*, Tac. (Hence It. *pianto.*)

plānē, *adv. evenly*; fig. *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly*: plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. *Comp.*: planius atque apertius dicere, id. *Sup.*: apertissime planissimeque expiicare, id. ‖ Transf. *wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: carere sensu communi, Hor.: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite rightly*, Cic. 2. Esp. in affirmative answers: *certainly, by all means, to be sure, exactly so*: ego et domi privatus sum et peril. *Ga.* Plane istuc est, Pl.

plānēta, ae, m. = πλανήτης, *a wandering star, planet* (pure Lat. stellae errantes, erraticae, errones): Gell.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to strike, beat*, esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr.: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. ‖ Esp. *to beat the breast, head*, etc., as a sign of grief: laniata pectora plangens, id. Reflect.: scissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, *beat themselves*, id. 2. Transf. *to lament aloud, wring the hands*; with acc. *to bewail*: agmina plangentia, Virg.: plangentium genitus, Just. With acc.: Memphitem heremi (i. e. Apim), Tib. [Root PLAG as in *plāga*; cf. πλήσσω and πλαγή.] (Hence It. *piagnere*; Fr. *plaindre.*)

plangor, ōris, *m.* [plango] *a striking, beating*, accompanied with noise: sollto tentat plangore ferire pectora, Ov. ‖ Esp. *a beating of the breast* or *face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation*: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic.

plangunc̆ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [πλαγγών] *a little wax doll*: Cic.

plānĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [planus loquor] *speaking clearly, intelligibly*, or *plainly*: Pl.

plānĭpes, ĕdis, *m.* [plānus pes, *flat-foot, barefoot*] *a kind of mime* or *ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic* soccus *or the tragic* cothurnus: plani-pedes audit Fabius, Juv.

plānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plānus] *plainness*; fig. *distinctness, perspicuity*: sententiarum, Tac.

plānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* (collat. form, **plānĭtia**, ae, very rare) [id.] *a flat* or *even surface, level ground, a plain*: sequata agri planities, Cic.: nulla planitia dividit, Anct. B. Hisp. (Hence *It. pianezza.*)

planta, ae, *f. a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, graft, scion*: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, vivtradices, propagines, Cic. 2. *a set, slip* for transplanting: Ov. 3. *a plant*, in gen.: Juv. ‖ *the sole of the foot*: ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg.

plantārĭa, e, *adj.* [planta] *pertaining to sets*: Subst. plantaria, ium, *n. plu. sets, slips*, or *young trees*: Virg. 2. Transf. *the hair*: Pers.

plānus, a, um, *adj. level, flat, plain, even*: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis, Cic.: spatium ex planum litus, Caes. *Comp.*: aditus planior, Liv.

Sup.: planissimus locus, Cic. 2. Subst. planum, i, *n. level ground, a plain*: aciem in planum deducit, Sall. Esp. legal t. t.: e plano or de plano, *on level ground, not on the bench*, i. e. *out of court, extra-judicially*: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Hence, fig.: de plano, *without difficulty, easily* (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *plain, clear, distinct, intelligible*: satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa? Pl.: narrationes, Cic. [Prob. connected with Gr. πλατύς; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.]

plānus, i, m. = πλάνος, *a vagabond; a juggler, impostor*: Cic.

plasma, ātis, n. = πλάσμα, *an affected modulation of the voice*: Pers.: Quint.

plastēs, ae, m. = πλάστης, *a moulder, modeller, statuary*: Vell.

plātālē, es, *f. the spoonbill*: Cic.

plātānus, i (*gen.* platanūs, Virg.), *f.* = πλάτανος, *the platane or oriental plane-tree*: Cic.: caelebs (because not used to support vines), Hor.

plātēa (plătēa, Hor.), ae, *f.* = πλατεῖα, *a street*: in hac habitasse plateis dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. (Hence It. *piazza*; Fr. *place*.)

plaudo (plōdo, Quint.), si, sum, *v. n. & a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to clap, strike, beat* (poet.): pectora manu, Ov.: choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet*, Virg. ‖ Neutr. *to clap*: pennis, Ov. 2. Esp. *to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap*: manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic.: usque sensuri, donec cantor, *vos plaudite*, dicat, Hor. 3. Transf. in gen. *to express approbation, to approve, applaud*: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo ipse domi, *I am satisfied with myself*, id.

plausibilis, e, *adj.* [plaudo] *deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable*: nomen, Cic.

plausor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who claps applause, an applauder*: Hor.

plaustrum, i, n. *a waggon, wain, cart*: tarda Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra, Virg.: in plaustrum conjici, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear* (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. [*Plaus-trum* prob. from *plaudo*, on account of its creaking noise.]

plausus, a, um, *Part.* [plaudo].

plausus, ūs, m. [id.] *a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies*: plausumque exterrita pennis dat tecto ingentem, Virg. ‖ Esp. *a clapping of hands in token of approbation*: Cic. 2. Fig. *applause, approbation*: captare, id.

plēbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [plebs] *the common people, the populace, the rabble*: misera ac jejuna, Cic.

plēbēius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the common people or commonalty, plebeian*: familia, Cic.: consul, Liv. ‖ Transf. *common, vulgar, mean, low*: quanquam nos videmur tibi plebeii et pauperes, Pl.: sermo, Cic.

plēbes, is and ēi, v. plebs.

plēbĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [plebs colo] *one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people*: ab hoc plebicola tribuno plebis ejicitur, Cic.

plēbis, v. plebs.

plēbiscītum, i, n. (*abl.* plebis scita, Decret. in Cic.) [plebs scitum] *a decree or ordinance of the commonalty* (opp. to senatus consultum): Auct. or. Dom.

plebs (old forms, pleps and plebis), also **plēbēs**, is, and (esp. archaic) ēi and i, *f. the common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians*, opp. to the patricians, the senators, and, after the time of the Gracchi, to the knights (whereas populus includes all classes): plebes dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall.: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. 2. *the populace, the lower class* or *order, the mass*: multitudo de plebe, Liv. ‖ In gen. *the lower ranks* or *classes*, as contrasted with their superiors: dextra laevaque deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis: plebs habitant diversa locis, Ov.: in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes; optimates domesticos, Cic. [Connected with πλῆθος, πολύς, etc., and containing the same root as *plenus, impleo, compleo*, etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 298.]

plectilis, e, *adj.* [plecto] *plaited*: corona plectilis, Pl.

plecto, xi and xŭi, xum, *v. a. to plait, braid, interweave* (rare; mostly in the *part. perf.*): plexae coronae, Lucr. ‖ *to twist, bend, turn*: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. [Root PLEC; cf. *plāga*.]

plecto, *v. a. to punish*: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Usu. *pass.*: tergo plector, Hor.: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, id. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to blame*: cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. [Root PLEG or PLAG, "to strike:" v. *plāga, plango*.]

plectrum, i, n. = πλῆκτρον, *an instrument to strike with*: esp. *a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum*: Cic.: Ov. 2. Meton. *a lyre* or *lute*; also, *a lyric poem, lyric poetry* (poet.): te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor.

plēnē, *adv. full*: vasa plene infundere, Plin. ‖ Fig. *fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly*: plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. *Comp.*: alere, Quint. *Sup.*: quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin.

plēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [plenus] *fulness, plenitude, completeness*: plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her.

plēnus, a, um, *adj.* [root PLE: v. pleo] *full, filled with*. With *gen.*: Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. With *abl.*: plena domus ornamentis, id. *Neut. absol.*: plenum et inane, id.: ad plenum, *to repletion, copiously* (poet.): Virg. 2. Esp. *stout, bulky, plump, corpulent*: pleni enective simus, Cic.: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. (ii) *big with child, pregnant*: sus plena, Cic.: Telluri plenae victima plena datur, Ov. 3. *filled, satisfied* (poet.): plenus eras minimo, id. 4. *full, packed, laden*: crura thymo plenae (apes), Virg.: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 5. *complete in number* or *size, full, whole, entire*: ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic.: pleno gradu, *at full pace*, Liv. 6. *abundant, plentiful, rich*: non tam Sicilium, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic.: mensa, Virg. 7. *numerous*: plenum convivium, Suet. 8. Of the voice, *sonorous, full, loud*: vox grandior et plenior, Cic. 9. Of letters, syllables, words, *full*: *stet* plenum est, *sti* imminutum, id. 10. Of age, *full, advanced, mature*: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. ‖ Fig. *full, filled, abounding in*. With *gen.*: consilii, Pl.: officii, Cic. With *abl.*: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, *full of expectation*, id. 2. Esp. *complete, copious*: oratio plenior, id.: pleno ore laudare, i. e. *liberally, heartily*, id. (Hence It. *pieno*; Fr. *plein*.)

plĕo, 2. *v. n. to fill*, the obsolete root of plenus, compleo, expleo, suppleo, etc. [Cf. πίμ-πλη-μι, πλέ-ος, πολ-ύς, etc.]

plērique, raque, rumque, *adj.* [plerus]: cf. quisque from quis, etc.] Sing. (very rare) *a very great part, the greater part, most*: juventus pleraque Catilinae favebat, Sall. *Neut. absol.*: with *gen. the greatest part*: Europae, Liv. 2. Plu. *very many, the greater number, the most*: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl.: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic.: plerique Belgae, Caes. *Neut. plu. absol.*: *all, every thing*: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic.

plexus, a, um, *Part.* [plecto].

plicītus, a, um, *Part.* [plico].

plĭco, plĭcāvi and plĭcŭi, plĭcĭtum and plicītum, 1. *v. a.* [v. plāga] *to fold, to lay* or *wind together, to double up*: quaedam plicata, Lucr.: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), *winding* or *coiling himself up*, Virg. (Hence It. *piegare*; Fr. *plier*, and from part. plicītus, plic'tus, Fr. *plisser*.)

plŏdo, v. plaudo.

plōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ploro] *lamentable, deplorable* (poet.): Pers.

plōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting:* virginalem ploratum edere, poët. Cic. *Plur.:* omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv.

plōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to wail, lament, to weep aloud:* plorando fessus sum, Cic. ‖. Act. *to weep over, to lament, bewail* (poet.): turpe commissum, Hor. With *acc.* and *inf.:* aquam plorat profundere, Pl.

plostellum, i, *n. dim.* [plostrum, plaustrum] *a small wagon* or *cart:* plostello adjungere mures, Hor.

ploxĕmum, ploxĭmum, or **ploxēnum**, i, *n.* [a Gallic word] *a waggon-box:* Cat.

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, *f. the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather;* in *plur. down:* animantes pluma obductas, Cic.: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, *there is not a pin to choose,* Pl. ‖. Transf. Of the first beard, *down* (poet.): insperata tuae quum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. 2. *the scales* on a coat of mail: equus, quem pellis ahenis in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, Virg. [*Pluma* perh. comes from the same root as *pluo, fluo.*]

plūmātĭle, is, *n.* (sc. vestimentum) [pluma] *a garment embroidered with feathers:* cumatile aut plumatile, Pl.

plumbātus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum] *leaden:* Plin.

plumbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lead, made of lead, leaden:* plumbea glans, Lucr. 2. Transf. *leaden, blunt, dull:* plumbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. (ii) *leaden, bad* (poet.): numus, Pl. (iii) *leaden,* i. e. *heavy, oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Hor. ‖. Fig. *heavy, weighty:* si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, Pl. 2. *dull, stupid, stolid:* nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic.

plumbum, i, *n. lead:* Cato: plumbum album, *tin,* Caes. 2. Meton. *a leaden ball* or *bullet* (poet.): Balearica plumbum funda jacit, Ov. (ii) *a leaden pipe* (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. [*Plumb-um* is the same word as μόλυβδ-os, μόλυβδ-os.]

plūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pluma] *downy, covered* or *filled with down:* culcita plumea, Cic.: torus plumeus, Ov.

plūmi-pes, ĕdis, *adj. feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): Cat.

plūmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pluma] *to cover with feathers, to feather:* plumato corpore corvus, poët. Cic. 2. Transf. *to cover with scales:* loricae plumatae, Just.

plūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with feathers, feathered:* Prop.

plŭo, plui or pluvi, *g. v. n.* usu. *impers. to rain:* has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὗειν enim est pluere, Cic. With *acc.:* sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, id. With *abl.:* lacte pluisse, *rained milk,* Liv. ‖. Transf. *to pour down like rain* (poet.): nec de concussa tantum pluit ilice glandis, Virg. [Same root as *fluo;* Eng. *flow.* Also akin to Gr. πλέω, πλόϊον, πλύνω; and to Lat. *fleo.*] (Hence It. *piovere;* Fr. *pleuvoir.*)

plūrālis, e, *adj.* [plus] *belonging* or *relating to more than one, plural:* Ulp. ‖. Esp. in gramm. *of the plural number:* Quint.

plūrāliter, *adv. in the plural:* tonitrua non pluraliter dicimus, Sen.

plūres, v. plus, under multus.

plūries (-ens), *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently:* Caes.

plūrifāriam, *adv. in many parts* or *places:* Suet.

plūrifārius, a, um, v. plurifariam.

plūrimum, *sup. adv. very much:* is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cujus plurimum intererat esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic.: Dumnorix plurimum poterat, Caes.

plūrimus, a, um, *v.* multus.

plūs, ūris, *v.* multus.

plūs, *comp. adv. more:* verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. With *quam:* non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui putaverunt, *into not more than,* id. Without *quam:* plus millies audivi, Ter.: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. With *abl.:* alterum fieri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic.: paulo plus, Liv.: plus nimio, *over-much,* Hor. 2. Plus plusque, *more and more:* quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic.

plusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [plus] *somewhat more, a little more:* pluscula supellectile opus est, Ter. 2. *Neutr. absol.:* plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiare, Cic. With *gen.:* plusculum negotii, id. (ii) Adverbially: *somewhat more, rather more:* invitavit sese in coena plusculum, Pl.

plūtĕus, i, *m.*, less freq. **plūtĕum**, i, *n.* [perh. from *pluo:* lit. *that which shelters from rain*] *a moveable penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: pluteos ad alia opera abduxerunt, Caes. Transf.: ad aliquem vineas pluteosque agere, i. e. *to turn all one's weapons against him,* Pl. 2. *a permanent breast-work, a parapet:* pluteos vallo addere, Caes. 3. *the back* of a setter or couch: Suet. Meton. *a couch, dining-couch:* Prop. 4. *a book-shelf, book-case:* Pers.: Juv.

plŭvia, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [pluvius] *rain:* pluvias metuo, Cic. (Hence It. *pioggia;* Fr. *pluie.*)

plŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [pluvia] *pertaining to rain, rainy:* Auster, *rain-bringing,* Virg.: aqua, *rain-water,* Sen. (Hence It. *piovìale.*)

plŭvius, a, um, *adj.* [pluo] *rainy, causing* or *bringing rain, rain-:* aquae, Cic.: Hyades, *rain-bringing,* Virg.: venti, Hor.: arcus, *a rainbow,* id.

po'. A shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint.

pōcillum, i, *n. dim.* [poculum] *a little cup:* mulsi, Liv.

pōcŭlum, i, *n.* [root PO, to *drink*] *a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker:* et poëta idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg.: exhaurire poculum, *to empty,* Cic.: ducere, Hor. ‖. Meton. *a drink, draught, potion:* pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Virg.: amoris poculum, *a philter,* Hor. (ii) Esp. *a draught of poison:* alicui poculum dare, Cic. 2. *a drinking bout, a carouse:* is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *while drinking,* id.

pŏdagra, ae, *f.* = ποδάγρα, *the gout:* doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic.

pŏdagrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [podagra] *having the gout, gouty:* Pl.

pŏdex, ĭcis, *m.* [perh. from pēdere] *the fundament, anus:* Hor.

pōdĭum, ii, *n. an elevated place, a height:* Pall. ‖. Esp. in buildings, *a balcony:* Plin. 2. In the circus or amphitheatre, *a balcony next to the arena,* where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet.: Juv. (Hence It. *poggia.*)

pŏēma, ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* poëmatis, Cic.: but also poëmatibus, Auct. Her.) = ποίημα, *a composition in verse, a poem:* poëma facere, Cic.: pangere, Hor.

poena, ae, *f.* = ποινή (same root as punio, im-pun-is) *compensation, satisfaction, expiation, vengeance, punishment, penalty:* poena is a general term for the punishment of any offence; multa the penalty of a particular offence (*v.* Smith's Ant. 301): tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas persolves amborum, Virg.: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poenamque constituant, *the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage,* Caes.: poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic.: poena teneri, *to be liable to punishment,* id. 2. In games, *loss, forfeit:* victum ne poena sequatur, Ov. ‖. Transf. *hardship, torment, suffering, pain,* etc.: frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen.: crudeles sumere poenas, of a conqueror, *to treat with rigour,* Virg. (Hence It. *pena:* Fr. *peine.*)

poenĭo, v. punio, *ad init.*

poenĭtendus, a, um, *adj.* [poenitet] *to be repented of, blameable, objectionable.* Freq. with a negative: sub haec poenitendo magistro, Liv.: gens Flavia rei publicae non poenitenda, Suet.

poenĭtens, entis, *Part.* [poenitet]. ‖. Adj.: *repenting, repentant:* Cic.

poenĭtentĭa, ae, *f.* [poenitens] *repentance, regret:* celerem poenitentiam sequi, Liv.

poenĭtĕo (also **paenit.**), ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to cause to repent, to displease:* et me quidem haec condicio nunc non poenitet, *causes me no regret,* Pl. 2. *to be sorry, to repent* (only in *tertia.* and rare): etsi solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poe

aitere, Cic. ‖ Usu. impers. *to cause to feel sorrow, remorse,* or *dissatisfaction:* it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes has a *neut. pron., infin.,* or *clause:* in gen. the word which represents the source of the feeling is in the *gen.;* that which stands for the person who experiences it, is in the *acc.:* num hujusce te gloriae poenitebat? id.: efficiunt, ut me non dilicisse minus poenitest, id.: an poenitet vos quod exercitum transduxerim, Caes. [Usually connected with *poena, punio;* but as "paenitet" is the form in many good MSS. it is perh. connected with *paena.*] (Hence It. *pentire, pentirsi;* Fr. *repentir, se repentir.*)

pŏēsis, is, *f.* = ποίησις, *the art of composing poems, poetry:* Quint. ‖ *a poem, poems* (usu. of a longer and more connected argument than the poema; but this distinction is far from being generally observed): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor.

pŏēta, ae, m. = ποιητής, in gen. *a maker, contriver:* nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit poëta, Pl. ‖ Esp. *a poet:* pictoribus atque poëtis, quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor.

pŏētĭca, ae, and **pŏētĭcē,** es, *f.* = ποιητική, *the art of poetry:* o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëticam! Cic.

pŏētĭcē, *adv. after the manner of poets, poetically:* poetice loqui, Cic.

pŏētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ποιητικός, *poetical:* verbum, Cic.: mella, Hor. ‖ Subst. poeticum, i, *n. anything poetical:* Quint.

pŏētĭlla, ae, m. *a small poet, bardling, poetaster:* Pl.

pŏētrĭa, ae, *f.* = ποιήτρια, *a poetess:* fabularum poëtria, Cic.

pŏētrĭs, idis or idos, *f.* = ποιήτρις, *a poetess:* Pers. (*al.* poëtrias).

pol, *interj.* [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] *by Pollux! truly! forsooth!:* pol me occidistis amici, Hor. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl.: pol certe, Ter.

pōlenta, ae, *f.* = πάλαντή, *peeled barley, pearl barley:* Ov.

pōlentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [polenta] *pertaining to pearl barley:* Pl.

pōlīmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [polio] *the testicles:* polimenta porcina, Pl.

polindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a spice:* Pl.

pōlĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*past imperf.* polibant, Virg.), 4. *v. a. to smooth, furbish, polish:* daedala signa, Lucr. 2. Transf. *to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish:* polire columnas albo, Liv.: domus polita, *well-ordered,* Phaedr. ‖ Fig. *to polish, refine, improve, adorn:* ignarus poliendae orationis, Cic.: carmina, Ov.

pōlītē, *adv. in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly:* polite subtiliterque effici, Cic. *Comp.:* politius limare, id.

pōlītĭa, ae, *f.* = πολιτεία, *the State, the name of one of Plato's works:* Cic.

pōlītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πολιτικός, *pertaining to civil government* or *to the State, political, civil:* Cic.

pōlītus, a, um, *Part.* [polio]. ‖ Adj. *polished;* hence, fig. *accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite:* homo politus e schola, Cic.: politus artibus, id. *Comp.:* Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. *Sup.:* vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, Cic.

pollen, ĭnis, *n.* and **pollis,** ĭnis, *comm.* [πάλη] *fine flour, meal:* Ter. ‖ Transf. *fine dust* of other things: piperis, Cels.

pollens, entis, *Part.* [polleo]. ‖ Adj. *strong, able, powerful, potent:* animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall.: pollentes herbae, Ov. With *abl.:* opibus, Lucr. With *gen.:* vini pollens Liber, Pl.

pollentĭa, ae, *f.* [pollens] *might, power:* imperium, Pl.

pollĕo, 2. *v. n. to be of weight* or *powerful; to be able, to prevail:* potest polletque (populus), Liv.: qui in re publica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. With a subject-clause: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic. With *abl.:* pecunia, Suet.: armis, Tac. 2. Esp. of medicines: *to be potent* or *efficacious, to operate:* herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific,* Plin.

pollex, ĭcis, m. *the thumb:* pollices praecidere alicui, Cic.: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. To press down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. On the contrary, to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 2. *a finger:* virgineo demessum pollice florem, Virg. 3. *the great toe:* Suet. [*Pollen* is prob. derived from *pro* and LAC, the root of *il-lic-io, e-lic-io,* etc.: it would therefore mean "that which draws forth," like *index,* "that which points out."] (Hence Fr. *pouce.*)

pollĭcĕo, 2. *v. a.* for policeor, *to promise:* pollicita fides, Ov.

pollĭcĕor, ĭtus, 2. *v. a. dep.* [pro licor] *to proffer, offer, promise* (polliceor is to propose voluntarily: promitto implies an answer to an offer which had been made): neque minus prolixe de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic.: consul senatui reique publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. With *inf.:* qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. Proverb.: montes auri, *to make extravagant promises,* id.

pollĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pollicitor] *a promising, a promise* (usu. *plur.*): hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter *Sing.:* recentem pollicitationem animis continebant, Caes.

pollĭcĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [polliceor] *to promise:* pro capite argentum, Pl.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [polliceor]. ‖ Subst. pollicitum, i, *n. something promised, a promise:* Ov. In *plur.:* pollicitis captus, id.

pollĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [pollen] *pertaining to fine flour, flour-, meal-:* Pl.

pollinctor (or pollictor), ōris, m. [pollingo] *an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning:* Pl.

pollinctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pollinctor] *pertaining to a* pollinctor: Pl.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part.* [pollingo].

pol-lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to lay out a corpse,* i. e. *to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile:* quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Pl. [Comp. of *pro* and *lingo,* which contains the root LEG, "to lay:" v. lĕgo.]

pollis, is, v. pollen.

pollŭcĕo, xi, ctum, 2. *v. a.* [perh. only another form for porricio] *to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up:* ut decumam partem Herculi polluceam, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to serve up at table:* non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village,* id. 2. *to entertain, to treat with:* jocosely: pollucta virgis servus, id.

pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *adv. sumptuously, magnificently:* obsonate, Pl.

pollūctūra, ae, *f.* [polluceo] *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet:* Pl.

pollūctus, a, um, *Part.* [polluceo]. ‖ Subst. pollūctum, i, *n. an offering to the gods;* also, *a sacrificial banquet:* Pl.

pol-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [pro, luo; lit. *to overflow* (cf. proluvies), hence] *to soil, defile, pollute:* dapes ore, Virg.: ora cruore, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to defile* morally, *to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate,* etc.: polluta et violata sacra, Cic.: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac.: polluta pax, Virg. 2. Esp. *to violate, dishonour* a woman: Tac.

pollūtus, a, um, *Part.* [polluo]. ‖ Adj.: *vicious, unchaste:* femina, Liv.

pōlus, i, m. = πόλος, *the end of an axis, a pole:* polus glacialis, *the north pole,* Ov.: also *absol. the north pole,* id.: polus australis, *the south pole,* id. ‖ Meton. *the pole star:* Vitr. 2. *the heavens:* Virg.

pōlўphăgus, i, m. = πολυφάγος, *a glutton, gormandizer:* Suet.

polўpus, i, m. = πολύπους (many-footed), *a polypus, an aquatic animal, the poulpe:* Ov. (with the o long). Transf. of rapacious men: Pl. Aul. ‖ *a polypus in the nose:* Hor. (with the o long).

pōmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *pertaining to fruit* or *fruit trees, fruit-:*

seminarium, Cato. II. Subst. pomarius, ii, m. *a fruit-seller, fruiterer*: Hor. 2. pomarium, ii, n. *a fruit-garden, orchard*: Cic. (Hence Fr. *pommier*.)

pōmĕridiānus (postm.), a, um, *adj.* [post meridianus] *afternoon, post-meridian*; pomeridiana sessio (*opp.* ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic.

pomerium, ii. v. pomoerium.

pōmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pomum fero] *fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing*: Hor.

pōmoerium and pōmerium, ii, *n.* [post moerus = murus] *the space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi *or* termini), *and limiting the city auspices*: pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 301.)

pōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum] *full of* or *abounding in fruit* (poet.): Tib.

pompa, ae, *f.* = πομπή, *a solemn procession* or *public procession* (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, *etc.*): in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic.: sollemnes ordine pompas exsequi, Virg. Of a funeral procession: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis pompæ, Cic. 2. Esp. *the processions at the Circensian games*: Liv. II. Transf. *a train, suite, retinue*: molesta hæc pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. (ii) Of things: *a series, succession*: pecuniæ pompa, Sen. 3. *parade, display, ostentation, pomp*: detraxit muneri suo pompam, Id. (ii) Esp. of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic.

pompĭlus, i, m. = πομπίλος, *a sea-fish* (that follows ships), *the pilot-fish, rudder-fish*: Ov.

pōmum, i, *n. fruit* of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, *etc.*): poma, *fruit*, Virg.: Ov. II. Transf. for pomus, *a fruit-tree*: Virg.

pōmus, i, *f. a fruit-tree* of any kind: Tib.

pondĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [pondus] *to weigh*: pugnos, Pl. II. Fig. *to weigh* in the mind, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon*: imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic.

pondĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *weighty, heavy, ponderous*: compedes, Pl. II. Fig.: ponderosa epistola, *weighty, significant*, Cic.

pondo, I. *adv.* [orig. *abl.* of an old form, pondus, pondi] *by weight, in weight*: neque piscium ullam unciam bodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight*, Pl.: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *weighing a pound*, Liv. II. *Indecl.* subst. = libra, *a pound*: auri quinque pondo absolvit, Cic.: argenti pondo viginti millia, Cæs.

pondus, ĕris, *n.* [pendo] *a weight* used in a scale: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv.: utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Cæs. II. Transf. *heaviness, weight*: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Cæs. 2. *balance, equipoise, equilibrium*: trans pondera (corporis) dextram porrigere, *out of balance*, Hor. 3. Meton. *a heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden*: in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic.: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Cæs. III. Fig. *oppressive weight, burthen* (post. for onus): rerum, Ov.: amara senectæ, Id. 2. *weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority*, etc.: persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic.: habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, Id. Of style: nugis addere pondus, Hor. 3. *weight of character*, i. e. *firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla dîu femina pondus habet, Prop. (Hence Fr. *poids*.)

pŏnĕ, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to post]. I. Adv. *after, behind, back*: opp. to ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad lævam et ad dextram, Cic.: para cetera pontum pone legit, Virg. II. Prep. with *acc. behind*: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic.: pone castra, Liv.

pŏno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a.* (old *perf.* posivi, Pl., etc. *Part. perf. syncop.* postus, a, um, Lucr.) [root pŏs: pono = posno, the *n* being added in the imperf. tenses, as in cerno, temno, *etc.*] *to put, place, set, lay*, etc.: tabulas in ærario ponere, Cæs.: collum in pulvere, Hor.: artus in litore ponunt, Virg. II. Esp. 1. milit. *t. t. to place, post*, or *station troops*: ibi præsidium ponit, Cæs. (ii) *to pitch a camp*: castra, Id. 2. *to place, set, appoint*: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. 3. *to found, erect, build*: opus, Ov.: templa, Virg. 4. *to form, fashion, depict* (poet.): hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. 5. *to set, plant, sow*: pone ordine vites, Virg. 6. *to lay, stake, wager*; *to propose as a prize*: pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl.: præmium, Liv. 7. *to put out at interest, to invest*: dives positis in fenore numis, Hor. 8. *to serve up, set on table*: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. 9. *to lay aside, take off, put down, lay down*, etc.: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic.: arma, Cæs. 10. *to lay in the grave, to bury*: te patria decedens ponere terra, Virg. 11. *to abate, smooth, calm* (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. And *neutr.* of the winds: *to fall, abate*: tum Zephyri posuere, Virg. 12. *to impress, imprint*: oscula in labellis, Prop. 13. *to bring forth, to lay eggs*: sus fetum ad imam (quercum) posuerat, Phædr. III. Fig. *to set, place, put, lay*: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg.: pone ante oculos lætitiam senatus, Cic. 2. Esp. with *acc.* and *in* and *abl. to put* or *place in, to cause to rest* or *depend upon*: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Cæs.: hanc hand in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attack no great importance to it*, Liv. In *pass. to be based* or *founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon*: in to positum est, Cic. 3. *to lay out, spend, employ*, esp. *time*: tempus in cogitatione ponere, Id.: apud gratos homines beneficium ponere, Id. 4. *to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as*: mortem in malis, Id.: in vitiis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep. 5. *to appoint, ordain, make*: leges, Cic.: qui tibi nomen insano posuere, Hor. 6. *to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite*, etc.: ut paulo ante posui, Cic.: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv. 7. *to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose*: verum pone, esse victum eum, Ter.: positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. 8. *to propose a theme* or *subject*: ponere jubebam, de quo quis andire vellet, Id. 9. *to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, surrender*: vitia, Id.: cures, Liv.: iram, Hor. (Hence Fr. *pondre*.)

pons, ntis, m. *a bridge*: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic.: pontem in flumine facere, *to throw a bridge over a river*, Cæs.: pontem navibus effici, *to make a bridge of boats*, Tac.: interscindere pontem, *to break down*, Cic. II. Esp. *the bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the septum*: Id. 2. *a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress*: Tac. 3. *a plank bridge for embarking* or *disembarking*: Virg. 4. *the deck of a ship*: Tac. 5. *a floor of a tower*: Virg. 6. *a wooden bridge between two towers*: Id.

pontĭcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [pons] *a little bridge*: Cic.

pontĭfex (also pontufex), ĭcis, m. [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 303] *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex*: Cic.: Liv. Their *chief* or *president* was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic.: pontifices minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, minor* or *sub pontiffs*: Liv.: concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 303.

pontĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex] *pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical*: insignia, Liv.: auctoritas, Cic.

pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate*: Vell.: Suet.

pontĭfĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical*: Cic.

ponto, ōnis, m. [pons] *a kind of Gallic transport*: Cæs.

pontus, i, m. = πόντος, *the sea* (poet.): sævit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr.: freta ponti, Virg. II. Poet. transf. *the deep*: maris, Id. 2. *a wave of the sea*: ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit, Id.

pōpa, ae, m. *a Roman priest's assistant* or *minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*: Suet.: Cic.

pōpānum, i, n. = πόπανον, *a sacrificial cake*: Juv.

pōpellus, i, m. *dim.* [populus] *the rabble, mob, populace*: Hor.

pŏpīna, æ, *f.* [πέπτω, πέπτω, "to cook"] *a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house*: Cic.: Hor. ‖ Transf. *the food sold at a cook-shop*: Cic.

pŏpĭno, ōnis, m. [popina] *a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandiser*: Hor.

poples, ĭtis, m. *the ham, the hough*: suscīsis femĭnibus poplitibusque, Liv. ‖ Meton. *the knee*: duplicato poplite, *i. e. with bended knee*, Virg.

poplus, v populus, *ad init.*

poppysma, ătis, n., and **poppysmus**, i, m. = πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός, *a smacking or clucking with the tongue*, as a sign of approbation: Juv.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

pŏpŭlābilis, e, *adj.* [populor] *that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible* (post.): Ov.

pŏpŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *laying waste, ravaging* (rare): Liv.

pŏpŭlāria, ium, v. popularis.

pŏpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pŏpulus] *pertaining to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular*: populares leges, *i. e. laws instituted by the people*, Cic.: munus, *a donation to the people*, id.: aura, *popular favour*, Hor. 2. Subst. popularis, ium, *n. plu.* (*sc.* subsellia), *the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats*: Suet. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to the same people or country, native, indigenous* (as an adj. rare): flumina, *of the same district*, Ov. (ĭ) Subst. popularis, is, m. *a fellow-countryman*: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic. 2. Transf. (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis lesena, Ov. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, *etc. a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade*: populares conjurationis, Sall. ‖ In a political signification, *pertaining to the people, attached* or *devoted to the people* (as opposed to the nobility), *popular, democratic*: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic.: homo maxime popularis, id.: ingenium, Liv. Hence, Subst. populares, *the people's party, the democrats*, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic. (Hence Fr. *populaire.*)

pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [popularis] *a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship*: popularitatis causa, Pl. ‖ *a courting of popular favour, popular bearing*: ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet.

pŏpŭlārĭter, *adv. after the manner of the common people*, i. e. *commonly, coarsely, vulgarly*: loqui, Cic. ‖ *in a popular manner, popularly*: agere, id.

pŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [populor] *a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation*, etc.: populationem effuse facere, Liv.: hostem rapinis pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. 2. Meton. *things plundered, plunder, booty*: Velentes pleni populationum, Liv.

pŏpŭlātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer*: agrorum, Liv.: Trojae (Atrides), Ov.

pŏpŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pŏpulus] *pertaining to poplars, poplar-*: frondes, Virg.

pŏpŭlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pŏpulus fero] *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, *whose banks abound with poplars*, Ov.

pŏpŭli-scītum, i, *n.*, or separately, populi scitum, *a decree of the people*: Nep.: scitum populi, Liv.

pŏpŭlnus, a, um, *adj.* [pŏpulus] *of poplars, poplar-*: sors, Pl.

pŏpŭlo, v. populor.

pŏpŭlor, ātus, ārī, v. *a. dep.* and **pŏpŭlo**, ī, v. *a. to lay waste, ravage, devastate*; *to plunder, pillage*. Form *populor*: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. 2. Form *populo*: litora vestra vi populat, Virg. *Pass.*: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. In *part. perf.*: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to destroy, ruin, spoil*: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg.: populatum exspuit hamum, *robbed of the bait*, Ov. (Etym. uncertain: usu. derived from pŏpulus, "to pour a multitude over a region," hence "to lay waste.")

pŏpŭlus (contr. poplus, Pl.), i, m. [akin to πολύς] *a people, a political community, a nation*: populus Romanus, Cic.: hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, Liv. In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians only. Afterwards the plebes came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens *except* the patricii. (v. Smith's Ant. 284.) Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populi fore potestate, Liv.: populus jussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic.: opp. to plebs: non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. ‖ Transf. *a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number*: fratrum, Ov.: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just.

pŏpŭlus, i, *f. a poplar, poplar-tree*: sacred to Hercules: Virg.: alba, *the silver-poplar*, Hor. (Hence It. *pioppo*; Fr. *peuplier.*)

porca, æ, *f.* [porcus] *a sow*: Cato. By poet. license, *a male swine, a boar*: Virg.

porcellus, i, m. *dim.* [porculus] *a little pig*: Suet.: Phaedr.

porcinārius, ii, m. [porcus] *a pork-seller*: Pl.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hog, hog's, swine's*: polimenta, Pl. 2. Subst. porcina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *swine's flesh, pork*: id.

porcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [porca] *a little sow*: Pl.

porcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [porcus] *a young swine, young pig*: Pl.

porcus, i, m. [πόρκος] *a tame swine, a hog, pig*: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, Cic.: porcus femina, *a female swine, sow*, id. Of a glutton, as a term of reproach: Hor. (Hence It. *porco*; Fr. *porc, pourceau.*)

porgo, v. porrigo, *ad init.*

porphyrĭtēs, æ, m. [πορφυρίτης] *purple-red, porphyritic*: marmor, Suet.

porrectio, ōnis, *f.* [porrigo] *a stretching out, extending, extension*: digitorum (*opp.* contractio), Cic.

porrectus, a, um, *Part.* [porrigo]. ‖ Adj.: *stretched out, extended, long*: syllaba, *long*, Quint. *Comp.*: porrectior acies, Tac. 2. of places: *level*: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. 3. Fig. *wide-spread, extended*: immaque et imperī porrecta majestas ad ortum solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor.

porrĭcio, rēci, rectum, 3. v. *a.* (in the old relig. lang. for projicio) *to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods*: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv. Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, *between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, perh. i. q. *at an unseasonable time*, Cic.

per-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. *a.* (contr. form porgite, Virg.) [pro and rego] 11t. *to make straight in front* or *forwards*; hence, *to stretch* or *spread out before, to put forth, reach out, extend*: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic.: crus, Liv.: brachia opelo, Ov. Reflect. *to stretch* or *spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended*: (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus porrigitur, *extends*, Virg.: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. 2. Esp. *to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground* (rare): in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 3. Milit. *t. t.* porrigere aciem, *to deploy into line*: Sall. 4. *to hold out, offer, present*: dexteram alicui, Cic.: pocula, Hor. 5. porrigere manum, in voting, *to put forth* or *hold up the hand*: Cic. ‖ Fig. *to extend, stretch out, increase* (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. 2. *to offer, to grant*: praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic.

porrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* a disease in the hair, *the scurf, dandruff*: Hor. Of animals, perh. *the mange*: porci, Juv.

porro, *adv.* [πρόσω]. ‖ Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: *onwards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far*: porro agere armentum, Liv.: habitare, Pl.: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Virg. ‖ Of time: *of old, formerly* (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. 2. *henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future*: quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv. ‖ Of sequence: *again,*

in terr.; saepe andivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. **2.** Esp. in logic and rhetoric: *then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides*: sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, id.: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. (ii) *on the other hand*: porro erant qui censerent, id. (iii) et porro, *moreover, even*: ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, *although slight and even of almost no importance*, Cic.

porrum, i, n., and **porrus**, i, m. [πράσον] *a plant of two kinds, the leek and the chive*: seu pisces seu porrum et cepe trucidas, Hor.

porta, ae, *f.* *a city-gate, a gate*: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov.: ante portam oppidi, Caes.: qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. **2.** *the gate of a camp*, of which there were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra; the porta praetoria or extraordinaria; and the porta decumana or quaestoria (v. Smith's Ant. 75): Caes.: Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door*: venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, Virg.: somni, id.: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles*, Plin. ‖‖ Fig.: et quibus e portis occurri quoque deceret, *by what means*, Lucr. [*Por-ta* perh. the same as πόλ-η.]

portātio, ōnis, *f.* [porto] *a carrying, carriage, conveyance* (rare): Sall.

portendo, di, tum, *v. a.* [a collat. form of protendo, belonging to religl. lang.; lit. to stretch forth; hence] *to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, presage, portend*: ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv.: triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. Reflect. *to foreshow itself* (as a sign), *to threaten, impend*: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

portentifer, ĕra, ĕrum, v. portentificus.

portentĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum facio] *marvellous, monstrous*: venena, Ov. (*al.* portentifera).

portentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum] *full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting*, etc.: si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic.: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet.: portentosissima genera ciborum, id.

portentum, i, n. [portendo] *a sign, token, omen, portent*: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic.: portenta atque prodigia, Sall. ‖ Transf. *a monster, monstrosity*: quale portentum militaris Daunias latis alit esculenta, Hor.: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. *the dogs of Scylla*, Ov Fig. of persons: *a monster of depravity*: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic. **2.** *a wonderful story*: poëtarum et pictorum portenta, id.

portentus, a, um, *Part.* [portendo].

porthmeus, m. *acc.* porthmea, *a ferryman*, i. e. Charon: Juv.

portĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porticus] *a small gallery or portico*: Cic.

porticus, ūs, *f.* [porta] *a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico*: same as Gr. στοά: inambulare in porticu, Cic.: in amplis porticibus, Virg. ‖ Transf. *the entrance or porch of a tent* (poet.): sancti oppleat porticus, *the porches*, Att. in Cic. **2.** *a long shed or gallery*, to protect besiegers: Caes. **3.** *the Porch* or *Portico*, meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), and Meton. *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics*: Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *porche.*)

portĭo, ōnis, *f.* [akin to pars and partior] *a part, portion, share*: portio brevissima vitae, Juv.: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, *as his share for his services in the war*, Just. ‖ Transf. *a relation, proportion*, i. q. proportio: eadem ad decem homines servabitur portio, *the same proportion*, Curt. In gen. adverbially, pro portione, *in proportion, proportionally, relatively*: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic.

portisculus, i, m. *a truncheon or hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: Enn. ‖ Fig. *guidance, direction*: Pl.

portītor, ōris, m. [portus] *a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer*: Cic. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. On account of their strict examinations, transf. of an inquisitive woman: Pl.

portitor, ōris, m. [porto] *a bearer, carrier, conveyer*: Helles, i. e. *the Ram*, Col. **2.** Esp. *a ferryman, boatman*: Sen. Hence, *a poetic appellation of Charon*: Virg.

porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to carry or bear, to convey*: ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque velit in terras portare possit, Cic.: frumentum secum, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to bear, carry, bring*: socils atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall.: spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. [Perh. from the same root as *fero.*]

portōrium, ii, n. [portus] *a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost*, paid on goods imported or exported: Cic.: Liv.: circumvectionis, *a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax*, Cic.

portŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porta] *a small gate or port*: Liv.

portŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portus] *full of* or *abounding in harbours*: mare, Cic.: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall.

portus, ūs, m. [same root as porta, *q. v.*: lit. *an entrance*, hence] *a harbour, haven, port*: portus Caietae, Cic.: e portu solvere, *to sail out of port*, id.: capere, Caes.: occupare, Hor.: in portu operam dare, *to be an officer of the customs*, Cic. Proverb.: in porta navigare, *i. e. to be out of all danger*, Ter. **2.** Poet. transf. *the mouth of a river*: Ov. ‖ Fig. like λιμήν, and Eng. *haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat*: tanquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic.: mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus, *i. e. security is near at hand*, Virg.

posca, ae, *f.* [ro, root of poto; *cf.* esca] *a drink made of vinegar and water*: Pl.

posco, pŏposci, *3. v. a.* *to ask for urgently; to demand, request, beg, desire*: constr. usu. with acc. of *pers.* asked, acc. of thing asked for, and dat. of *pers.* for whom asked: also, with *ab* and abl. of *pers.* asked: with *subj.* or *absol.*: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic.: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. Hence in *pass.* with an acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exta bovis, *they ask you for the entrails*, Ov. So, *to be called upon* or *invoked*: aversus Apollo poscitur invita verba pigenda lyra, Prop. With one acc.: obsides, Caes. With *ab*: abs te literas, Cic. With *subj.*: poscimus, ut cocnas civilius, Juv. With *inf.* or acc. and *inf.*: eas sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri postmus, Ov. **2.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *to demand, require, need*: quod res poscere videbatur, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to demand for punishment, to require to be given up*: accusant ii, quos populus poscit, Cic. **3.** *to call*: clamore hominem posco, Pl. **4.** *to call upon, invoke* (poet. and usu. pass.): supplex tua numina posco, Virg. **5.** *to ask a price*: tanti quanti poscit, vix tanti illam emi? Pl. **6.** *to bid for, offer a price*: agite licemini. Qui cenas poscit? ecqui poscit praeidio? id.

pōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [pono] *a putting, placing, setting*: surculi, Col. **2.** Meton. *a position, posture*; also *a situation, site*: corporis nostri positio, Sen.: coeli locique, Col. ‖ Fig. *a placing*, use of a word: *verborum* est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint.

pōsītor, ōris, m. [id.] *a builder, founder* (poet.): Ov.

pōsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *position, posture, situation*: corporum, Lucr. With subjective *gen.*: dei, *i. e. the formation of the world*, Prop.

pōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [pono]. ‖ Adj.: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic.: vicus positus in valle, Caes.

pōsĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a position, situation, disposition* (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov.

possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [possideo] *a possessing, possession, the exclusive use or enjoyment of a thing* (but not dominium, *ownership*): certa re et possessione deturbari, Cic.: in possessionem venire, id. On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 14. **2.** Meton

the thing possessed, a possession, property, esp. *an estate*: qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, Caes.: urbanae, Nep. ‖ Fig. *a having or possessing, possession*: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic.

possessiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [possessio] *a small possession, a small estate*: meae, Cic.

possessor, ōris, *m.* [possideo] *a possessor*: Cic.: Hor.

possessus, a, um, *Part.* [possideo and posido].

possĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [possum] *that may exist* or *may be done, possible*: Quint.

pos-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. a.* [POT, root of potis, and sedeo] *to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess*: bona possidere, Cic.: partem agri, Caes.: solum bello captum, Liv. 2. Transf. for posido, *to take possession of, to occupy* (rare): Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. ‖ Fig. *to possess, to have*: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic.

pos-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. a.* [POT, root of potis, and sido] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of*: bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. Of things as subjects: circumfluus humor ultima possedit, *took possession of*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to take possession of, to occupy*: Cic.

pos-sum, pŏtŭi, posse, *irreg. v. n.* (old forms, potisumus or potis sum, for possum, Pl.: potessunt for possunt, id.: potesse for posse, very freq.: id.: Lucr., *etc.*: possdem, possies, *etc.*, for possim, possis, *etc.*, Pl. *Pass.*: potestur, Lucr.) [POT, root of potis, and sum] *to be able, have power I (thou, he, etc.) can*: quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic.: non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo, *I cannot but exclaim*, id.: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you*, id. *Absol.* potest (*sc.* fieri), *it may be, is possible*: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. So, quantum or ut potest, *as much* or *as far as possible*: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. In urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? pray, will you tell me?* Pl. ‖ Esp. *to have power* or *influence, to prevail*: multum potest fortuna, Caes. (Hence It. *potere*; Fr. *pouvoir*.)

post, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to pone].

A. Adv.: Of space: *behind, back, backwards*: ante aut post, Liv.: servi, qui post erant, Cic.: ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten*, Sall. ‖ Of time: *afterwards, after*: initio . . . post autem, Cic.: multis post annis, *many years after*, id.: aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, id.

B. Prep. with *acc.*: Of place: *behind*: post nostra castra, Caes.: post carecta, Virg. Fig. of excellence or precedence: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, *beneath, inferior to*, Hor. ‖ Of time, *after, since*: aliquot post menses, Cic.: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since the memory of man*, Nep. With *quam* or *quo*: decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, id. (Hence It. *poi*; Fr. *puis*.)

post-ĕā, *adv.* [prob. for post-eam; v. antea] *after this* or *that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards*: P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes.: non multo postea, *not long after*, Cic. With other adverbs, *then, after that, afterwards*: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv.: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes.: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. ‖ Transf. of succession: *afterwards, then, besides*: Pl.

2. Quid postea? *what next? what further? what then?*: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. (Hence It. *poscia*.)

posteaquam, *adv.* v. postea, no. I.

poster, v. posterus.

posteri, orum, v. posterus, no. I.

posterior, us, *Comp.* v. posterus.

posteritas, ātis, *f.* [posterus] *future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity*: sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic.: sera, a *late posterity*, Ov.: omnem spem posteritatis avaritia sua sustulisse, *all hope for the future*, Cic. 2. Transf. of animals: *offspring* (post.): Juv.

posterus (poster), a, um, *adj. Comp.* posterior, us: *Sup.* postremus *or* postumus, a, um [post]. ‖ Pos.: Of time or succession: *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future*: cum ibi diem posterum commoraretur, Cic.: postero die, Caes.: postera aetas, Hor. Subst.: posteri, orum, *m. plu. future generations, descendants, posterity*: expetantur ese poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. (ii) postero, *for* postero die, *on the following day, next day*: Tac. (iii) in posterum, for in posterum diem: in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. More freq. in posterum (*sc.* tempus), *in future, for the future*: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic.

‖ Comp. posterior, posterius: both of space and time: *that comes or follows after; next in order, time, or place; latter, later, posterior*: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov.: posteriores cogitationes, Cic. (ii) Posterius, adverbially, *later, afterwards*: posterius dicere, Pl.: posterius reverti, Cic. 2. Fig. *inferior, of less account* or *value, worse*: quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, id.: non posteriores feram, *I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. ‖ Sup. in two forms, postrēmus and postūmus, a, um. A. **postrēmus**, a, um, *hindmost, last*: alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic.: acies, *the rear*, Sall.: cura, *the last, least*, Virg.: non in postremis, *i. e.* in primis, *especially*, Cic. 2. Adverbially: postrēmo, *at last, finally*: primum . . . deinde . . postremo: denique . . . postremo, id. (ii) ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately*: sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Pl. (iii) postremum, *for the last time*: si id facis, hodie postremum me videa, Ter.

3. Fig. *last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst*: postremum genus, Cic. B. **postūmus** (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, *the last*, esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, *late-born, posthumous*: subst. *a posthumous offspring*: Caes. Vindex in Gell.: Silvius, tua postuma proles, quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux educet silvis, *late-born son*, Virg.

post-fĕro, *irr. v. a. defect. to put after, to esteem less*: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv.

post-gĕnĭti, orum, *m. plu.* II t. *born afterwards*, hence *posterity, descendants* (poet.): Hor.

post-hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a. to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect*: omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter.: omnia, Caes.

post-hāc, *adv. after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future*: vobis erit providendum, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, Cic.

posthinc (better separately), *after this, henceforth*: Virg.

posthoc or **post hoc**, *adv.* = postea, *afterwards*: Hor.

posthūmus, a, um, v. posterus, no. II. B.

post-ĭbi, *adv. hereupon, afterwards, then*: Pl.

posticillum, i, *n. dim.* [posticum] *a small back building*: Pl.

posticum, i, *n.* v. postica.

postĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [post; like anticus from ante] *that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior*: locus erat posticis aedibus patribus, Liv. ‖ Subst.: posticum, i, *n. a back-door*: per posticum se conferre, Pl.: atria sex vantea: postico falle clientem, Hor.

postĭdĕā, *adv.* for postea, *after that, afterwards*: nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Pl.

postĭlēna, ae, *f.* [post] *a crupper*: Pl.

postĭlla, or separate, post illa, *adv.* [prob. for post illam] *after that, afterwards*: eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, nunquam postilla vidi, Pl.

postis, is, *m.* (*abl. sing.* posti, Ov.) [POS, root of pono] *a post, door-post*: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic.: tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. 2. Meton. *a door* (post. and usu. *plur.*): postes a

cardine vellit aeratos, Virg. ‖ Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, i. e. *the eyes*, Lucr.

post-līmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [post limen] lit. *the space beyond the threshold*, like pomoerium, *the space beyond the wall*; hence, *the space beyond the threshold, within which civic rights may be resumed, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 306). 2. In the *abl.* adverbially, *by the right of postliminium*: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, id.: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. *when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship*, id.

postmĕrĭdiānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mŏdo, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly*: publicum in praesentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv.

post-mŏdum, *adv. afterwards, presently, shortly*: Ter.: Liv.

postpartor, ōris, *m. an inheritor, successor, heir*: Pl.

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, *v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard*: ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes.: scorto postponet honestum officium, Hor.

postpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [postpono].

post-prīncĭpĭa, orum, *n. pl.* [principium] *continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel*: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl.

post-pūto, avi, ātum, *v. a. to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard*: Ter.

postquam, also separate, post quam, *conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when*: foll. by *indic.* in oratione recta; by *subj.* in oratione obliqua: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes.: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas, Cic. ‖ To denote a cause or inference, for quoniam: *since, because* (rare): postquam posita sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter.

postrēmo and **postrēmus**, a, um, v. posterus.

postridiē, *adv.* [contr. from posteri die, analog. to die crastini, for postero die] *on the day after, on the following or next day*: haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, Cic. With *gen.*: postridie ejus diei mane eadem perfidia usi Germani, Caes. With *acc.*: venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinares futura est, *the day after*, Cic. With *quam*: id.

postridŭo, *adv.* i. q. postridie, *on the day after*: Pl.

post-scēnĭum, ii, *n.* [post scena] *the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium*: Fig.: postscenia vitae, *those parts of life which are behind the scenes*, i. e. *secret*, Lucr.

post-scrĭbo, *v. a. to write after or under, to add in writing*: Tac.

postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [postulo] *a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire*: postulatio aequa et honesta, Cic.: ignoscendi, *a begging pardon*, id. ‖ *a complaint, expostulation*: neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio nunquam, Ter. 2. In law: *an application for redress*: postulationes ingerere, Suet. (ii) *an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint*: Cael. in Cic.

postŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a claimant*, esp. *a plaintiff*: Suet.

postŭlātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a demand, request* (usu. *plu.*): intolerabilia postulata, Cic.

postŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit*: postulatu audito, Liv.

postŭlo, avi, atum, *v. a.* [posco] *to ask, demand, require, request, desire*: constr. with *acc.* of pers. or *abl.* with *ab*; what is demanded is expressed by *subj., acc., de*, or *inf.*: nemo inventus est tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, Cic.: legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall.: fidem publicam, Cic. With double *acc.*: orationes me duas postulas, id. With *de*: sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, id. With *infin.* freq. to be rendered *to wish, like, want*: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. ‖ Esp. in law: *to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach*: Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant: L. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic.: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. (ii) *to demand a writ or leave to prosecute*, from the praetor or other magistrate: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic.: quaestionem, Liv. ‖‖ for expostulare, *to dispute* or *expostulate with one*: Pl.

postŭmus, a, um, *Sup.* v. posterus.

postus, a, um, v. pono, *ad init.*

pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto] *a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation*: quosdam hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic.

pōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a drinker, toper, bibber*: potatores maximi, Pl.

pŏte, *adj.* v. potis.

potens, *Part.* [possum]. ‖ A *adj.*: *able, mighty, powerful, potent*: amplae atque potentes civitates, Cic.: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Caes.: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. With *abl.*: Roma potens opibus, Ov. 2. Esp. *having power over, ruling over, master of*: with *gen.*: dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master*, Liv.: diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor.: imperii, *able to rule*, Liv. 3. *fit for, capable of able* with *gen.*: neque jubendi neque vetandi potens, Tac. 4. *partaking of, having attained*; with *gen.* (poet.): voti, Ov. 5. Of things: *strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent*: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. *Comp.*: aurum perrumpere amat saxa potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. (Hence It. *possente, potente*; Fr. *puissant.*)

pōtentātus, ūs, *m.* [potens] *political power, rule, dominion, command*: post interitum Tatii quum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic.

pōtenter, *adv. strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually*: dicere, Quint. 2. *according to one's ability or power* (poet.): lecta potenter ea, Hor.

potentĭa, ae, *f.* [potens] *might, force, power*: armorum tenendorum potentia, Liv. 2. *efficacy, virtue*: herbarum potentia, Ov. ‖ Fig. *ability, faculty, capacity*: supra humanam potentiam, Just. 3. Esp. *political power, authority, sway, influence*: erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, *were in great authority*, Cic.: potentiam alicujus criminari, id.: singularis, *the rule of an individual, monarchical power*, Nep. *Plur.*: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic.

pōtōrĭum, ii, *n.* = ποτήριον, *a drinking-vessel, goblet*: Pl.

pōtesse and **pōtessim**, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtestas, ātis, *f.* [possum] *ability, power, faculty, opportunity*: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, Cic.: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, Caes.: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, *to admit to an audience*, Cic. But also, potestatem sui facere, *to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself*, Caes. ‖ Esp. *legal power, right, authority*, etc.: jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic.: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes.: esse in sua potestate, *to be one's own master*, Nep.: esse sua potestatis, Liv. 2. *magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy*: potestas praetoria, Cic. *Plur.*: imperia, potestates, legationes, id. (ii) Meton. *a person in office, a public officer, magistrate*: a magistratu ant ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, *by some lawful authority*, id. 3. *political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty*: esse in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes.: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, Cic. 4. Of things, *power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value*: plumbi potestas, Lucr. ‖‖ Fig. *power, control, command*: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, *to have lost the control of their reason*, Cic. (Hence It. *podestà.*)

pōtestur, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtin' for potisne: potin' ea? i. e. potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter. ‖ For potisne est, i. e. potest: potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off*, i. e. *pray leave off*, id.

pōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [root PO: v. potus] *a drinking, a drink, draught*: in media potione, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a poisonous draught*: potione mulierem sustulit, id. 2. *a draught or potion of medicine*: dare potionis aliquid, Pl. 3. *a magic potion, philter* (poet.): Hor. (Hence It. *pozione*; Fr. *poison.*)

pōtĭo, īvi, 4. *v. a.* [potis] *to put into the power of, to subject to*: eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, *made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery*, Pl.

pōtĭōnō, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [pōtio] *to give to drink.* Usu. in *part. perf.* potionatus, *that has had a potion given him*: Suet.

pōtĭor, ītus, 4. *v. n. dep.* (vi potītur, Virg.: potĭmur, Ov.) [potis] *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*; constr. with *gen., abl., acc.* (rare), and *absol.*: illius regni potiri, Cic.: imperio totius Galliae, Caes.: Homerus sceptra potitur, Lucr.: urbem, Cic. *Absol.*: libidines ad potiundum incitantur, id. ‖ *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *has the chief power in the universe*, id.: oppido, Liv.: monte, *to climb*, Ov. *Absol.*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic.

pōtĭor, ius. *Comp.* of potis.

pōtis, pōte, *adj.*: *Comp.* pōtĭor, ius; *Sup.* pōtissĭmus, a, um: *able, capable; possible* (rarely declined in *pos.*): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothraces *deos* fecerunt, Varr. Usu. with esse, *to be able* or *possible, may*, or *can*: non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg.: qui potis est? *how is it possible?* Cat. With *plur.*: duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. Without esse: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr.: nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed it*, Ter. ‖ *Comp.* pōtĭor, ius, *more powerful*; hence, *better, preferable*: cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic.: quibus tantum crederem potiores habui, *I have deemed them more worthy*, Liv. 2. Of things: novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Hor.: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. ‖ *Sup.* pōtissĭmus, a, um, *chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: Item huic ultro fit, ut meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Pl.: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. 2. Of things: utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic.

pōtissĭmē (pōtissīme) and **pōtissĭmum** (pōtissĭmum), *adv. chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all*: is potissime honore affecto defensor daretur, Cic.: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, Caes.

pōtissum, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [poto] *to drink often*: pocula, Pl.

pōtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [potior].

pōtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pōtio] *a small draught* or *potion*: modica, Suet.

pōtĭus, *adv. rather, preferably, more*: in oratione non vis potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. With *quam*: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R., Caes.

pōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [PO: *v.* potus]. ‖ Act. *to drink*: aquam, Suet. 2. *to drink hard, get drunk*: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, Pl. 3. Of inanimate subjects, *to drink up, to absorb*: potantia vellera fucum, Hor. ‖ Neutr. *to drink*: si potare velit, Cic. 2. Esp. *to drink hard, tope, tipple*: totos dies potabatur, id.

pōtor, ōris, m. [PO: *v.* potus] *a drinker* (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. 2. Transf.: Rhodanique potor, *i. e. the dweller by the Rhone*, id. ‖ Esp. *a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, tippler*: potorum rixae, Prop.

pōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [potor] *pertaining to drinking, drinking*: potoria vasa, Plin.

pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [PO: *v.* potus] *a female tippler* (poet.): Phaedr.

pōtŭlentus (pocul.), a, um, *adj.* [potus] *drunken, intoxicated*: Suet. ‖ Subst. potulenta, orum, *n. plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks*: gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic.

pōtus, a, um, *adj.* ‖ Act. *that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: domum bene potus redire, Cic.: anus, Hor. ‖ Pass. *that has been drunk, drunk up, drunk out*: sanguine tauri poto, Cic. [*Po-tus* from the root PO, whence come *po-culum, po-tilis, po-to, po-tor*, and Gr. *ἰ-πό-ην, πί-μα*, etc.]

pōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drinking, drink*: immoderato obstupefacta potu atque pastu, Cic.

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [another form of pro, *q. v.*] A. Adv. *before, forwards, in front*: i prae, sequar, Ter. ‖ As a particle of comparison, with *ut* and *quam* (and in one word, praeut and praequam), *in comparison with, compared with*: parum etiam, praeut futurum est praedicas, Pl.: parva res est voluptatum praequam quod molestum est, *in comparison with the trouble*, id. B. Prep. with *abl. before, in front, in advance of*: cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, *before it*, Col. Esp. freq. with *pron. reflect.*: ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic.: ipse (infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Hence in connection with several verbs, *prae* with *pron. reflect.* is equivalent to *openly, manifestly, publicly*, etc.: fortasse ceteri tectiores: ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli, Cic.: conjecturam prae se gerere, id.: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. (ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, *at hand, on hand*: patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl.

2. Esp. *compared with, in comparison with*: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes.: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic. Also, to denote preference: unum illud tibi, nate dea, praeque omnibus unum praedicam, *in preference to all*, Virg.

3. to denote a cause: *for, because of, by reason of, on account of*: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter.: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. C. In composition, prae usually denotes: (i) *before, in advance of*; praemitto, *to send on in advance*; praenomen, *the first name.* (ii) *before, in front*; praefluo. (iii) *before, previously*; praedico, *to tell beforehand, foretell*; praenuntius, *a harbinger.* (iv) *before, at the head of*; praepono, *to put at the head of, give the command of*; praesum, *to be the chief.* Hence with nouns: (v) *very, in a high* or *superior degree*; praedurus, *very hard.*

prae-ācūtus, a, um, *adj. sharpened before* or *at the end, pointed*: sudes, Sall.: tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, Caes.

prae-altus, a, um, *adj. very high*: praealtae rupes, Liv. ‖ *very deep*: ostium fluminis praealti, id.: paludes, Tac.

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [contr. from praehibeo, from habeo] 1 l t. *to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present*: manus verberibus, Ov. Fig.: os ad contumeliam, Liv.: aures, *to give ear, listen, attend*, id. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion*: panem praebere, Nep.: sponsalia, Cic.: praebere operam reipublicae, Liv.: opinionem timoris, Caes.: ludos, *to furnish sport*, Ter. 2. *to show, represent, exhibit*: praebere speciem pugnantium, Caes. Hence, with *pron. reflect. to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner*: in re misericordem se praebuit, Cic. So also without *pron.*: Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. 3. *to permit, allow, suffer*: delphinus se praebens tractandum, Plin. With *inf. pass.*: quae toties rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov.

prae-bĭbo, bibi, 3. *v. a. to drink before, drink to one* (rare): ei cui venenum praebiberat, Cic.

praebĭta, orum, *n. plu.* [praebeo] *what is furnished for support, allowance*: praebita annuis privavit, Suet.

praebĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a giving furnishing*: Varr. ‖ Esp. *a supplying, providing* for the use of the state: gravari copiarum praebitione, Just.

praebĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a giver, furnisher, distributor* (rare): Cic.

praebĭtus, a, um *Part.* [praebeo].

prae-călĭdus, a, um, *adj. very warm, hot*: potio, Tac.

prae-calvus, a, um, *adj. very bald*: caput, Suet.

prae-cantātrix, īcis, *f. an enchantress, witch*: Pl.

prae-cānus, a, um, *adj. gray before one's time*: Hor.

praecautus, a, um, *Part.* [praecaveo].

prae-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* |. Act. *to guard against, seek to avert, obviate or prevent*: pericula, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic.: venena, Suet. ||. Neutr. *to take care* or *heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware*: providentem ante et praecaventem, Cic.: ab insidiis, *to guard against*, Liv. With *dat. pron reflect. to provide for one's safety*: sibi, Ter.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* |. Act. *to go before, precede*: agmen, Virg. Of things: quae venturas praecedet sexta Calendas, Ov. 2. Fig. *to surpass, excell*: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. ||. Neutr. *to go before, precede*: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, id. Of things: fama loquax praecessit ad aures Delanira tuas, Ov. 2. Fig. *to surpass, excell*; with *dat.*: ut vestrae fortunae meis praecedunt, Pl.

praecellens, entis, *Part.* [praecello]. ||. Adj. *surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished*: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic. *Sup.*: vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, id.

prae-cellĕo, v. praecello, *ad init.*

prae-cello, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [on the root CELL or CEL: v. antecello] (*pres.* praecellet, Pl.). |. Act. *to surpass, excell*: praecellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac. ||. Neutr. *to distinguish oneself, to excell*: ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet, Pl. 2. With *dat. to preside or rule over*: genti, Tac.

prae-celsus, a, um, *adj. very high* or *lofty*: locus praecelsus atque editus, Cic.

praeceps, cipitis, *adj.* (old form, praecipes, cipis, Pl.) [prae caput] *headforemost, headlong*: aliquem praecipitem dejicere, Cic.: praeceps ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground*, Liv. *Adv.* praeceps, *or* in praeceps, *head foremost*: aliquem praeceps trahere, Tac.: ne ferar in praeceps, Ov. 2. *hasty, precipitate, headlong*: aliquem praecipitem agere, *to drive headlong*, Cic.: praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. ||. Transf. of things: *swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (poet.): praeceps amnis, Hor.: ventus, Ov. 2. Of localities: *downhill, steep, precipitous*: in declivi ac praecipiti loco, Caes.: via, Cic. Hence, (ii) Subst. praeceps, cipitis, *n. a steep place, a precipice*: turrim in praecipiti stantem, Virg. 3. *sinking, declining*: jam praeceps in occasum sol erat, Liv. |||. Fig. *headlong, hasty, hurried, precipitate*: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *chase, pursue*, Cic.: ab inimicis praeceps agor, *am pursued*, Sall. 2. Esp. *rash, hasty, inconsiderate*: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. 3. *inclined to*: praeceps in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 4. *dangerous, hazardous, critical*: in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov. Hence, (ii) Subst. praeceps, *n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances*: se et prope rempublicam in praeceps dederat, *brought into extreme danger*, Liv. *Adverb.*: everso rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, *brought into danger*, Tac.

praeceptio, ōnis, *f.* [praecipio]. In law: *a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance*: Ulp. ||. Fig. *a previous notion, preconception*: Cic. 2. *a precept, injunction*: lex est recti praeceptio, pravique depulsio, id.

praeceptivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *preceptive, didactic*: Sen.

praeceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*: praeceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Pl.: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic.

praeceptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a preceptress*: sapientia praeceptrice, Cic.

praeceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *a maxim, rule, precept*: hoc praeceptum patet latius, Cic. 2. *an injunction, order, direction*: quo praecepto ab iis diligentissime observato, Caes.: deum praecepta secuti, *commands*, Virg.

praeceptus, a, um, *Part.* [praecipio].

prae-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a.* [carpo] *to pluck, break off*, or *gather before the time*: messes, Ov. 2. Fig. *to pluck beforehand*; and, hence, *to diminish*: non praecerpo fructum officii tui, Cic.

praecerptus, a, um, *Part.* [praecerpo].

prae-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut off in front*; hence, in gen. *to cut off*: linguam alicui, Pl.: ancoras, *to cut the cables*, Cic. 2. *to cut up, cut in pieces*: naves, *to cripple, make unfit for service*, id. 3. *to beat to pieces, to smash*: praecide os tu illi, Pl. 4. *to cut off, avoid*, i. e. *to go* or *sail straight*: praecidere omnes sinus maris, Sen. ||. Fig. *to cut short, abridge*: *to cut short one's words, to break off* or *finish abruptly*: maximam partem defensionis, Cic.: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief*, id. 2. *to cut* or *break off, take away, deprive of*: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. 3. *to refuse flatly*: plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, id.

praecinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praecingo].

prae-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to gird in front, to gird*: aliquem, Mart. *Reflect. to gird oneself*: et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, Ov.: praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded*, Hor. ||. Transf. In gen. *to surround, encircle with*: fontem vallo, Prop.: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid*, Plin.

prae-cino, cĭnŭi, centum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. |. Neutr. *to sing* or *play before*: et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, Cic. 2. Esp. *to utter an incantation*: carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. ||. Act. *to foretell, predict*: lucos praecinuisse fugam, id.

prae-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take* or *seize beforehand, to get* or *receive in advance*: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam praeceperat, Caes.: aliquantum vinc, *to get the start*, Liv. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeceperunt, *gained some advantage in time*, id. 2. Esp. in law: *to receive in advance*: Plin. ||. Fig. *to take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate*: jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand*, Caes.: praecipere consilia hostium, Cic. 2. Esp. *to give rules* or *precepts to, to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct*: docui, monui, bene praecepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter.: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor.: artem nandi, Ov. With *inf.*: justitia praecipit parcere omnibus, Cic. With *subj.*: praecipit atque interdicit, omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, Caes. *Impers. pass.*: erat ei praeceptum a Caesare ne proelium committeret, id. *Absol.* of a teacher: praecipere de eloquentia, Cic.

praecipĭtanter, *adv. hastily, precipitately*: Lucr.

praecipĭtium, ii, *n.* [praeceps] *a steep place, a precipice*: in praecipitium propellere, Suet.

praecipito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] A. Act. *to throw* or *cast down headlong, to precipitate*: una, with *pron. reflect.*: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr.: se e Leucade, Cic.: esse in fossa, Caes. Rarely with any other *acc.*: si quando his (parvis) indentes minamur praecipitaturos alicunde, exticmescunt, *that we will throw them down from any place*, Cic. ||. Fig. *to throw* or *cast down, to precipitate*: in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall.: furor fraqne mentem praecipitant, Virg. *Pass.*: nox praecipitata, *declining*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Ov. 2. *to hasten, hurry on*: consilia raptim praecipitata, *precipitate*, Liv. Poet.: moras, i. e. *exchange delay for haste*, Virg. 3. With *acc.* and *inf. to hasten, press, urge* (poet.): dare tempus praecipitant curae, id. B. Neutr. *to hasten* or *rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, fall into*, etc.: ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, Cic.: in fossam, Liv.: hiems jam praecipitaverat, Caes. ||. Fig. *to fall down, to fall* or *sink to ruin*: praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic.: quum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv. 2. *to be too hasty*: Cic.

praecipŭē, *adv. especially, chiefly*

particularly, peculiarly, principally: praecipue de consularibus disputare, Cic.: semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat, Caes.

praecĭpŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio] I lit. *that is taken before other things;* hence, *particular, peculiar, especial:* necesse est quod mihi praecipuum fuit, id jam cum ceteris esse commune, Cic. 2. Esp. in law: *that is received beforehand, special;* and, subst. praecipuum, i, *n. that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution:* Suet. ‖ Transf. like eximius, *principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary:* quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes.: natura ingenerat praecipuum quendam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic. With *gen.:* praecipui amicorum, Tac. 2. Subst. praecipui, orum, *m. plu. the principal persons:* Entr. (ii) praecipua, orum, *n. plu. principal* or *considerable things, things that come next to absolute good,* the προηγμένα of the Stoics: Cic.

praecīsē, *adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely:* praecise dicere, *opp.* plene et perfecte dicere, Cic. ‖ *positively, absolutely:* praecise negare alicui, id.

praecīsus, a, um, *Part.* [praecido]. ‖ Adj.: *broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous:* acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Virg. 2. Fig. *shortened, short, brief:* praecisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint.

prae-clārē, *adv. very clearly, very plainly:* praeclare aliquid explicare, Cic. ‖ *excellently, admirably, very well:* praeclare facitis, id. To express assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: praeclare, *very good, very well,* id.

prae-clārus, a, um, *adj. very clear, very bright* (in this sense poet. and rare): lux, Lucr.: iaspis, Juv. ‖ Fig. *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated:* urbs situ praeclaro ad aspectum, Cic.: multi praeclari in philosophia et nobiles, id.: gens bello praeclara, Virg.: res, *distinguished wealth, opulence,* Hor. In a bad sense: sceleribus suis ferox atque praeclarus, *notorious,* Sall. With *gen.:* T. Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei praeclarus, Tac.

prae-clūdo, si, sum, *v. a.* [claudo] I lit. *to shut in front;* hence, in gen. *to shut to, to close:* praecludere portas consuli, Caes. ‖ Transf. *to close to any one, i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of:* omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. 2. *to shut off, hinder, impede:* vocem alicui, Liv.

praeclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [praecludo].

praeco, ōnis, *m. a crier, herald,* in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 306): haec per praeconem vendidit, Cic.: praeconi subjicere, *to put up at auction,* id. ‖ Fig. *a publisher, herald:* o fortunate adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris! id.

prae-cōgĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to think upon* or *consider beforehand, to premeditate:* praecogitatum facinus, Liv.

prae-cognōsco, no *perf.,* gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to foreknow, foresee* (rare): mors praecognita est, Suet.

prae-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. *v. a. to cultivate beforehand:* fig.: Cic. ‖ *to esteem, revere:* Tac.

prae-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part. composed* or *prepared beforehand:* Ov.

praecōnĭum, ii, v. praeconius, *no.* II.

praecōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeco] *pertaining to a* praeco or *public crier:* quaestus, *the office* or *business of a public crier,* Cic. ‖ Subst. praecōnium, ii, *n. the office of a public crier:* facere, *to be a public crier,* id. 2. Transf. *a crying out in public;* and in gen. *a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing:* praeconio contendere, *in strength of voice,* Suet.: domesticum, Cic. (ii) Esp. *a celebrating, laudation, commendation:* mandari veribus laborum aeternum praeconium, id. (Hence Fr. *prône.*)

prae-consūmo, sumpsi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to waste* or *spend beforehand:* Ov.

prae-contrecto, 1. *v. a. to feel* or *handle beforehand,* i. e. *in thought:* praecontrectare videndo, Ov.

praecordĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [cor] *the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm:* (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. ‖ Meton. *the entrails, the stomach:* ipse anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, id.: quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. 2. *the breast, the heart:* spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. As the seat of the feelings and passions: meis inaestuat praecordiis libera bilis, Hor. Hence even, praecordia mentis, *the seat of the mind,* Ov. 3. *the body, bodies* in gen.: in terra ponunt praecordia, id.

prae-corrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to corrupt* or *bribe beforehand:* Ov.

praecox, cŏcis, also **praecŏquis,** e, and **praecŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious:* Plin. ‖ Fig. *overhasty, premature, precocious, untimely:* audacia, i. e. *of a boy,* Sen.

praecultus, a, um, *Part.* [praecolo].

praecŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj. very desirous* or *fond of:* Suet.

praecurrens, ntis, *Part.* [praecurro]. ‖ Subst. praecurrentia, ium, *n. plu. things that go before, antecedents:* Cic.

prae-curro, cŭcurri (curri), cursum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to run before, hasten on before, precede:* praecucurrit index ad Persen, Liv. ‖ Fig.: eo fama jam praecucurrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, id.: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, *precede,* Cic. B. Act. *to hasten before, to precede, anticipate:* illud praecurrere cogor, *to combat in advance,* Lucr. 2. Esp. *to surpass, excel:* aliquem judicio, Tac.

praecursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecurro] *a coming* or *going before:* sine praecursione visorum, *without a previous occurrence of phenomena,* Cic. ‖ Esp. milit. *i. t. a preliminary combat, skirmish:* Plin. 2. In rhetor. *a preparation* of the hearer: Cic.

praecursor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor:* Plin. ‖ Milit. *i. t. an advanced guard, van-guard:* Liv. 2. Transf. *a scout, spy:* Cic.

praecursus, a, um, *Part.* [praecurro].

prae-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] *to shake, wave, or brandish before* or *in front* (poet.): taedas, Ov.

praeda, ae, *f. property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage* (on the difference between praeda and manubiae, v. manubiae and Smith's Ant. 306): praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. ‖ Transf. *an animal, bird, etc., caught* or *killed in the chase; prey, game:* cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. Fig. of a person: Ov. 2. In gen. *booty, spoil, gain, profit:* maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. [*Praeda* is derived by Pott from *prê-hendo;* others more prob. connect it with *praedium.*]

praedābundus, a, um, *adj.* [praedor] *ravaging, pillaging, plundering:* Sall.: exercitus, Liv.

prae-damno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to condemn beforehand:* praedamnatus collega, Liv. ‖ Fig.: spem, i. e. *to give up* or *renounce it beforehand,* id.

praedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedor] *a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging:* Tac.

praedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a plunderer, pillager:* Cic. ‖ Transf. *a hunter* (poet.): praedator aprorum, Ov. 2. *a rapacious* or *avaricious man:* Tib.

praedātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedator] *plundering, rapacious, predatory:* manus (militum), *marauders,* Sall.: classes, Liv.

prae-dēlasso, 1. *v. a. to weary out* or *weaken beforehand:* quae (moles) incursus praedelassat aquarum, Ov.

prae-destino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine:* triumphos, Liv.

praedĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praedium] *one who buys a praedium, that is, property given to the state as security by a praes:* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 308).

praedĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praediator] *relating to the sale of a* praedium (q. v.): jus, Cic.

praedĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praedico] *praiseworthy, laudable:* Cic.

praedĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication:* luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. ‖ *a praising, praise, commendation:* praedicatio tua, Pl.

praedicātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier:* App. ‖ Esp. *one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist:* benedicti, Cic.

prae-dīco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a. to cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim:* si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. ‖ Transf. In gen. *to make publicly known, to say, relate, state, declare:* qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes.: ut praedicas, *as you assert*, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to praise, commend, extol, boast:* constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *de* and *abl.*, or *absol.:* quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter.: Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes.: quae de illo viro Gulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic.: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. (Hence Fr. *prêcher.*)

prae-dīco, xi, ctum, *v. a. to say* or *mention beforehand, to premise:* hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter. ‖ Esp. *to foretell, predict:* defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. ‖ *to say before anybody* or *publicly; to give notice* or *warning of, to appoint, fix:* ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. ‖ *to advise, warn, inform, command:* constr. usu. with *subj.:* Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes.: ei visum esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. With *acc.:* unum illud tibi praedicam, Virg.

praedictio, ōnis, *f.* [praedico] in rhetor. *a promising:* Quint. ‖ *a foretelling, prediction:* praedictio mali, Cic.

praedictum, i, *n.* [id.] *a foretelling, prediction:* Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. ‖ *an order, command:* praedictum dictatoris, Liv. ‖ *agreement, concert:* velut ex praedicto, id.

praedictus, a, um, *Part.* [praedico].

praedĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praedium] *a small farm* or *estate:* Cic.

prae-disco, *v. a. to learn beforehand* (rare): aliquid, Cic.

prae-dispōsĭtus, a, um, *Part. prepared beforehand:* nuntii, Liv.

prae-ditus, a, um, *Part. endowed* or *provided with, possessed of:* constr. with *abl.:* parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic.: qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio praeditum, Ter. [Perh. from an obsolete verb *praedo*, "to put at the end," *do* in composition signifying "put:" the meaning of praeditus, "endowed" or "provided with," is secondary.]

praedium, ii, *n.* [praes] orig. *any property made a security to the state by a praes;* hence *land* generally: praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic.: fructus praediorum id.: cf. Smith's Ant. 308.

prae-dīves, ĭtis, *adj. very rich, very plentiful:* praedives et praepotens, Tac.

prae-dīvīno, 1. *v. a. to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode:* Pl.

praedo, 1. *v. a.* i. q. praedor, *to make booty, plunder:* in pass.: Pl.

praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda] *one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber:* urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic.: maritimus, *a pirate*, Nep.

prae-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. *v. a. to teach* or *inform beforehand* (rare): illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sall.

praedor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [praeda]. A. Neutr. *to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob:* spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic.: praedantes milites, Caes.: praedatum exire, Liv.: classis pluribus locis praedata, *having made booty, plundered*, Tac. B. Act. *to plunder, pillage, rob:* dum socios magis quam hostes praedatur, id. ‖ Transf. *to take* or *catch:* ovem, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to rob, ravish, take* (poet.): singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, *v. a. to draw, make,* or *put before* or *in front:* fossam et maceriam, Caes.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.* [praeduco].

prae-dulcis, e, *adj. very sweet, luscious:* mel, Plin. ‖ Fig. *very pleasing* or *delightful:* decus, Virg.

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj. very hard:* corium, Tac. ‖ Transf. *very strong:* homo praedurus viribus, Virg. ‖ Fig. *hard, difficult, harsh,* etc.: sunt quidam praeduri oris, i. e. *very imprudent*, Quint.

prae-ēmĭnĕo, 2. *v. n. to project forwards, be prominent:* Aug. ‖ Fig. *to surpass, excel:* constr. with *dat.* and *acc.:* qui Graecis praeeminet, Sen.: Cassius ceteros praeeminebat peritia legum, Tac.

prae-ĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to go before, lead the way, precede;* with *dat.* or *absol.:* ut consulibus lictores praedrent, Cic.: Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv. ‖ Esp. *to recite, read, sing,* or *play before* one: ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis, Cic. ‖ *to order, dictate* (rare): omnia, uti decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv. B. Act. *to precede any one:* per avia ac derupta praeibat eum, Tac. ‖ Esp. *to precede one in reciting a formula,* i. e. *to repeat first, to dictate:* constr. with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of pers.; less freq. with verbis, or *absol.:* sedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praeire, *to dictate the formula of consecration*, Liv.: praei verbis quid vis, Pl.

praefātio, ōnis, *f.* [praefor] *a saying beforehand;* and meton. *that which is said* or *repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula:* praefatio donationis, Cic.: sacrorum, Liv. ‖ *a preface, introduction, prologue:* nunquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet. Of *prefaces* to books: praefationem dicere, Plin.

praefātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefor].

praefectūra, ae, *f.* [praefectus] *the office of a president* or *overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture:* villae, Varr.: morum, *the superintendence of the public morals* (the duty of the censor), Suet.: urbis, Plin. ‖ Esp. *the government of a country* or *town in the provinces* (which was conferred by the proconsuls and propraetors), *a prefectship, prefecture:* praefecturas mittere, Cic. (ii) *the administration of an entire province:* aliquem ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet. ‖ Meton. *an Italian city governed by a Roman* praefectus, *a prefecture* (v. Smith's Ant. 101): Cic.: earum regionum praefecturae, Caes. (ii) *the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government:* proximae praefecturae, Tac.

praefectus, a, um, *Part.* [praeficio]. ‖ Subst. *an overseer, director president, chief, commander, prefect:* gymnasii praefectus, Pl.: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic.: praefectus morum, Nep.: annonae, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets*, Tac.: castrorum or castris, *an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master*, Vell.: Tac.: classis, *an admiral*, Cic.: fabrum, *in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer*, Caes.: equitum, *a commander of the cavalry*, Hirt.: and *absol.* praefectus, Caes.: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, *in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect*, Tac.: praefectus urbi or urbis, *governor of the city of Rome*, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): id.: Suet.

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front:* dextra ardentem facem praeferebat, Cic.: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. ‖ Esp. *to bear along* in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praelata, Liv. ‖ In *perf. part. borne past:* hence, *riding by, hurrying past:* praelatus equo, Tac.: praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to carry before, to place* or *set before, to offer, present:* charissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic.: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, *offers* or *exhibits his life as an example of his laws*, id. ‖ *to place* or *esteem before, to prefer:* pecuniam amicitiae, id. With *inf. to choose rather, prefer:* cur alter fratrum cessare et indere et ungi praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. ‖ *to take beforehand, to anticipate* (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. ‖ *to show, display, discover, reveal, betray,* etc.: avaritiam praefera, Cic.: amorem, Ov.

prae-fĕrox, ōcis, *adj. very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent:* praeferoces legatos, Liv.: Tac.

prae-ferrātus, a, um, *adj. tipped*

or shod with iron: pilum, Plin. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. chained, Pl.

prae-fervidus, a, um, adj. very hot, torrid: balneum, Tac. ‖ Fig.: ira, burning, Liv.

prae-festino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much: ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv. ‖ to hasten past: sinum, Tac.

praefica, ae, f. [praeficio] a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession: Pl.

prae-ficio, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. [facio] lit. to make or put at the head of; hence, to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of: aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciundis praesit, Cic.: legatos legionibus, Caes.: pontifices sacris, Cic. ‖ Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, id.

prae-fidens, entis, Part. trusting too much, over-confident (rare): homines sibi praefidentes, Cic.

prae-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity: ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes.: arma puppibus praefigere, Virg.: caput hastae, Suet. Poet.: nigrum vitio praefigere theta (Θ i. e. θάνατος, in the Athenian judicial proceedings answering to c (condemno) in those of the Romans), i. e. to condemn, Pers. 2. to tip, head, point with, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. ‖ Transf. to close, block up: prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. 2. to pierce, transfix: latus praefixa veru, Tib.

prae-finio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4. v. a. to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: praefinire non est meum, Cic. Absol.: nec res praefiniet ipsa, limit, set bounds, Lucr.

praefinītē, adv. in the prescribed manner: praefinite loqui, Ter.

praefiscīnē and **praefiscīnī**, adv. [fascinum] meaning no evil, without offence: praefiscine (al. -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl.

praefixus, a, um, Part. [praefigo].

praeflōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [flos] lit. to deprive of its blossoms beforehand; only Fig. to diminish, tarnish (rare): gloriam ejus victoriae praeflorat tam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv.

prae-fluo, 3. v. n. and a. to flow by or past (rare): ‖ Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. ‖ Act.: Aufidus, qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor.

praefoco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [faux] to choke, strangle, suffocate: animae viam, Ov.

prae-fŏdio, fōdi, 3. v. a. to dig before or in front of: portas, Virg. ‖ to dig or bury beforehand: aurum praefoderat, Ov.

prae-for, fātus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to say or utter beforehand, to premise, preface: quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic.: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, we do not preface it by saying, With permission, with respect be it spoken, id. 2. Esp. to utter a preliminary prayer: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv.: with acc.: divos, Virg. ‖ to foretell, predict, prophesy: Cat.: Liv.

praefractē, adv. inflexibly, resolutely, obstinately: Cic.

praefractus, a, um, Part. [praefringo]. ‖ Adj.: In rhetoric: broken, abrupt: Theodorus (al. Thucydides) praefractior, Cic. 2. Of character: stern, harsh, inflexible: Aristo Chius praefractus, ferreus, id.

prae-frīgidus, a, um, adj. very cold: praefrigidus Auster, Ov.

prae-frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver: hastas, Liv.: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes.

prae-fulcio, si, tum, 4. v. a. to prop up, support: Prud. Fig.: primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, secure, Cic. ‖ to place under as a prop or stay: Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, use me as a prop, Pl.

prae-fulgĕo, si, 2. v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter: equus praefulgens dentibus aureis, Virg. ‖ Fig.: praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac.

praefultus, a, um, Part. [praefulcio].

prae-gĕlidus, a, um, adj. very cold: in locis praegelidis, Liv.

prae-gestio, 4. v. n. to desire greatly, to delight (rare): Hor.

prae-gigno, 3. v. a. to bring forth, to generate: Pl.

praegnans, antis (praegnas, ātis, Pl.), adj. [contr. from praegignens] with child, pregnant, big with young: uxor, Cic.: sus, Varr. ‖ Transf. full of, swollen with: praegnans succo herba, Plin.: stamine fusus, Juv.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnans.

prae-gnāvĭter, adv. very diligently: Pl.

prae-grăcilis, e, adj. very slender, or lank: proceritas, Tac.

prae-grandis, e, adj. very large, huge, colossal: arbores, Plin.: locusta, Suet. ‖ Fig. very great, powerful: praegrandis senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers.

prae-grăvis, e, adj. very heavy: praegrave onus, Ov.: cibo vinoque praegraves, Tac. ‖ Fig. very heavy, oppressive, burthensome: servitium, Plin. Of persons, very wearisome, distasteful: delatores, Tac.

prae-grăvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to press heavily on, to oppress, encumber: praegravata telis scuta, Liv. 2. Transf. to exceed in weight, preponderate: Plin. ‖ Fig. to weigh down, depress, encumber: qui praegravat artes infra se positas, keeps down, prevents from rising, Hor. 2. to preponderate, have the advantage: cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen.

prae-grĕdior, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [gradior] to go before or in advance, to precede; constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventus sui, Liv. Absol.: Cic. 2. to pass by, go past: with acc.: castra, Liv. ‖ Fig. to surpass, excel: aliquem, Sall.

praegressio, ōnis, f. [praegredior] a going before, precedence: causae, Cic.

praegressus, a, um, Part. [praegredior].

prae-gustātor, ōris, m. [praegusto] one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer: Suet.

prae-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to taste beforehand; in gen. to take, eat, or drink beforehand: cibos, Ov.

prae-hĭbĕo, 2. v. a. [habeo] (for praebeo, which is a contraction of it) to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply: vestem, aurum, Pl.

prae-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. to lie before, be situated in front of; constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: Plin.: campus qui castra praejacet, Tac.

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, Part. [praejudico]. ‖ Adj.: decided beforehand, prejudged: praejudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. ‖ Subst. praejudicatum, i, n. something decided beforehand: id. 2. a previous opinion, prepossession: postulo, ut ne quid huc praejudicati afferatis, Cic.

prae-jūdĭcium, ii, n. a judicial examination, to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings: Gaius (v. Smith's Ant. 308): de quo non praejudicium, sed plane judicium jam factum putatur, Cic.: postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praejudicium fieret, preceding judgment, precedent, Plin. ‖ Transf. in gen. any precedent, example, indication of the future: Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praejudicio demotus Italia excessit, by the example of your conduct (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. 2. a damage, disadvantage, prejudice: praejudicium in patrem quaeri, Sen. 3. a decision made beforehand or before the proper time: Liv.

prae-jūdĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. In law: to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge: Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen.: de iis censores praejudicent, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, id.

prae-jŭvo, jūvi, 1. v. a. to aid beforehand: Tac.

prae-lăbor, psus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. to glide, flow, or swim before, along, by or past: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. With acc.: rotis flumina, to drive along, Virg.

prae-lambo, 3. v. a. to lick or taste beforehand: (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part.* [praelabor].

prae-largus, a, um, *adj. very copious* or *abundant* (poet.): Pers.

prae-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [praefero].

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj. very elegant, sumptuous,* or *luxurious*: Suet.

prae-lectio, ōnis, *f.* [praelĕgo] *a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection*: Quint.

prae-lector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer*: Gell.

praelectus, a, um, *Part.* [praelĕgo].

prae-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, *3. v. a. to read and explain to others, to lecture upon*: auctores, Quint.: Virgilium et alios poëtas, Suet. ‖ *to sail past*: Campaniam, Tac.

prae-ligo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to bind on before, to bind*: arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. ‖ *to bind around, tie about*: statuae coronam candida fascia praeligatam imponere, Suet. 2. Transf. *to bind up*: os praeligatum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to bind, fetter, charm*: o praeligatum pectus! *bound up*, i. e. *obdurate*, Pl.

praelĭum, v. proelium.

praelŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praeloquor].

prae-longus, a, um, *adj. very long*: homo, Quint.: gladii, Liv.

prae-lŏquor, cūtus (quutus), *3. v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another*: occupas praeloqui, quae mea est oratio, Pl. ‖ *to preface, premise*: Plin.

prae-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n. to hold* or *carry a light before, to light*: servus praelucens, Suet. 2. Of the light itself: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. ‖ Fig. *to shine forth, be bright*: amicitia bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. 2. Esp. *to outshine, surpass*: nullus sinus Baïs praelucet, Hor.

prae-lūdo, si, sum, *3. v. n.* and *a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse*: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, *sings beforehand, preludes*, Plin.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelūsio, ōnis, *f.* [praeludo] *a prelude*: Plin.

praelustris, e, *adj.* [lustro] *very illustrious* or *magnificent* (poet.): Ov.

prae-mando, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to order* or *command beforehand*: Vatin. in Cic. ‖ *to order* or *procure beforehand*: puerum sat puellam, Pl.

praemātūrē, *adv. too soon, prematurely*: praemature vita careo, Pl.

prae-mātūrus, a, um, *adj. very early, early*: fructus, Col. ‖ *too early, untimely, premature*: hiems, Tac.

prae-mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part. protected by medicines* or *charms*: Ov.

prae-mĕdĭtātio, ōnis, *f. a considering beforehand, premeditation*: Cic.

prae-mĕdĭtor, atus, *1. v. a. dep. to think over* or *deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate*; constr. with *inf., a relative clause* or *absol.*: praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. *Absol.*: tentans citharam et praemeditans, *preluding*, Tac. 2. *Part.* in *pass.* signif.: *previously considered, premeditated*: mala praemeditata, Cic.

prae-mercor, atus, *1. v. dep. to buy before* or *beforehand*: Pl.

praemĕtŭens, entis, *Part.* [praemetuo]. ‖ Adj.: *fearing beforehand*; with *gen. obj.*: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr.

prae-mĕtŭenter, *adv. anxiously, solicitously*: errorem vitare, Lucr.

prae-mĕtŭo, *3. v. n. to be in fear beforehand*: Caesar praemetuens suis, *fearing for, anxious about his men*: Caes.

praemĭor, *1. v. dep.* [praemium] *to stipulate for a reward*: Suet.

praemissus, a, um, *Part.* [praemitto].

prae-mitto, misi, missum, *3. v. a. to send forwards* or *before, to despatch in advance*: a porta me praemisisti domum, Pl.: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes.: legatum ad flumen, Sall. ‖ Fig. *to send out in advance*: cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissa voce: Hoc age, *saying first*, Suet.

praemĭum, ii, *n.* [prae and emo *take* (in compos.); cf. demo, sumo] lit.: *what one takes first* or *for oneself*; hence *profit derived from booty, booty* (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib.: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. Also, *game killed, prey*: Hor. ‖ In gen. *profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction*: absens factus sedilia, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. 2. Esp. *reward, recompense*: proponere, *to propose, offer*, Caes. Ironic. *punishment*: Ov. Meton. *an act deserving a reward, an exploit*: Virg.

prae-mŏlestia, ae, *f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension*: Cic.

prae-mŏlior, *4. v. dep. to prepare* or *make preparations for beforehand*: Liv.

prae-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, *2. v. a. to forewarn, to advise* or *admonish beforehand*: constr. with *subj., de,* and *acc.* of thing: me praemonebat, ut magnopere caverem, Cic.: coeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. ‖ Esp. *to foretell, predict*: futura, Just. With *acc.* and *inf.*: et vatum timeo monitus, quos, ignis Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov.

praemŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praemoneo].

prae-mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a forewarning, premonition* (poet.): Ov.

praemonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [praemonstro] *one who shows* or *points out beforehand, a guide, director* (poet.): Ter.

prae-monstro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct*: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr.: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miseresca, *I caution you*, Pl. ‖ Esp. *to predict, presage, prognosticate*: ventos, poët. Cic.

prae-mordĕo, morsi and mordi, morsum, *2. v. a. to bite off the tip or end*: linguam, Lucan. ‖ Transf. *to bite* or *snip off, pilfer*: Juv.

prae-mŏrior, tuus, *3. v. dep. to die early, prematurely* or *before*: sunt ego praemoriar, primoque exstinguar in aevo, Ov.

praemorsus, a, um, *Part.* [praemordĕo].

praemortŭus, a, um, *Part.* [praemorior]. ‖ Adj.: *dead*: jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Fig.: pudor praemortuus, Liv.

prae-mūnio, īvi, ītum, *4. v. a. to fortify* or *defend in front*: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to fortify, protect, secure*: meta venenorum praemunii medicamentis, *to secure himself*, Suet. 2. *to place before for defence* or *strengthening*: quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, *are premised to obviate objections*, Cic.

prae-mūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio] *a fortifying* or *strengthening beforehand*; Fig. of an orator, *a preparation, premunition*: Cic.

prae-narro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to tell* or *relate beforehand*: rem, Ter.

prae-nato, *1. v. n. to swim before* or *in front*: praenatans musculus, Plin. ‖ *to swim* or *flow by*: domos amnis praenatat, Virg.

prae-nītĕo, ŭi, *2. v. n. to shine* or *glitter forth*: luna subito praenitens, Plin. ‖ Fig.: cur tibi junior praenitet, *appear more attractive*, Hor.

prae-nōmen, ĭnis, *n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual; the first name, praenomen*: Quintilius cum filio, cui Mario praenomen erat, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *an appellation* or *title placed before a person's name*: praenomen *Imperatoris*, Suet.

prae-nosco, *3. v. a. to learn* or *become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow*: futura praenoscere, Cic.

praenōtio, ōnis, *f.* [praenosco] *a previous notion, preconception*, a translation of the Epicurean προλήψις: Cic.

prae-nūbilus, a, um, *adj. very cloudy, very dark* or *gloomy* (poet.): densa praenubilus arbore lucus, Ov.

praenuncio, etc. v. pronuncio, etc.

prae-nuntio (praenunc.), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to announce* or *publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict*; constr. with *acc., de,* or *acc.* and *inf.*: futura, Cic.: de adventu alicujus, Nep.: abi, praenuntia, hanc venturam, Ter.

prae-nuntius (praenuncius), a, um, *adj. that foretells* or *forebodes*. Subst. *a foreteller, harbinger*: lucis praenuntius alea, i. e. *the cock*, Ov.: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic.

2. **praenuntium**, i, *n. an indication, token, omen*: futuri eventus alicujus id praenuntium est, Plin.

prae-occupātio, ōnis, *f.* [praeoccupo] *a seizing beforehand, preoccupation*: locorum praeoccupatio, Nep.

prae-occŭpo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to*

seize upon or *take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy*: loca opportuna, Liv.: iter, Caes. 2. Fig.: praeoccupati beneficio animi, Liv. ||. *to anticipate, prevent*: ne alter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. With *inf.*: legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeoccupaverunt ferre, *hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people*, Liv.

prae-opto, avi, atum, 1, *v. a. to choose* or *wish rather, to prefer*: constr. with *inf.* or *subj.*, and *acc.* of thing preferred, *dat.* of that rejected: praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv.: multi praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes.: ut puerum praeoptares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter.

prae-pando, *3. v. a. to open* or *spread before, to spread out, extend*: Virg. ||. Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

praeparātio, ōnis, *f.* [praeparo] *a getting* or *making ready, a preparing, preparation*: priusquam aggrediare adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic.

praeparātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeparo]. ||. Adj. *prepared, provided with*: praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Adverbially, in *neutr. abl.*: ex ante praeparato, Liv.

prae-părātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a preparation*: Veil.

prae-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip*: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv.: locum domestici belli causa, Caes.: praeparare res necessarias ad vitam degendam, *to provide*, Cic. ||. Fig.: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac.

praepēdimentum, i, *n.* [praepedio] *a hinderance, impediment*: Pl.

praepēdio, īvi, ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [pes: cf. impedio] *to entangle the feet* or *other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter*: praepeditus latera forti ferro, Pl.: praepeditis Numidarum equis, *tied to the manger*, Tac. ||. Meton. in gen. *to hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass*: singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov.: praepediri valetudine, *to be prevented by illness*, Tac.

prae-pendĕo, 2. *v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front*: Caes.

praepes, ētis, *adj.* [peto] *swift of flight, nimble, fleet*: praepetibus pennis ausus se credere coelo, Virg. 2. In gen. *winged*: tela praepetia Dei, *i. e.* Cupidinis, Ov. ||. Subst. *a bird*: Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Id. (ll) Esp. *a propitious bird*, from whose flight something favourable was predicted: praepetis omina pennae, Virg. 2. Medusaeus, *Pegasus*, Ov.

prae-pīlātus, a. um, *Part.* [pila] *tipped with a ball* or *button*: missilia, *darts* or *javelins with a blunt point like a ball*, Liv.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj. very fat*: solum, Virg. ||. Fig.: vox praepinguis, *too thick*, Quint.

praepollens, entis, *Part.* [praepolleo]. ||. Adj. *very powerful, very distinguished*: divitiis praepollens, Liv.

prae-pollĕo, 2. *v. n.* & *a. to exceed* or *surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable* or *distinguished*: quibus additis praepollebat, *he had the superiority*, Tac.

prae-pondĕro, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to be of greater weight, to preponderate*: Sen. ||. Fig. *to be of more weight* or *influence, to have the preference*: honestas praeponderat, Gell. 2. *to turn the scale, give a decision*: si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, *decides neither one way nor the other*, Quint. B. Act. *to outweigh*: Cic.

prae-pōno, pōsui, pŏsĭtum (old *perf.* praeposivi, Pl. Syncop. *part.* praepostus, Lucr.), *3. v. a. to put* or *set before, to place first*: versus, in prima fronte libelli, Ov.: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. 2. Esp. *to place* or *set over as chief, commander* or *superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge* or *command of; to appoint* or *depute as*: with *acc.* and *dat.*: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, Caes. aliquem provinciae, *to appoint as governor*, Cic.: vectigalibus, *to appoint minister of finance*, Tac. ||. Fig. *to set before* or *above, to prefer*: se alteri, Ter.: salutem reipubl. vitae suae, Cic.

prae-porto, 1. *v. a. to bear* or *carry before* (poet.): tela, Lucr.

praepŏsītio, ōnis, *f.* [praepono] *a putting* or *setting before, a preferring, preference*: Cic. ||. In gramm. *a preposition*: id.

praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praepono]. ||. Subst. praepŏsĭtus, i, *m. a prefect, chief, overseer, commander*: legatorum tnorum, Cic. Of *the governor of a province*: Suet. 2. praeposita, orum, *n. plur.* = προηγμένα, with the Stoics, *preferable* or *advantageous things*, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, *etc.*: Cic. *Sing.*: bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, id.

prae-possum, pōtui, *irreg. v. n. to be very powerful, to get the upperhand*: postquam Macedones praepotuere, Tac.

praepostĕrē, *adv. in a reversed order, irregularly*: literas reddere, Cic.

praepostĕrus, a, um, *adj. having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unseasonable*, etc.: ordo, Lucr.: praeposteri ficus, *figs out of season, that grow too early* or *too late*, Plin. ||. Fig. *wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse*: homines, Sall. Of things: quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono, *ad init.*

praepŏtens, entis, *Part.* [praeposum]. ||. Adj.: *very able* or *powerful*: praepotentes viri, Cic. With *gen.*: rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, id. 2. Of things: praepotens terra marique Carthago, *powerful on land and sea*, id. |||. Subst. praepŏtentes, ium, *m. plur. the powerful*: opes praepotentium, id.

praeprŏpĕranter, *adv. very hastily*: ceriare, Lucr.

praeprŏpĕrē, *adv. very quickly, with over-haste*: Liv.

prae-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj. very quick* or *hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate*: praepropera festinatio, Cic.

prae-pūtium, ii, *n.* [vox hybr. prae *πρόσθιον the foreskin, prepuce*: Juv.

praequam, *adv.* v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, *Part. complaining beforehand* (post.). Ov.

prae-rādio, 1. *v. a. to outshine*: Becchi conjux redimita corona, praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov.

praereptus, a, um, *Part.* [praeripio].

prae-rigesco, gŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become exceedingly stiff*: Tac.

prae-rĭpio, rĭpui, reptum, *3. v. a.* [rapio] *to seize before another, to snatch* or *tear away, to carry off*: quid hunc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Pl.: arma Minervae, Ov.: aliis landem, Cic. ||. Esp. *to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely*: deorum beneficium festinatione, id. 2. *to take quickly, to snatch*: nec dulces occurrent oscula nati praeripere, Lucr. 3. *to forestall, anticipate*: non praeripiam, Cic.

prae-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, *3. v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end* or *top*: digitos, Pl. ||. *to gnaw, bite* or *nibble off*: praeroso hamo, Hor.

praerōgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praerogo] *that is asked before others* (*i. e.* for his opinion or vote), *that votes before* or *first, prerogative*: centuria praerogativa, Cic. 2. Omen praerogativum, *the prerogative omen*, i. e. *the choice of the century that voted first*, which was regarded as an omen, id. ||. Subst. praerogativa, ae, *f. the tribe* or *century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia*: id.: praerogativa Veturia juniorum, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 109). 2. Meton. *the vote of the century which voted first*: praerogativam referre, *to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first*, Cic. (ll) *a previous choice* or *election*. praerogativa militaris, Liv. 3. Fig. *a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen*: praerogativa voluntatis, Cic.

praerōgātus, a, um, *Part.* [praerogo].

prae-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to ask before* or *first*: cujus in honore non unius tribus para, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerodo].

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, *3. v. a. to break* or *tear off before* or *in front*: retinacula classis, Ov.

praeruptus, a, um, *Part.* [praerumpo] ||. Adj. *broken* or *torn off*, hence, of places, *steep, abrupt, rugged*: praerupta saxa, Cic.: loca, Caes. (ll)

Subst. praerupta, orum, *n. plu. steep or rugged places:* praerupta collium, Just. 2. Fig. *hasty, rash, precipitate:* juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. Of things: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, *critical, extreme,* Vell.

praes, praedis, *m.* [akin to praedium] *one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman* (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant. 308): praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, Cic.: praedem esse pro aliquo, id.: praedes dare, id. ‖. Fig.: cum sex libris, tanquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, id.

prae, *adv.* [prae] *at hand, now:* ibi tibi parata prae est, Pl.

prae-sāgio, īvi, 4. *v. a. to feel beforehand, to have a presentiment* or *foreboding:* hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. ‖. Transf. *to foreshow, predict, presage:* exiguitas copiarum recessum praesagiebat, *foretold to me,* Coel. in Cic.

praesāgītio, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio] *a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining* or *presaging:* Cic.

prae-sāgium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage:* vatum praesagia, Ov.

prae-sāgus, a, um, *adj. foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic:* mens presaga mali, Virg.: responsa, Tac.

prae-scio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to know beforehand, to foreknow:* Ter.: Suet.

prae-scisco, 3. *v. n. incep. to find out* or *learn beforehand:* Virg.: Liv.

prae-scius, a, um, *adj. foreknowing, prescient:* corda, Virg.: lingua, Ov. With *gen. obj.:* vates praescia venturi, Virg.

prae-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write before, to prefix in writing:* pagina quae sibi Vari nomen praescripsit, Virg.: ut praescripsimus, *as I have written above,* Vell. ‖. Fig. *to order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe:* finem rebus, Ter.: jura civibus, Cic. 2. In law: *to bring an exception against, to except, object,* or *demur to:* ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. 3. *to dictate:* carmina, Tib. 4. *to plead as an excuse* or *in defence, to use as a pretext:* aliquem, Tac.

prae-scriptio, ōnis, *f.* [praescribo] *a writing before* or *in front;* hence, meton. *a title, preface, commencement:* praescriptio legis, Cic.: tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. ‖. Fig. *a pretext, pretence:* ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. 2. *a precept, order, rule, law:* dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic.

praescriptum, i, *n.* [id.] *something prescribed, a copy* to imitate or to get by heart: puerile praescriptum, Sen. ‖. Fig. *a precept, order, rule:* omnia legum imperio et praescripto fieri videbitis, Cic. agere ad praescriptum, *according to order,* Caes.

praescriptus, a, um, *Part.* [praescribo].

prae-sĕco, [illegible]ctum and ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut off the end* or *tip, to cut off:* partem, Ov. 2. Fig.: praescectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, *has not corrected by the pared nail,* i. e. *to perfect accuracy,* Hor.

praesectus, a, um, *Part.* [praeseco].

praesegmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a piece cut off, a paring* (as of the nails, *etc.*): tonsor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Pl.

praesens, entis, *Part.* [praesum].

‖. Adj. (*abl. sing.* ī, of persons, usually praesente; of things, praesenti): *that is before one, in sight* or *at hand, present, in person:* quo praesente, *in whose presence,* Cic.: praesens tecum egi, *myself, in person,* id.: praesens sermo, *communication by word of mouth,* id.: in praesens tempus, and more freq. *absol.* in praesens, *for the present:* pleraque differat, et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor.: si fortuna in praesens deserit, Tac. In like manner, ad praesens tempus, *for the present:* munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id.: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, *at present, now:* praesenti tempore, Ov.: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic.: in rem praesentem venire, *to go to the place itself, go to the very spot,* id. Subst. praesentia, ium, *n. plu. present circumstances, the present state of affairs:* praesentia sequi, Tac. 2. *that happens* or *is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready:* praesens poena sit, Cic.: praesens diligentia, *prompt activity,* Sall.: praesens memoria, *ready, lively,* Liv.: supplicium, *instant execution,* Tac. 3. *that operates immediately* or *quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful:* praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic.: quo non praesentius ullum, pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, Virg. 4. Of character, *collected, resolute:* animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter.: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv.

5. *present, aiding, favouring, propitious:* Hercules tantus et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. [A contraction of praese-ens: v. absens.]

praesensio, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio] *a foreboding, presentiment:* praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. ‖. *a preconception:* id.

praesensus, a, um, *Part.* [praesentio].

praesentārius, a, um, *adj.* [praesens] *that is at hand, ready, quick, present:* argentum, *ready money,* Pl.

praesentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a being before, in view,* or *at hand; presence:* aliquius aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic.: urget praesentia Turni, Virg.: in praesentia, *for the present, at present, now; at the time, then:* satis habebat in praesentia hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. ‖. Fig.: praesentia animi, *presence of mind, resolution, courage:* Cic. 2. *impression, effect:* tanta est praesentia veri, Ov.

praesentio, sensi, sensum, 4. *v. a. to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine:* animo providere et praesentire, Caes.: futura, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* praesentiri est, Liv.

praesentisco, 3. *v. a. incep.* [praesentio] *to begin to have a presentiment of:* Ter. acc. to Prisc.

praesēpe, is, *n.* and **praesēpes** *or* **praesēpis,** is, *f.* [sepes] prop. *an inclosure:* hence, *a stable, stall, fold, pen:* stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesepibus altis, Virg. 2. *a crib, manger:* accedit ad praesepe, Phaedr. Comically for *a table:* Hor. ‖. Transf. *a hut, hovel:* *a dwelling,* tmerw: intra praesepia suas, i. e. *in his own house, in his power,* Pl.: fusos a praesepibus, *from hives,* Virg.

prae-sēpio, psi, ptum, 4. *v. a. to fence in front, to block up, barricade:* aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes.

praesēpis, is, v. praesepe.

praesceptus, a, um, *Part.* [praesepio].

praesertim, *adv.* [prae sero, 1it. put foremost: hence] *especially, particularly:* praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, Ter.: Caes.: Cic.

prae-servio, 4. *v. n. a.* *to serve as a slave:* alicui, Pl.

praeses, idis, *adj.* [praesideo] 1it. *sitting before as a guard;* hence, *protecting, defending:* locus, a *place of refuge,* Pl. Esp. ‖. Subst. a *protector, guardian, defender:* senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic.: praesides dii, *protecting deities,* Tac. 2. Transf. *a president, superintendent, chief, ruler:* praeses belli, i. e. *Minerva,* Virg.: provinciarum, *governors,* Suet.

praesidens, entis, *Part.* [praesideo].

‖. Subst. *a president, ruler:* superbia praesidentium, *governors,* Tac.

prae-sīdeo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* [sedeo] *to sit before* or *in front of:* Lact. ‖. Fig. *to guard, protect, defend:* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.:* urbi praesidere, Liv.

2. *to preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command:* constr. with *dat., acc.,* or *absol.:* ut idem ad portas urbemque praesideat rebus, Caes.: P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia,* Tac.

praesidiārius, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium] *that serves for defence* or *protection:* praesidiarii milites, *garrison soldiers,* Liv.

praesīdium, ii, *n.* [praeses] *a sitting before;* hence, *defence, protection, help, assistance:* tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, Cic. ‖. Transf. in gen. *defence, aid, protection:* ad hoc ipsum judicium cum praesidio venit, id. Fig.: insigne moestis praesidium reis, Hor.

‖‖. Esp. milit. *t. t. a guard, garrison, convoy, escort:* occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, *garrison,* Caes.

2. *any place occupied by troops, a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp:* qui propter metum praesidium relinquit, *leaves his post,* Cic.: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes.: in praesidiis esse, *in the camp, with the army,* Cic.

prae-significo, 1. *v. a. to show* or *signify beforehand:* Ulc.

prae-signis, e, *adj. distinguished before* or *above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): Ov.

prae-silio, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring* or *gush forth:* Pl.

prae-sŏno, ui, 1. *v. n. to sound before* (poet.): praesonuit solemni tibia cantu (*al.* personuit), Ov.

prae-spargo (or spergo), 3. *v. a. to scatter* or *strew before:* Lucr.

praestăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [praesto] *pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent* (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. *Comp.:* dignitas praestabilior, id.

praestans, antis, *Part.* [praesto].

I. Adj.: *pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary:* omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. *Comp.:* virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, *superior to all,* Ov. *Sup.:* in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. With *gen.:* o praestans animi juventa, *distinguished for courage,* Virg.

2. Of things: natura excellens atque praestans, Cic.

praestantia, ae, *f.* [praestans] *preeminence, superiority, excellence:* excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, *over other creatures,* Cic.

praestat, v. praesto.

praestergus, a, um, *adj.* [for praesterrus, from tergo] *wiped off beforehand:* vorsa, praestergra, strata, Pl.

prae-sterno, 3. *v. a. to strew* or *spread beforehand, to prepare:* Pl.

praestes, ĭtis, *comm.* [praesto] *of deities, presiding, protecting; protector, guardian:* praestitibus Laribus, Ov.

praestigĭa, ae, *f.* [perhaps from praestringo] *a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand:* praestigiae planaum petere, Quint. Usu. *plur.:* patent praestigiae, Pl.: verborum, *deceptive use of words,* Cic.

praestigiātor, ōris, m. [praestigia] *a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver:* Pl.: Sen.

praestigiātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she who plays tricks, juggles,* or *deceives:* Pl.

prae-stinguo, nxi, 3. *v. a. to extinguish; fig. to obscure, weaken* (rare): Vell.

praestino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [prae] *to buy, purchase:* Pl.

prae-stitŭo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to determine* or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe:* diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic.

praestitus, a, um, *Part.* [praesto].

praesto, *adv. at hand, ready, present, here:* usu. with esse: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lentulus, Cic. Without esse (poet.): ipse [illegible]o praesto video, Ter. **II.** Esp. with esse, *to be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid:* jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. With adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primus, *will be at hand, at your service,* Tib. **2.** *to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose:* si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. (Hence It. *presto;* Fr. *prêt.*)

prae-sto, stĭti (avi), stĭtum and stātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to stand before* or *in front:* Lucan. **II.** Fig. *to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself:* constr. what is excelled is expressed by *dat.;* that in which the superiority consists, by *abl.* either with or without *in:* also *absol.:* quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic.: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id.: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id.

2. *Impers.* with a subject clause, *it is preferable* or *better:* mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, id. **B.** Act. *to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel:* quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv. **2.** *to become surety for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon oneself,* etc.: ut omnes ministros imperii tui reipublicae praestare videare, Cic.: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people,* id. With *ab:* ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, id. With *de:* quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, id. With *acc.* and *inf.:* praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id.

3. *to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute:* honorem debitum patri, id.: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes.

4. *to keep, preserve, maintain, retain:* omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. **5.** *to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest:* consilium suum fidemque, id.: fratri pietatem, id. With *pron. reflect. to show, prove,* or *behave oneself as:* se invictum, Ov.

6. *to give, offer, furnish, present:* alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet.: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee,* Tac. (Hence It. *prestare;* Fr. *prêter.*)

praestŏlor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [praesto] *to stand ready for, to wait for, expect.* With *dat.:* qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. With *acc.:* aliquem, Pl. *Absol.:* ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes.

praestrictus, a, um, *Part.* [praestringo].

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a. to bind fast* or *hard, to bind* or *tie up:* praestricta fauce, Ov.: pollices vinctre nodoque praestringere, Tac. **II.** *to graze, touch:* quum leoticam ejus fulgur praestrinxisset, Suet. **III.** *to weaken, blunt, make dull:* acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. Fig.: aciem animi, Cic.

praestructus, a, um, *Part.* [praestruo].

prae-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build up in front, to block* or *stop up* (poet.): porta fonte praestructa, Ov.

II. Fig. *to make ready* or *prepare beforehand:* fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat, *prepares* or *secures for itself credibility in trifles,* Liv. **2.** *to arrange* or *combine beforehand:* cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet.

praesul, ŭlis, *c. a president, prefect:* Sol. [*Prae-sul,* like *con-sul, ex-sul,* prob. comes from the root SOL (in *sol-ium*), which is the same as SED (in *sedeo*): hence it signifies "one who sits at the head:" v. consul.]

praesultātor, ōris, m. [praesulto] *one who leaps* or *dances before others, a public dancer:* Liv.

prae-sulto, 1. *v. n.* [salto] *to leap* or *dance before:* Liv.

prae-sum, fŭi, *irreg. v. n. to be before;* hence, *to be set over, to preside* or *rule over, to have the charge* or *command of, to superintend:* constr. with *dat.* or *absol.:* omnibus Druidibus praest unus, Caes.: provinciae, Sall.: classi, *to have the command of the fleet,* Caes.: et studio, Cic. *Absol.:* praesse in provincia, *to be governor,* id. **2.** In gen. *to be the chief person, to take the lead:* non paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, id. **II.** *to protect, defend* (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov.

prae-sumo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3. *v. a. to take before, take first, take to oneself:* neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. **II.** Fig. *to take in advance:* praesumere male audiendi patientiam, *to provide oneself with beforehand,* Quint. **2.** *to perform beforehand:* heredum officia praesumere, Plin. **3.** *to spend* or *employ beforehand:* Vitellius fortunam principatus inerti luxu ac prodigis epulis praesumebat, Tac. **4.** *to imagine, represent,* or *picture to oneself beforehand.* arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Virg. Hence, praesumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted:* Tac. **5.** *to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume:* graviorem militiam praesumebant, Just. (Hence It. *presumere;* Fr. *présumer.*)

praesumptio, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo] *a taking beforehand, a using* or *enjoying in advance, anticipation:* Plin. **II.** In rhet. *an answering in advance, an anticipation* of expected objections: Quint. **III.** *a representing to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption:* cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Just.

praesumptus (praesumtus), a, um, *Part.* [praesumo]. **II.** Adj. *taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived:* suspicio, Tac.

prae-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to sew over, sew up*; hence, *to cover over*: Ov.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praesuo].

praetectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetego].

prae-tĕgo, texi, tectum, *3. v. a. to cover over, to shelter, protect*: cavo praetegit aere caput (*al.* protegit), Prop.

prae-tendo, di, tum, *3. v. a. to stretch before or in front, to extend*: praetenta tela, *presended*, Ov.: ramum praetendit olivae, *holds out*, Virg. **2.** *to spread, hold*, or *place before* or *in front*: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, Ov.: decreto sermonem, *to prefix*, Liv. Hence, (ii) of places, reflect. *to extend before or in front of, to lie over against* or *opposite to*: praetenta Syrtibus arva, Virg.: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. ‖ **B.** Fig. *to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend*: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, *to allege in excuse for*, Cic.: haec a se festinari praetendebat, Tac. **2.** *to lay claim to, aspire to*: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, Virg.

prae-tento, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to feel, search*, or *grope out beforehand, to examine previously*: praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov.: sinum, Suet. ‖ **B.** Fig. *to test* or *try beforehand*: vires, Ov.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.* [praetendo].

prae-tĕpĕo, ŭi, *2. v. n. to be warm before*: Fig. (post.): Ov.

praeter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter]. **A.** Adv. (*i. e.* with the ellipsis of the dependent word) *except, excepting, unless, save*: etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. **2.** In comparisons with *quam*: *before, beyond, above, more than*: quod mihi videre facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. For praeter quam in one word, v. praeterquam. **B.** *Prep.* with *acc.*: Of place, with motion: *past, by, before*: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes.: servi ejus praeter oculos Lolliī haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes*, Cic. ‖ **B.** Fig. of other relations with the idea of passing or overstepping: *over, beyond*: *against, contrary to*: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, id.: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id. **2.** Esp. in comparisons: *beyond, above, more than*: praeter ceteros laborabilis, id. **3.** to denote something added: *besides, in addition to*: ut praeter se deinde ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. (ii) praeter haec, for praeterea, *besides that, besides, moreover*: Ter. **4.** to denote something excepted: *besides, except*: hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic.: neque vestitus, praeter pelles habemus, Caes. ‖ **C.** In composition, praeter signifies, *past, by, beyond, besides* e. g. praeterducere, *to lead past*; praetermittere, *to let go by*; praeterire, *to go beyond*; praeteres, *besides this*.

praeter-ăgo, ēgi, actum, *3. v. a. to drive by* or *past*: Hor.

praeter-bito, *3. v. n.* and *a. to go by, to pass*: Pl.

praeter-dūco, *3. v. a. to lead past* or *by*: pompam, Pl.

praeter-ĕā, *adv.* [cf. antea] *beyond this* or *that, besides*: nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeteras Crasso requiratis? Cic. ‖ **B.** In distributions: *besides, moreover, again*, etc.: quisque alienum aes grande conflaverat; praeteras omnes undique parricidae, Sall.: Cic. ‖ **C.** Of time: *henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter*: et quisquam numen Junonis adoret praeterea? Virg.

praetĕr-ĕo, īvi, and more freq. ii, ĭtum, *4. v. n.* and *a.* **A.** Neutr. *to go by* or *past, to pass by*: si nemo hac praeterīit, Pl.: praeteriens modo, *in passing by*, Ter. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: praeterit tempus, id.

B. Act. *to go by* or *past something, to pass by*: hortos, Cic.: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. Of inanimate subjects: ripas fluminis praeterunt, *flow past their banks*, Hor.

‖ **C.** Fig. *to pass by, to escape*: necdis, quid mali praeterieris, Ter. **2.** With a *neutr. adj.* or a *clause* as subject: *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one*: non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic.: an quidquam Parmenonem praeterest? Ter. **3.** *to pass by* or *over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget*, etc.: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic.: et quod paene praeterii, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention*, id. (ii) *to pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude*: cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragia praeteritur, id.: Philippus et Marcellus praeterierunt, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes. **4.** *to go beyond, to surpass, excel*: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, Ov.

praetĕr-ĕquĭtans, antis, *Part. riding by*: Liv.

praeter-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry by* or *past*: *pass. to come, run, drive*, or *fly past* (rare): Liv.

praeter-fĭo, *3. v. n.* and *a. to flow by* or *past*: aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. With *acc.*: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. ‖ **B.** Fig. *to go by* or *past, to slip away*: voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, Cic.

praeter-grĕdĭor, gressus, *3. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior] *to march, go*, or *pass by*: qui praetergrediebantur, Sall. With *acc.*: castra, *to pass the camp*, Cic.

praetĕr-hāc, also, separate, **praeter hāc**, *adv.* [hic] *beyond this, besides, in addition*: praeterhac unum verbum, Pl.

praetĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [praetereo]. ‖ **A.** Adj. *gone by, past, past and gone, departed*: nec praeteritum tempus unquam reverterur, Cic. *Abl.* -o: in praeteritum, *for the past*: negotiantes venia in praeteritum denovit, Suet. In gramm.: tempora praeteritum, *the past* or *preterit tense*: Quint. ‖ **B.** Subst. praetĕrĭta, orum, *n. plur. things gone by, the past*: praeterita ne frater condonare dicit, Caes.

praeter-lăbor, psus, *3. v. n.* and *a. dep. to glide* or *flow by, to fly* or *run past*: praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. With *acc.*: tumultus, Virg. ‖ **B.** Fig. *to slip away*: (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part.* [praeterfero].

praeter-mĕo, *1. v. n.* and *a. to go by* or *past*: saepe salutantem tacta praeterque meantum, Lucr.

praetermissio, ōnis, *f.* [praetermitto] *a leaving out, omission*: Cic. ‖ **B.** *a passing over, neglecting*: id.

praetermissus, a, um, *Part.* [praetermitto].

praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, *3. v. a. to let go by, let pass*: nullum diem, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to omit, neglect, leave undone*: voluptates, id. With *inf.*: nihil quae quaerere praetermittit, Caes. **3.** *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit*: quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic.: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. **4.** *to pass by, overlook, wink at*: do, praetermitto, Ter.

praeter-nāvigo, *1. v. n.* and *a. to sail by* or *past*: Suet.

praeter-tĕro, trīvi, *3. v. a. to rub off* or *wear down in front*: Pl.

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic.), *adv. beyond, besides, except, save*: nullum praesidium postilo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam temperam, Cic. With *etiam, quoque*: Liv.: Suet. With *quod*: *except that*: praeterquam quod sine te ceterum satis commode, Cic. With *pronoun*: id.

praeter-rĕdo, *3. v. a. to scrape in passing, to grate along* (post.): Lucr.

praetervectio, ōnis, *f.* [praevehor] *a riding, sailing*, or *passing by*: Cic.

praetervectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetervehor].

praeter-vĕhor, ctus sum (*in Imper. praeter erant vecti*, Ov.), *3. v. n.* and *a. dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride*, or *sail by*: qui praetervehebantur, Cic. With *acc.*: Apollioniam, Caes. **2.** *to march by*, of foot soldiers: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. ‖ **B.** Fig.: periculosissimum locum silentio nos praetervectos, *passed over in silence*, Cic.

praeter-vŏlo, *1. v. n.* and *a. to fly by* or *past*: praetervolans aquila, Suet. **2.** Transf. in gen.: hasta medios praetervolat aurea, Sil. ‖ **B.** Fig. *to slip by, to escape*: scantatis saepe scitae non acutorum hominum mentes praetervolant, Cic.

prae-texo, xŭi, xtum, *3. v. a. to weave before* or *in front, to fringe, edge, border*: purpura saepe toga pal-

gens praetexit amictus, Ov.: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. ‖ Transf. *to place before or in front*: anctorum nomina, Plin. 2. *to furnish with a border, beginning*, etc.: ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis literis illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic) *with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence* (oracle), Cic.: praetexta quercu domus, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext*: cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. With *acc. and inf.*: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetexentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2. *to conceal, disguise*: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg.

praetexta, ae, *f.* [praetexo] *a Roman tunic*, v. praetextus. ‖ Meton.: (sc. fabula), *a tragedy*, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragoedia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it: Hor.

praetextātus, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta] *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: Clodius, qui nunquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *veiled, disguised*; hence, verba praetextata, *equivocal, obscene, unchaste*: Suet.: mores, Juv.

praetextum, i, n. [praetexo] *an ornament*: Sen. ‖ Fig. *a pretence, pretext*: Tac.

praetextus, a, um, *Part.* [praetexo]. ‖ Adj.: *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: Prop. 2. Esp. toga praetexta, and usu. Subst. praetexta, ae, *f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by freeborn children till they assumed the* toga virilis: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 380).

praetextus, ūs, m. [id.] *outward appearance, consequence, authority*: majore praetextu, Tac. ‖ *a pretence, pretext*: ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext of*, Suet.

prae-timĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear*: sibi praetimet, Pl.

praetinctus, a, um, *Part.* [praetingo].

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to dip in* or *moisten beforehand*: Ov.

praetor, ōris, m. [prae, with term. tor] lit. *one who is before* or *first*; hence, *a leader, chief, president*; orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sunto: iique praesunto, praetores appellantor, Cic.: of the Roman *consul* as chief judge: Liv.: of the *dictator*, praetor maximus, id. Of *generals, commanders* of foreign nations: Cic. ‖ Esp. *a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice*, first chosen A.U.C. 366. (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 308.) Praetor urbanus, *who tried causes between Roman citizens*, whilst the praetor peregrinus presided over those between *strangers*: Cic. 2. Transf. for *propraetor, a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province*: id.

praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium] *pertaining to the body-guard, praetorian*: praetorianus miles, *a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian*, Tac.

praetōrium, ii, n. [praetor] *a general's tent*: dictatoria, Liv.: Caes. 2. Meton. *a council of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. ‖ *the official residence of the governor* in a province: Cic. 2. *a palace*: sedet ad praetoria regia, Juv. 3. In gen. *any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat*: amplia et operosa praetoria, Suet. 4. Of other dwelling-places: *the cell of the queen-bee*: Virg. ‖‖ *the imperial body-guard, the guards*: in praetorium accepti, Tac.

praetōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a general*: praetoria cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort*, Caes.: navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship*, Liv.: imperium, *the chief command*, Cic.: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy*, Caes. ‖ *pertaining to the praetor* or *praetors, praetorian*: jus, *proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions*, Cic.: comitia, *the election of praetor*, Liv. 2. Subst. praetorius, ii, m. *one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor*: Cic. ‖‖ *pertaining to a propraetor, propraetorian*: praetoria domus, id.

prae-torquĕo, torsi, tum, *3. v. a. to twist off the end of a thing*: Pl.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.* [praetorqueo].

prae-trĕpĭdans, antis, *Part. trembling greatly, very impatient* (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat.

prae-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj. trembling very much*: cor, *palpitating*, Pers. ‖ *very anxious, disquieted*: Suet.

prae-trunco, 1. *v. a. to cut off before, to cut off, clip*: Pl.

praetūra, ae, *f.* [praetor] *the dignity* or *office of a praetor, the praetorship*: praeturae jurisdictio, Cic.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part. casting a shade*; Fig. *obscuring*: Tac.

prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, *3. v. a. to burn before* or *at the end*: hasta praeusta, Liv.

praeustus, a, um, *Part.* [praeuro].

praeut, v. prae.

praevălens, entis, *Part.* [praevaleo]. ‖ Adj.: *very strong, very powerful*: populus, Liv.

prae-vălĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to be very* or *more able, to have greater power, influence*, or *worth*; *to have the superiority, prevail*: with *abl.*: virtute semper praevalet sapientia, *wisdom has more power than bravery*, Phaedr.: tuum crit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me gemita est, *which should have more weight*, Tac.

prae-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [praevaleo] *very strong*: juvenis, Liv. Of things: manus, Ov. 2. Transf.: *rich, fertile*: terra praevalida, Virg. ‖ Fig. *very powerful, prevailing, prevalent*: Tac. Of things: urbes, Liv.

praevāricātio, ōnis, *f.* [praevaricor] lit. *a straddling along, not going in a straight line*: hence, *a violation of duty*: esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation* or *defence, collusion, prevarication*: de praevaricatione absolutus, Cic.

praevāricātor, ōris, m. [id.] lit. *one who goes straddling along*; hence, *one who violates his duty*; esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *a sham accuser* or *defender, a prevaricator*: praevaricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. With *gen.*: praevaricator Catilinae, id.

prae-vāricor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to walk crookedly*: arator praevaricatur, *does not make straight furrows*, Plin. ‖ Fig. *not to act in a straightforward* or *upright manner*: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *to make a sham accusation* or *defence, to collude, prevaricate*: Plin. With *dat.*: *to favour collusively*: Cic.

praevectus, a, um, *Part.* [praevehor].

prae-vĕhor, ctus, *3. v. n.* and *a. dep. to ride, fly*, or *flow before, in front* or *past*: equites R. praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv.: Rhenus servat nomen, qua Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by*, Tac.

prae-vĕnio, vēni, ventum (*in tmesi*: praeque diem veniens, Virg.), *4. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to come before, get the start of*: hostis breviore via praeventurus erat, Liv. ‖ Act. *to outstrip, anticipate, prevent*: talis agentem mors praevenit, *prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet. *Pass.*: quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death*, Ov.

praeventus, a, um, *Part.* [praevenio].

prae-verro, *3. v. a. to sweep* or *brush before*: veste vias, Ov.

prae-verto (-vorto), ti, *3. v. a.* and **praevertor**, sus, *3. v. dep.* lit. *to turn (oneself) in front of*; hence, *to outstrip, outrun* (poet.): fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to be beforehand with, to anticipate*: with *acc.* *to prevent, make useless*: nostra omnia ille est: palere praevortor vitae, Pl.: praevertant, inquit, me fata, *prevent me*, Ov. 2. *to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy*: vivo tantae praevertere amore jampridem resides animos, Virg. 3. *to surpass* in worth or importance, *to outweigh, exceed*: nec posse cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertendum quioquam, Liv. 4.

to turn one's attention first or *principally to, to do first* or *in preference, to dispatch first*; constr. with *dat., acc., ad*, an *adv., relative clause*, or *absol.*; used esp. in the *dep.* form: etsi ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes.: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, *that must be attended to first*, Liv.: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac.: illuc praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor. 5. *to prefer*: si habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic.

prae-vidĕo, vidi, visum, 2. *v. a. to see beforehand, to foresee*: an quia praevisos in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov.

prae-visus, a, um, *Part.* [praevideo].

prae-vĭtĭo, atum, 1. *v. a. to corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand*: gurgitem, Ov.

praevius, a, um, *adj.* [via] *going before, leading the way* (poet.): Ov.

prae-vŏlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to fly before* or *in advance*: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic.

pragmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = πραγματικός, *skilled in political affairs*; also, *relating to civil business*: pragmatici homines omnibus historicis praeceptis cavere jubent, Cic. ‖ Subst. pragmaticus, i, m. = πραγματικός, *one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches*: id.: Juv.

prandĕo, di, sum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prandium] ‖ Neutr. *to breakfast*, (v. prandium): Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. ‖ Act. *to breakfast on, take for breakfast*; or, in gen. *to eat*: luscinias prandere, Hor.

prandium, ii, n. *a light meal* taken *in* the forenoon, *breakfast, luncheon* (v. Smith's Ant. 96): coquere alicui prandium, Pl. ‖ Transf. *the food* or *fodder* of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Pl. [Prob. from *pro*; cf. Dor. πράν for πρωΐ.]

pransĭto, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [prandeo]. ‖ Neutr. *to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast*: Vitr. ‖ Act. *to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast* or *luncheon*: polentam, Pl.

pransor, ōris, m. [id.] *that partakes of breakfast* or *luncheon, a guest*: Pl.

pransus, a, um, *Part.* [prandeo]. ‖ Adj.: *that has breakfasted*: pransus non avide, Hor.: pransus, potus, *over-fed, gluttonous*, Cic.

prāsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = πράσινος, *leek-green, prasinous*: color, Plin.: factio, *the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green*, Suet.

prātensis, e, *adj.* [pratum] *growing* or *found in meadows, meadow-*: Hor.

prātŭlum, i, n. *dim.* [id.] *a small meadow*: in pratulo consedimus, Cic.

prātum, i, n. *a meadow*: pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato: pratorum viriditas, Cic. ‖ Meton. *meadow-grass* (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl. 2. *a broad field, plain*: poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. (Hence Fr. *pré, prasin.*)

prāvē, *adv. crookedly*; Fig. *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly*: prave (facta), *opp.* recte facta, Cic.: prave sectus unguis, Hor.

prāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pravus] *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity*: pravitas membrorum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness*: quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? Ter. 2. *Esp. viciousness, perverseness, depravity*: mentis, Cic.: morum, Tac.

prāvus, a, um, *adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed*: si qua in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. *Absol.*: elapsi in pravum artus, *into crookedness*, Tac. ‖ Fig. *perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad*: pravus factus est, Pl.: pravissimus homo, Vell. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic.: aemulatio, Tac. *Absol.*: dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. *Comp.*: quo pravina nihil esse possit, Cic. *Sup.*: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id.

prĕcārĭo, *adv. by entreaty* or *request*: ut nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possederit (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic.

prĕcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [precor] *obtained by* or *dependent on entreaty*, or *prayer*: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, Liv. Hence, ‖ *doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious*: forma, Ov.

prĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a praying, prayer*: sollemnis precatio, Cic.

prĕcātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who prays, an intercessor*: Ter.

prĕcŏr, v. prex.

prĕcŭla or **prĕtĭae**, arum, *f. pl. a kind of grape-vine*: Virg.

prĕcor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate*: constr. with *acc.* of thing, and *acc.* of pers. or *abl.* with *ab*; with *inf.* and *acc.* (poet.); with *subj.*; with *ad* or *absol.*: haec precatus sum, Cic.: a diis deabusque precor pacem, id.: decosque precetur et oret, ut abeat fortuna superbia, Hor.: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov.: dii, ad quos precantur ac supplicant, *to whom they pray*, Liv. *Absol.*: parce, precor, fuso, *I pray, prithee*, Ov. ‖ Esp. *to wish* (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic.: tibi proficiscenti evenit, ut omnes exsecrarentur, male precarentur, *uttered imprecations against you*, id. [*preco* and *procor* belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *priego*; Fr. *prier*.)

prĕhendo, and, syncop. **prendo**, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize*: aliquem manu, Cic. Poet.: Italiae oras, *to reach*, Virg. 2. *Esp. to catch hold of, to detain* in order to speak to: tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter. 3. *to seize, take by surprise*, *catch in the act*; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.*: prehendi in furto, Pl.: in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor.: prensus manifesti furti, Pl. 4. Of trees, *to take root*: quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to take in* with the eye (poet.), prendere aliquid oculis, Lucr. 2. Of the mind, *to seize, apprehend, comprehend* (rare): cum animus ipsum se moderantem et regentem paene prehenderit, Cic. [Prob. from *pres* and an obsolete root HEND or HAND, which is perh. identical with Eng. *hand*.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prĕhensio or **prensio**, ōnis, *f.* [prehendo] *a seizing, apprehending*: Varr. ‖ Meton. *a machine for raising* or *screwing up, a jack-screw*: Caes. (Hence It. *prigione*; Fr. *prison*.)

prĕhenso, and more freq. **prenso**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of*: prensare manu brachia, Hor.: fastigia dextris, Virg. ‖ Esp. *to take hold of, to detain*: prensatas exeuntium manus, Liv. 2. Transf. *to sue* or *solicit for an office*: circumire et prehensare patres, id.

prĕhensus and **prensus**, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo].

prēlum, i, n. [premo] *a wine or oil-press*: cola prelorum, Virg.

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a. to press*: with *acc.* of object, and *abl.* of instrument: pressit et inducta membra paterna rotis, i. e. *drove her chariot over her father's body*, Ov.: trabes Hymettiae premunt columnas, *rest upon*, Hor.: pressum lac, i. e. *cheese*, Virg. Poet.: quod surgente die mulcere horisque diurnis, nocte premunt, *they make into cheese*, id.: aeterna nota, *to mark*, Ov.: premere litora, id. (II) With *acc.* of instrument: *to press* or *force into*: (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, id.: cubito remanete premens, *leaning upon*, Hor. 2. *to grasp*: premere frena manu, Ov. 3. *to press with one's weight*; *to sit, stand, or rest oneself on*: sedilia, id. 4. *to press together, to close*: oculos, Virg.: alicui fauces, Ov.: laqueo collum, *to strangle*, Hor.: presso gradu incedere, *in close ranks, foot to foot*, Liv. 5. *to cover, to conceal by covering* (mostly poet.): molli fronde crinem, Virg.: aliquid terra, *to bury*, Hor. 6. *to press hard upon, to pursue closely*: hostes premere de loco superiore, Caes.: aquamantis apri cursum clamore premendum, Virg. 7. *to press down, burden, load, freight*: natat exuviis Graecia prona tuis, Prop.: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. 8. *to press down, let down*: nec premat, nec summum moliter per aethera currum, Ov.: mundus premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, *sinks down*, Virg. (II) Esp. *to set, plant*: virgulta per agros, id. (III) *to make deep, to dig*: premere sul

cum, *to draw a furrow*, id. (Iv) *to strike to the ground, to strike down*: pancos, Tac. (v) *to keep short, prune*: Calena falce vitem, Hor. (vi) *to check, arrest, stop*: premere sanguinem, Tac.

II. Fig. *to press, incommode, importune, pursue; to press close or hard*, etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic.: aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentiorum premuntur, Caes.: numina nulla premunt: mortali urgemur ab hoste, Virg. **2.** *to keep in subjection* (poet.): premere ditione populos, id. **3.** *to repress, hide, conceal*: dum nocte prementur, id.: iram, Tac. **4.** *to keep down, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage*: premere humana omnia, Cic.: premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. Hence (II) *to surpass, exceed*: facta premant annos, Ov. **5.** *to compress, abridge*: haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic.

6. *to check, arrest, repress*: substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov.

prendo, v. prehendo.

prensātio, ōnis, *f.* [prenso] *a taking hold of*; Fig. *a soliciting, canvassing* for an office: Cic.

prenso, v. prehenso.

prensus, a, um, *Part.* [prehendo].

pressē, *adv. with pressure, violently*: Attei Capito in Gell. **2.** *closely, tightly*: vites pressius putare, Pall. **II.** Fig. of pronunciation: *shortly, neatly*: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. **2.** Of style, *concisely, not diffusely*: definire presse et anguste, id. (II) *without ornament, simply*: attenuate presseque dicere, id. (III) *exactly, accurately*: definiunt pressius, id.

presso, 1. v. *a. freq.* [premo] *to press* (poet.): cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov.

pressus, a, um, *Part.* [premo]. **II.** Adj.: in rhetor.: *compressed, concise, plain, without ornament*: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. Of style: presse et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. **2.** *dark, obscure*: pressa vox, Cic. (Hence It. *presso*; Fr. *près.*)

pressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pressing, pressure*: ipso oris pressu, *a proper pressure of the lips*, Cic.

prestār, ēris, *n.* = πρηστήρ (burning) *a fiery whirlwind*: Lucr.

prētiōsē, *adv. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly*: vasa pretiose caelata, Cic.

prētiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pretium] *of great value, valuable, precious*: equus, Cic.: fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov.: res pretiosissimae, *opp.* vilissimae, Cic. **2.** *costly, dear, expensive*: operaria, Pl. **II.** In an *act.* sense: *that gives a great price, extravagant*: pretiosus emptor, Hor.

prētium, ii, *n.* [akin to πρίαμαι] *price, worth, value*: pretium statuere merci, *to fix a price*, Pl.: jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, fallen*, Cic.: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *cheaply*, Caes. **II.** Meton. *money*: urbem exiguam pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city*, Virg.: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, Cic.

2. *wages, reward* (poet.): palmae pretium victoribus, Virg. Hence (II) *a bribe*: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. **III.** Fig. *worth, value*: quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, *would estimate their services*, Liv. **2.** *wages, reward, price*: pretium certaminis, Ov.: pretium operae (rarely, curae) *a reward for trouble*: quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic.: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, *if he does anything useful*, Liv. (II) *a reward* for misconduct, i. e. *punishment* (poet.): et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor. (Hence Fr. *prix.*)

prex, ĕcis, *f.* (*nom.* and *gen. sing.* obsol.; most freq. *plur.*) [on the root, see precor] *a prayer, request, entreaty*: nihil est preci loci relictum, Ter.: oro te prece, Hor.: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic.: omnibus precibus petere, Caes. **II.** Esp. *a prayer* to a deity: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. **2.** *a curse, imprecation*: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. **3.** *an intercession* (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. **4.** *a wish*: damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov.

priāpus, i, *m.* [Πρίαπος] *the penis*: Priapus vitreus, *a drinking-vessel of this shape*, Juv. **2.** *a lecherous person*: Cat.

prīdem, *adv.* [prae, pro, and the demonstrative dem] *long ago, long since, a long time ago*: quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic.: haud ita pridem, *not very long since*, Hor. **II.** *in old times, formerly*: nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just.

prīdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [pridie] *of the day before, yesterday's*: pridiana ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet.

prī-diē, *adv.* [prae, pro, and dies] *on the day before*: cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. With *quam*: si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. With *gen.*: pridie ejus diei, *the day before*, Caes. With *acc.*: pridie Idus, Cic.

prim-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus aevum] *in the first period of life, young, youthful* (poet.): primaevus Helenor, Virg.: flos, id.

prīmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [primus] *soldiers of the first legion*: Tac.

prīmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable*: primarius vir populi, Cic. Of things: conditio, Pl. (Hence It. *primiero*; Fr *premier.*)

prīmi-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN, root of gigno] *first produced, original* (poet.): dies primigenus maris, Lucr.

prīmipīlāris, is, *m.* [primipilus] (*sc.* centurio), *the chief centurion of a legion*: testamenta primipilarium, Suet.

prīmipīlus or **primopilus**, i, v. pilus.

prīmĭtiae (primiciae), arum, *f. plu.* [primus] *the first things of their kind, firstlings, first-fruits*: primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. **II.** Fig.: primitiae juvenis miserae, *his first unhappy essays*, Virg.

prīmĭtus, *adv. at first, for the first time*: Virg.

primo, *adv. at first, at the beginning, first, firstly*: primo non accredidit, Nep. With *dein, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc*: primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall.: primo . . . postea . . . postremo, Liv.

primŏpīlāris, v. primip.

primordĭa, v. primordium.

primordium, ii, *n.* [ordior] *the beginning, origin, commencement*: a primordio urbis, Liv. Mostly *plur.* (transp. ordia prima, Lucr.): primordia rerum, Cic. **II.** Absol. *the beginning of a new reign*: Tac.

primōris, is, *adj.* [primus] *the first*: primore aspectu, *at first sight*, Gell. **II.** Esp. *foremost, extreme*: sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of one's fingers*, Pl.: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to touch slightly*, Cic.: primori in acie versari, Tac. (II) Subst.: primores, um, *m. plu. the first, foremost*: provolat ad primores, Liv. **2.** *first* in rank or dignity, *chief, principal*: primore juventute conscripta, id. (II) Subst. primores, um, *m. plu. men of the first rank, chief's, nobles*: primores populi arripuit, Hor.

primŭlum, *adv. at first, first*: Pl.

primŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [primus] *the first*: primulo diluculo, Pl.

primum, *adv. first, in the first place, in the beginning*: in enumerations, with *deinde, tum*: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes.: primum . . . tum . . deinde . . . post . . . tum . . . deinde, Cic. With *omnium*: *first of all*: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, id. **2.** With *ut, ubi, simulac, nunc, quum, as soon as*: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. **3.** With *dum*: and in one word, primumdum, *in the first place, first*: primum dum, si falso insimulas, Pl. **II.** *for the first time*: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic.

primus, v. prior, B.

princeps, ĭpis, *adj.* and *subst.* c. [primus capio] *first* in time or order: subst. *the first*: ut quisque in fuga postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, id. **II.** Esp. *first, chief, most eminent, distinguished*, or *noble*: principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est, Hor.: princeps senatus *the first of the senators*, i. e. the first on the censor's list, Liv.: princeps

juventutis, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights*, Cic.: in the time of the emperors it denoted *the probable successor to the throne*: Tac. 2. *a chief, head, author, leader*: Zeno inventor et princeps Stoicorum fuit, Cic. Of *founders* or *ancestors*: genus a quo principe nostrum, Virg. 3. *a prince, ruler sovereign, emperor*: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. 4. Milit. *t. t.* principes, um, *m. plu. the second line of soldiers between the* hastati *and* triarii: Liv. Princeps also signifies, (i) *a century of the* principes: octavum principem duxit, Cic. (ii) *a centurion of the* principes: princeps prior, *the first centurion of the* principes, Caes. (iii) *the office of centurion of the* principes, *the centurionship of the* principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, Liv. (Hence It. *principe, prence*; Fr. and Eng. *prince*.)

principālis, e, *adj.* [princeps] *first, original, primitive*: causae, Cic. ‖ Esp., *first* in rank, station, or esteem, *chief, principal*: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, id. 2. *pertaining to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial*: principalis quies, Vell.: majestas, Suet. 3. *pertaining to the* principes *or second line in the order of battle*: Veg. 4. *pertaining to the* principia, *or chief street in a camp*: manipulos legionum principali via induxit, Liv.

principātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the first place, pre-eminence, preference*: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, Cic. 2. Esp. of political or military rank, *the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief*: Gallicae factiones esse duas; harum alterius principatum tenere Aeduos, alterius Arvernos, Caes.: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. 3. In gen. *reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty*: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. ‖ *a beginning, origin* (rare): an mundus ab aliquo tempore principatu ortus est? Cic.

principiālis, e, *adj.* [principium] *original* (post.): tempus, Lucr.

principium, ii, *n.* [princeps] *a beginning, commencement, origin*: quid est cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? Cic.: a sanguine Teucri ducere principium, Ov. Adverbially: principio, a principio, in principio, *at* or *in the beginning, at first*: principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tuentur, Cic.: principio atque, *as soon as*, Pl. ‖ Esp. (*plur.*) *foundations, principles, elements*: bene provisa et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. 2. *that makes a beginning, that votes first* (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Fancia curia fuit principium, Liv. (ii) Meton. *a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (post.): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. 3. Milit. *t. t.* (*plur.*) *the foremost ranks, the front line, the front* or *van*: post principia, Liv. (ii) (also *plur.*) *a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards, etc.*; *head-quarters*: jura reddere in principiis, id.

prior, prius, ōris, *comp. adj.* [same root as prae, pro] *former, previous, prior* (may be sometimes rendered by *first*, and sometimes by *last*): priore loco causam dicere, *first*, Cic.: priore aestate, *last summer*, id.: Dionysius prior, *the elder*, Nep. 2. Of place, *fore*: pedes, *the fore-feet*, id. 3. Subst. priōres, um, *m. plu. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients*: more priorum, Ov. ‖ Fig. *better, more excellent* or *important*: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv.: aestate et sapientia, Sall. B. *Sup.* **primus**, a, um, *first*, in order, time, or place: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic.: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id.: leonem primus ant in primis ferire, *among the first*, Sall. ‖ Esp. *first, fore, foremost*, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): in prima provincia, *at the entrance of the province*, Cic.: primus sol, *the rising sun*, Virg. With quisque, *the first possible, the very first*: primo quoque tempore, Cic. Subst. primum, i, *n. the beginning, front*, etc.: provolant in primum, *the front of the battle*, Liv. Hence, a primo, *from the beginning, at first*: a primo cogitavit, Cic. (ii) prima, orum, *n. plu. the first, the beginning*: quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 3. *first* in rank or station, *chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble*: evocat ad se Masdillensium quindecim primos, Caes.: sui municipii facile primus, Cic.: primas partes, or primas agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*, Ter.: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic.: in primis (and in one word, imprimis, *q. v.*).

prisce, *adv. in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly*: Cic.

priscus, a, um, *adj.* [prae, pro: v. *infra*] *pertaining to former times, old, ancient, antique* (i. e. *belonging to a bygone generation*: while pristinus is used also of things which have been in the existing generation): prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov.: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. 2. With the accessory idea of *venerable, pertaining to the earliest and best times*: prisca gens mortalium, Hor.: prisco more, Ov. ‖ Transf. *former, previous* (post.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. 3. *old-fashioned*, i. e. *strict, severe* (post.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. [*Priscus* and *pris-tinus* point to a form *pris* in connection with *prae* or *pro*.]

pristinus, a, um, *adj.* [prae, pro: v. priscus] *former, early, primitive, pristine*: tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic.: pristinum animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. 2. *old-fashioned, old, former, early*: in vobis residens mores pristini, Pl. ‖ *just past, previous*: dici pristini partibus, Caes.

pristis, v. pistrix.

prius, *adv. before, sooner*: quem fuit aequius, ut prius introirem in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. 2. With quam, *before that, before* (often as one word, priusquam, *conj.*): with *indic.* or *subj.* (in prose the use of the moods follows the general rules of the language; but the poets appear to employ either mood indifferently): priusquam quidquam censuerint, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet, Caes.: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic.: nec prius absistit quam septem corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet, Virg.: prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, ventos praedicere cura sit, id. (ii) *sooner, rather*: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibis aut aspidem violent, Cic. ‖ In gen. *formerly, in former times* (poet.): communemque prius ramum signavit mensor, Ov.

priusquam, v. prius.

privantia, ium, *n. plur.* [privo] *privatives*: Cic.

privātim, *adv. apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately*; opp. to public: eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic.: esse nonnullos qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus, Caes.: privatim se tenere, *to stay at home*, opp. to in publicum prodire, Liv.

privātiō, ōnis, *f.* [privo] *a taking away, privation*: doloris, Cic.

privātus, a, um, *Part.* [privo]. ‖ Adj.: *not belonging to* or *concerning the state, pertaining to an individual, private*: opp. to publicus: privata aedificia incendunt, Caes.: privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum, Hor.: homines, *private persons*, Cic.: vir privatus, or absol. privatus, *one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal political authority*: an vero P. Scipio pontifex max. Ti. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam nos consules perfremus? id. *Neutr.* absol.: in privato, in *private*, opp. in publico, *in public*, Liv. 2. In the time of the emperors, *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family*: spectacula, *not given by the emperor*, Suet.

privigna, ae, *f.* [privignus] *a step-daughter*: Cic.

privignus, i, *m.* [contr. from privigenus, according to Isid. = prima gentus, but prob. from privus] *a step-son*: Cic. Privigni, orum, *m. plur. step-children*: illic matre carentibus privignis mulier temperat innocens, Hor.

privilēgium, ii, *n.* [privus lex] *a bill or law against an individual*: in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt: id est enim privilegium, Cic. ‖ *an ordinance in favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative*: Plin.

prīvo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [privus] *to separate, to harasse, deprive of*: with *abl.*: aliquem appropinquatione, Cic.: se oculis, id. ‖ *to free, release, deliver from*: with *abl.*: exsilio, id. (Hence Fr. *priver*.)

prīvus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *separate*, hence, *one's own, private, peculiar, particular*: videri ut pauper condusto navigio aeque naussat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis? Hor. 2. *single* (only in Lucr.): in dies privos, Lucr. 3. *each, every*: id. Distributively: *one each*: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone*, Liv.

prō, prep. with *abl.*: Of place: *before, in front of*: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp*, Caes. 2. *from the front of, on the front of* any thing, *in*: haec re pro suggesta pronuntiata, *from the front of the tribune*, id. ‖ Transf. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection) *for, in favour of, for the benefit of* (opp. to contra): dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. 2. *in the place of, instead of, for*: ego pro te molam, Ter. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, *etc.* (and later in one word, as proconsul, propraetor, *etc.*), *proconsul, propraetor, proquaestor, vice-director*: Cic. Hence pro may be rendered (i) *for, the same as, just as, as*: hunc eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter.: pro certo ponere, *to state as a fact*, Caes. (ii) Esp. pro eo, *for the same thing as, just the same*: Cic. So with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, *just the same as, even as, as though*: pro eo ac si concessum sit, id. And with quod, *for the reason that, because*: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, Liv. (iv) to denote remuneration, (*i. e.* what is given *in place of* something else): *for, on account of*: mistmus, qui pro vectura, solvaret, Cic. 3. Implying comparison or proportion: *in proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for*, etc.: paucissimi atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv.: pro viribi parte, *according to one's ability*, Cic.: pro rata parte and pro rata, *in proportion, proportionably*; v. ratus: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. So pro eo, foll. by quantum *or* ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as*: eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of pro in the phrases pro quam, pro ut (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): *in proportion as, just as*: nec satis est pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr.

‖‖. In composition pro (prō or prŏ, and before vowels sometimes prōd) signifies 1. *in front, forwards, forth*; *e. g.* pro-cedo. Hence it denotes (i) prolongation; *e. g.* pro-duco. (ii) remoteness = *afar off*: *e. g.* pro-spicio. (iii) publicity = *openly, aloud*; *e. g.* pro-mulgo. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. *forwards, at full length, down*: *e. g.* pro-cido, pro-jicio, pro-cumbo, pro-clivis. 2. *before, previously*: *e. g.* pro-video. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = *great*: *e. g.* pro-avus: prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: *e. g.* pro-nepos. 3. *for, in defence of, for the benefit of*: *e. g.* pro-pugno, pro-sum. 4. *for, instead of*: *e. g.* pro-curo, pro-consul. [*Pro* and *Prae* are the same word: cf. Sans. *pra*; Gr. πρό; Eng. prefix *for* and *fore*. The *r* in pro is sometimes transposed in composition: hence *por-rigo* and *poi-hicor*, *q. v.*: in *posi-modium*, an old form of *po-modium* (q. v.), *s* represents *r* in pro.] (Hence It. *per*; Fr. *pour*.)

prō or **prōh**! *interj.* expressing wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!*: pro dii immortales! Cic.: pro curia inversique mores! Hor. With *acc.*: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Ter.: elliptically, pro deum immortalium! id.

prōāgōrus, i, m. = προήγορος, *the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily*: Cic.

prō-auctor, ōris, m. *a remote ancestor, founder*: Suet.

prō-āvia, ae, *f. a grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother*: Suet.

prōāvītus, a, um, *adj.* [proavus] *pertaining to a great-grandfather*, or *to one's ancestors ancestral* (poet.): Ov.

prō-āvus, i, m. *a grandfather's* or *grandmother's father, a great-grandfather*: proavus et avus, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a forefather, ancestor*: in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo, *i. e. of Appius Claudius Caecus*, id.

prōbābilis, e, *adj.* [probo] *capable of being proved*, hence, *that may be assumed* or *believed, likely, credible, probable*: causa, Cic.: mendacium, Liv. ‖ Transf. *that may be approved*; hence, *pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit*: C. Licinius probabilis orator: jam vero etiam probatus, Cic. Of things: genus orationis, id.

prōbābilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis] *probability, credibility*: magna, Cic.

prōbābĭlĭter, *adv. probably, credibly*: rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. ‖ *laudably, well*: consulatum gerere, Vell.

prōbātio, ōnis, *f.* [probo] *a trying, proving*; *a trial, examination*: athletarum probatio, Cic. ‖ *approval*: ob probationem pretium datum, id. 2. *proof, demonstration*: Quint. 3. In rhetoric, *the third division of a discourse, also called* confirmatio *or* fides orationis, *in which the orator enumerates his arguments*: id.

prōbātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who approves*: Cic.

prōbātus, a, um, *Part.* [probo]. ‖. Adj.: *tried, tested, of approved goodness, excellent*: ceterarum hominum artium spectati et probati, Cic. Of things: argentum, Pl. 2. Transf. *pleasing, agreeable*: ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv.

prōbē, *adv. rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently*: militem armati atque animati probe, Pl.: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, Cic. 2. *to express approval*: *well done! good! brave!*: unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde homo ebrius. *Philo.* probe, Pl.: probissime, very well, Ter. ‖. Transf. in gen. *very, very much, finely, capitally*: appotus probe, Pl.

prōbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probus] *uprightness, honesty, probity*; *modesty*: virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri solet, Cic.

problēma, ātis, n. = πρόβλημα, *a question proposed for solution, a problem*: Suet.

prōbo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [probus] *to try, test, judge of*: militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Fig.: amicitias utilitate, Ov. ‖. *to consider good, serviceable, just*, etc.; *to approve of*: quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic.: locum, Caes. 2. Esp. *to express approbation of, to approve*: donum, Cic. ‖‖. *to show to be good, serviceable, right*, etc.; *to make acceptable, to recommend*: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. With *de*: quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, id. (i) With *pron. reflect. to make oneself acceptable*: Epicurus multis se probavit, id. 2. Esp. *to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate*: crimen, id.: perfacile factu esse filii probat, consta perficere, Caes. 3. *to display, manifest*: probare virtutem, id. (Hence It. *provare*; Fr. *prouver*.)

prōboscis, idis, *f.* = προβοσκίς, *a trunk, proboscis, snout*: Varr. Esp. *the trunk or proboscis of an elephant*: Plin.

probrōsus, a, um *adj.* [probrum] *shameful, ignominious, infamous*: vita probrosa et opertus infamia, Tac. Of things: crimen, Cic.: o magna Carthago, probrosis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor.

probrum, i, n. *a shameful* or *disgraceful act*: emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic. 2. Esp. *lewdness, unchastity, adultery*: Alcumenam incontem probri Amphitruo accusat, Pl. ‖. Transf. *the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy*: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, *to be shameful*, Cic.: divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. 2. Esp. *abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel*: probra dicere alicui, Ov.: jactare in aliquem, Liv.

prŏbus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. akin to πρᾶος] *serviceable, excellent, able, good:* cantores probi, Pl. Of things: navigium, Cic. 2. Esp. of moral goodness: *upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous,* etc.: frugi et probum esse, Pl.: probus filius, Cic.

prŏbĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procax] *boldness, shamelessness, impudence:* itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic.

prŏbĭcĭter, *adv. boldly, impudently, wantonly:* Curt. procacius stipendium flagitare, Liv.

prŏcax, ācis, *adj.* [proco] *importunate, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton:* non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic.: procax ore, Tac. With *gen.:* procax otii, *i. e.* in otio, id. Of things: sermo, Sall.: procacissima lixarum ingenia, Tac. Poet.: Auster, *stormy,* Virg.

prŏ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. *to go forwards* or *before, to proceed:* a portu, Cic. Of processions, *to move on:* funus interim procedit: sequimur, Ter. (ii) Esp. milit. *t. t. to march forwards, to advance:* Caes. 2. *to go* or *come forth* or *out, to advance, issue:* castris, Virg.: extra munitiones, Caes.: obviam alicui procedere, *to go towards, go to meet,* Cic. ‖ Fig. of time, *to advance, pass, elapse:* ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall.: dies procedens, Cic. 2. *to go on* or *conduct oneself:* nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, Prop. 3. *to get on, to advance, make progress:* in philosophia, Cic.: eo vecordiae processit, *went to such a pitch of folly,* Sall. *Impers. pass.:* intelligit eo processum, id. 4. *to run on, continue:* ut iis stipendia procederent, Liv. 5. *to turn out, result* (rarely with personal subject): with *dat.:* alicui bene, Cic.: quod secus procedit, Sall. *Absol.:* si bene processit, *if the harvest has been good,* Cic. With *pers. subj.:* Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, *have succeeded finely,* Ter. (ii) Without qualifying adverbs: *to turn out favourably for, to benefit, be of use to:* si Andranodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 6. *to happen:* numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl.

prŏcella, ae, *f.* [procello] *a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest:* imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic.: creber procellis Africus, Virg. ‖ Fig. *tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence:* tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contionum, Cic.: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. 2. Esp. of combatants: *a charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, id. And gen. *a fierce battle:* hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor.

prŏ-cello, 3. v. a. [CELL.: v. antecello] *to throw* or *cast down:* Pl.

prŏcellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procella] *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous:* ver procellosum, Liv.

prŏcer, ĕris, *m.* (old form procus, i, in the *gen. plur.* procum: jam (ut censorias tabulas loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procorum, Cic.), *a chief, noble:* agnosco procerem, Juv Usu. *plur. the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes:* audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic.

prŏcĕres, um, v. proçer.

prŏcĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procerus] *height, tallness:* candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, *his tall stature,* Cic. Of plants: palmetis est proceritas et decor, Tac. ‖ *length:* quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut cameli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic.

prŏcĕrĭus, *comp. adv. to a greater length:* Cic.

prŏcērus, a, um, *adj. high, tall:* procerum collum, Cic.: homo procerae staturae, Suet.: (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, Ov. Of trees, *etc.:* proceriasimae populi, Cic. ‖ *long, extended:* passus, Lucr.: anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. [Etym. dub.: prob. from *prōcer*, notwithstanding the difference in the quantity of the o.]

prŏcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procedo] *a marching onwards, an advance:* Cic.

prŏcessus, a, um, *Part.* [procedo].

prŏcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going forwards, advance, course, progress, process:* tantos processus efficiebat, Cic.: sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, *in its course,* Virg. *Plur.:* sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, Ov.

prŏ-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall forwards, to fall flat* or *prostrate:* ad pedes alicujus, Hor.: praeceps procidit ante proram, Liv.

prŏ-cinctus, ūs, *m.* [prop. *a girding up:* hence, transf.] Milit. *t. t. a being prepared* or *equipped for battle, readiness for action:* neque in procinctu et castris habitus, Tac.: testamentum facere in procinctu, *to make one's will on the battle-field,* Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 369.) Proverb.: in procinctu habere aliquid, *to have a thing ready* or *at hand:* severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo, Sen.

prŏclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [proclamo] *a bawler, vociferator,* said of a bad advocate: Cic.

prŏ-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to call* or *cry out, to vociferate:* defendunt, proclamant, Cic.: patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv.

prŏ-clīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bend* or *incline forwards, to bend, incline:* tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus, Ov. Reflect. *to incline* or *have a slope towards:* Vitr. Esp. fig. *to be on the verge of ruin:* adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, Caes.

prŏclīvē, *adv. downwards:* proclive labantur, *rush downwards,* Cic.

prŏclīvis, e (prōclīvus, a, um, Pl.: Lucr.), *adj.* [clivus] lit. *sloping forwards: steep, going downwards:* per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 2. Subst. proclive, is, *n. a slope, descent, declivity:* pelli per proclive, *downhill,* id. ‖ Fig. *downward, descending, declining* (rare): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. 2. *inclined* or *disposed to, liable, prone, ready* (mostly in a bad sense): constr. usu. with *ad* and *acc.:* ingenium hominum proclive ad libidinem, Ter.: ad aliquem morbum proclivior, Cic. 3. *easy:* proclivis ante quaestor laboriosi, id.: quod est multo proclivius, *much easier,* id. (ii) Subst. in *abl.* with *esse, to be easy:* id factum, in proclivi quod est, Ter.

prŏclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proclivis] *a steep, descent, declivity:* Anct. B. Afr. ‖ Fig. *a tendency, proneness, propensity:* Cic.

prŏclīvĭter, *adv. easily, readily:* Gell. *Comp.:* Lucr.

prŏclīvus, a, um, v. proclivis.

prŏco, 1. v. a., and **prŏcor**, 1. v. dep. [akin to precor, q. v.] *to ask, demand* (rare): a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic.

prŏ-consul (also separately, **pro consule**; v. pro, no. II. 2: and abbr. procos.), is, *m. one who at the close of his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) becomes governor of a province,* or *military commander under a governor:* a proconsul: Cic. ‖ Under the emperors, *a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate:* Suet. (v. Smith's Ant. 310).

prŏconsŭlāris, e, *adj.* [proconsul] *pertaining to a proconsul, proconsular:* proconsularis vir, *i. e. a proconsul,* Tac.

prŏconsŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the dignity* or *office of a proconsul, a proconsulship:* Tac. ‖ *a propraetorship:* Suet.

prŏcor, v. proco.

prŏcrastĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino] *a putting off to the morrow* or *from day to day, procrastination:* Cic.

prŏcrastĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [crastinus] *to put off till the morrow;* hence, in gen. *to defer, procrastinate:* Cic.

prŏcraxe, i. q. procraxisse, *i. e.* clamasse (from κράζω): Lucr.

prŏ-crĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [procreo] *a begetting, procreation:* Cic.

prŏ-crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a begetter, producer, creator:* Cic.

prŏ-crĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that brings forth, a mother:* Cic.

prŏ-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce:* multiplices fetus, Cic. Of things: natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *to produce, make, cause:* tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic.

prŏ-cresco, 3. v. n. *incep. to grow forth, proceed:* quatnor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr. ‖ *to continue to grow, to increase:* gentes procrescere posse, id.

prŏ-cubo, 1. v. n. *to lie stretched out, to lie along* (poet.): Virg.

prŏ-cūdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to beat, thrust*, or *drive forwards*: extemplo procudit agitque sĭlex, Lucr. ‖ *to fashion* or *make by hammering, to forge* (poet.): enses, Hor. 2. Transf. *to bring forth, produce*: ignem, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *to form, cultivate*: accendis nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, Cic. 3. *to forge, contrive*: dolos, Pl.

prŏcul, adv. *at a distance, a great way off, far, from afar*: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic.: turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. With *hinc, inde, alicunde, longe*, etc.: procul hinc stans, *at a distance from this place*, Ter. With *ab*: *far from, far away from*: procul a terra abripi, Cic.: a castris, Caes. With simple *abl.*: *far from, far away from*: urbe, Ov. ‖ Fig. *far, remote, unconnected with*: conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter.: procul ab omni metu, Cic.: procul negotiis, Hor.: ambitione, *free from*, id.: procul dubio, *without doubt*, Quint. *Absol.*: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. [Etym. dub.: it is usually derived from *procello*: it corresponds in form to *simul*, which comes from *similis*.]

prŏ-culco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [calco] *to tread down, trample upon*: crescenti segetes proculcat in herba, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to trample upon, tread under foot, despise*: proculcato senatu, Tac.

prŏ-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. *to lean* or *bend forwards*: olli certamine summo procumbunt, i. e. *they bend to their oars*, Virg. 2. *to sink down, to prostrate oneself*: ad genua, Liv.: qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. 3. Of inanimate subjects: *to lean forwards, bend down, sink*: tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, id. ‖ Fig. *to fall* or *sink down*: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, *sinking*, Vell.

prŏcūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procuro] *a taking care of, having the charge of*; *a charge, superintendence, management, procuration*: dum me reipublicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. ‖ Esp. *an averting* or *expiating of a crime* or *evil omen by sacrifice, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation*: cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plena procuratio fieret, id.

prŏcūrātor (prōcur-, Ov.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator*: agere aliquid per procuratorem, Cic.: regni, *a viceroy*, Caes. ‖ Esp. *a manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff*: Cic. 2. Under the emperors, *a collector of revenue*: Tac.

prŏcūrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *a governess, protectress*: Cic.

prŏ-cūro (prōc. Tib.: Ov.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. 1 lit. *to take care of in place of another*: hence, *to manage another's affairs*: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. 2. *to hold a charge, to be procurator*: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. 3. In gen. *to take care of, attend to, look after*: corpora, Virg.: sacrificia, Caes. 4. *to avert* or *expiate by sacrifice*: monstra, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: simul procuratum est, quod tripedem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv.

prŏ-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run forth, rush forwards*: si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv.: cum infestis pilis, Caes. 2. Of places: *to run* or *jut out, to extend, project*: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov.

prŏcursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurso] *a charge, sally, onset*: Liv.

prŏcursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a forerunner*: in military lang.: procursatores, *skirmishers* (rare): Liv.

prŏ-curso, 1. v. n. *freq. to run* or *sally out, make attacks* or *onsets*; of skirmishers: Liv.

prŏcursus, ūs, *m.* [procurro] *a running forth* or *forwards*: esp. in milit. lang. *a sallying forth, onset*: Liv.

prŏ-curvus, a, um, *adj. curved in front, winding* (poet.): falx, Virg.

prŏcus, i, *a noble*; v. procer.

prōcus, i, *m.* [proco] *a woer, suitor*: Penelope difficilis procis, Hor. Fig. *of canvassers*: impudentes proci, Cic.

prŏdactus, a, um, *Part.* [prodigo].

prŏ-dēambŭlo, 1. v. n. *to walk abroad, take a walk*: Ter.

prŏd-ĕo, ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to go* or *come forth*: prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl.: in proelium, Caes.: in publicum, Cic. 2. Of plants, *to come forth, spring* or *grow up, appear*: ea seges serius prodit, Varr. 3. *to stand out, project*: immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to come forth, appear*: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, Cic. 2. *to go forwards, advance, proceed*: est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic.

prŏdesse, v. prosum.

prŏ-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to say beforehand, to foretell, predict* (rare): Cic. 2. *to fix beforehand, appoint*: dies prodicta, Liv. ‖ *to put off, defer*: diem prodicere, *to adjourn the time of trial*, id.

prŏ-dictātor, ōris, *m. a vice-dictator*: Liv.

prŏdictus, a, um, *Part.* [prodico].

prŏdigē, adv. *lavishly, prodigally*: prodige vivere, Cic.

prŏdigentĭa, ae, *f.* [prodigo] *extravagance, profusion, prodigality*: Tac.

prŏdigĭālis, e, *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentious, prodigious*: res, Amm. ‖ *that averts bad omens*: prodigialis Jupiter, Pl.

prŏdigĭālĭter, adv. *unnaturally, in a strange manner*: Hor.

prŏdigĭōsus, a, um *adj.* [prodigium] *unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious*: atria Crocae, Ov.: prodigiosum dictu! Tac.

prŏdigium, ii, *n.* [pro and dao or deo *point out*: v. dig-itus, dico: lit. that which *points out beforehand*, hence] *a prophetic sign, an omen, portent, prodigy*: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic.: piare prodigia, Tac. ‖ Transf. *a monster, prodigy*: monstrum ac prodigium, Cic. 2. In a good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, *prodigies of valour*, Flor.

prŏd-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] *to drive forth, to drive to*: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. ‖ Fig. *to squander, lavish, waste*: opes, Suet.

prŏdīgus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo] *wasteful, lavish, prodigal*: largitor et prodigus, Cic. With *gen.*: aeris, Hor. (ii) Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, id. ‖ Transf. *rich, abounding in* (poet.). With *gen.*: locus prodigus herbae, id. *Absol.*: tellus, *rich, fertile*, Ov.

prŏdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodo] 1 lit. *a putting forth*; hence *a discovering, betraying*; *treason*: multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditionem notabis, Cic. Fig.: amicitiarum proditiones, id.

prŏditor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer, traitor*: proditor patriae, Cic. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, *discovering*, Hor.

prŏdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prodo].

prŏ-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to put* or *bring forth*; *to exhibit, show*: prodit famoso condita vina cado, Ov.: perniciosum exemplum, Cic.: prodendi exempli causa, *of setting an example*, Liv. 2. *to publish, make known, relate, report, record*: cum decretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic.: ea, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, id. Esp. in connection with memoriae *or* memoria: Thucydides cum ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, Nep.: quos natos in insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt, Caes. 3. *to appoint, elect a public officer, to proclaim him elected*: flaminem, Cic. 4. *to make known, disclose*: crimen vultu, Ov. (ii) Esp. *to betray, to forsake, abandon*: si Brutum prodideritis et deseueritis, Cic.: suos, Caes. 5. *to give up, surrender, abandon*: suam vitam et pecuniam omnem, Ter. ‖ *to hand down, transmit, bequeath*: qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic.: ut locus memoriam proderet, Caes. 2. *to propagate* (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri proderet, Virg.

prŏ-dŏcĕo, 2. v. a. *to show by teaching, to inculcate*: Hor.

prodrŏmus, i, *m.* = πρόδρομος, *a forerunner, messenger*: Pompeiani prodromi, Cic.

prŏ-dūco, xi, ctum (produxe, for produxisse, Ter.), 3. v. a. *to lead* or *bring forth*: copias pro castris, Caes.: in judicium, *to bring before a court*, Cic. Of actors, *to bring on the stage*: Suet.: hence, Fig.: nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur, Cic. 2. *to expose for sale*: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter.

3. *to draw* or *place before* (post.): scamnum lecto, Ov. 4. *to draw* or *stretch out, extend*: ferrum incude, Juv.

5. *to conduct to a place*: non tu eum res hinc modo produxe alebas? Ter. (II) *to conduct to the grave* (post.): nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, Virg.

6. *to bring into the world, to bear* or *beget*: ex eo quem produxit, Cic.

7. In prosody: *to lengthen, prolong*: syllabam, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to bring forwards, to raise, promote, advance*: producere aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic.: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv.

8. *to draw* or *lengthen out, prolong, protract*: cenam, Hor.: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic.

9. *to put off, delude*: aliquem falsa spe prod cere, Ter. 4. Of time, *to pass, spend* (post.): diem cyathos sorbillans, id. (II) *to put off*: dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic. 5. *to bring up, educate*: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv.

prōductē, *adv. in a lengthened manner, long*: producte dicere literam, *opp. breviter*, Cic.

prōductio, ōnis, *f.* [produco] *a lengthening, prolonging*: productio temporis, Cic. Esp. in prosody: ut aut contractione brevius fieret, aut productione longius, id.

prōducto, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to draw before, to put upon*: Ter. (dub.)

prōductus, a, um, *Part.* [produco]. ‖ A *adj. lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted*, etc.: commoditates tam productae temporibus, Cic.: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *longer*, Hor. ‖‖ Subst. producta, orum, *n. plu. preferable things* (*the προηγμένα* of the Stoics): Cic.

proeliāris (prael.), e, *adj.* [proelium] *pertaining to a battle*: pugnae proeliares, *pitched battles*, Pl.

proeliātor (prael.), ōris, *m.* [proelior] *a fighter, warrior, combatant*: Tac.: proeliator insignis, Just.

proelio, 1. *v. a.* for proelior, *to fight*: Pass. *impers.*: proeliatum est, Just.

proelior (prael.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [proelium] *to join battle, engage, fight*: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. Fig. *to contend* with words: vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic.

proelium (prael.), ii, *n. a battle, combat*: non proelia, neque acie bellum gerere, Sall.: exitus proeliorum, Cic.: redintegrare, Caes.: proelio dimicare cum hoste, Cic. ‖ Fig. *contest, strife*: proelia te mea causa sustinere, id. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Pl. [Etym. dub.: perh. should be divided *pro-elium*, the latter half being the same as in *bi-ellum* (*bellum*), which some connect with Dvg.]

prōfāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [profanus] *to deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane*: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. *to violate, pollute*: pudorem, Curt.

prōfānus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum; prop. before the temple, *i. e.* outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object] *not sacred* or *dedicated to a deity, common, profane*: loci consecrati an profani, Cic.: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. Of persons: procul a, procul este profani, *ye uninitiated*, Virg.: profanum vulgus, Hor. ‖ Transf. *wicked, impious* (post.): profana mens, Ov. 2. *ill-boding* (poet.): profanus bubo, id.

prōfectio, ōnis, *f.* [proficiscor] *a going away, setting out, departure*: profectionem parare, *to prepare for setting out*, Caes. ‖ Meton. *a source*: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, Cic.

prōfecto, *adv. actually, really, surely, certainly*, etc.: profecto edepol, Pl.: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, Cic.

prōfectus, a, um, *Part.* [proficiscor].

prōfectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *advance, progress, increase, growth*: puer magni profectus in ea arte olim, Phn. ‖ *profit, advantage, effect*: sine profectu, Ov. (Hence It. *profitto*; Fr. Eng. *profit*.)

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry* or *bring out, to bring forth*: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes.: nummos ex arca, Cic. Esp. proferre gradum or pedem, *to go on, proceed*: gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Pl. 2. *to extend, stretch* or *thrust out*: digitum, Cic. 3. *to offer*: alicui minas viginti argenti, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to bring forth, produce*: of plants: Phn. 2. *to utter, pronounce*: extremas syllabas, Quint. 3. *to carry forwards, extend, enlarge*: pomoerium, Liv.: agger proferebatur, Caes. 4. *to put off, defer*: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. ‖‖ Fig. *to bring out, make known, produce in public*: artem, Suet. 2. *to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal*: cum filia indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, Cic.: secreta animi, Plin. 3. *to bring forwards, quote, cite, mention*: libros, Cic.: testes, legatos, id. 4. *to extend, enlarge*: fines officiorum, id. 5. *to impel*: si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, id. 6. *to lengthen*: beatam vitam usque ad rogum proferre, id.

prōfessio, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor] *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise*: flagitii, Tac.: pietatis, id. ‖ Esp. *a public declaration* or *specification* of one's name, property, business, etc.: posteaquam professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni, Liv. 2. Meton. *a public register* of persons or property thus given in: in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. (II) *a business* or *profession*: professio bene dicendi, id.

prōfessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a public teacher, professor*: Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet.

prōfessōrius, a, um, *adj.* [professor] *pertaining to a public teacher, professorial*: professoria lingua, Tac.

prōfessus, a, um, *Part.* [profiteor].

prō-festus, a, um, *adj. not kept as a holiday, common*: ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbana vectemur, *both on holidays and working days*, Liv.

prō-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, *3. v. n. and a.* [facio] *to make way, gain ground, make progress*: quum quinquennium sola non proficerei, Phn. ‖ Fig. *to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage*; *to effect*: si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi proficiunt, Caes.: si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, *have made any progress*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to be useful, serviceable; to help, contribute, conduce*: nullis rebus tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Of remedies: radice vel herba proficiente nihil, Hor.

prōfĭcisco, *3. v. n.* for proficiscor, *to set out, go*: prius quam proficisco, Pl.

prōfĭcīscor, fectus, *3. v. n. dep.* [facio; orig. to make *or* put oneself forward; hence] *to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave*, etc.: Ille Idibus a me profectus est, *departed*, Cic.: naturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes.: ex castris, *to break up*, id.: de Formiano, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to go, proceed*: nunc paulo-lecemur ad reliqua, id. 2. Esp. *to set out, begin, commence*: ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, id. 3. *to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from*: ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, id.: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id.

prō-fĭtĕor, fessus, *2. v. a. dep.* [fateor] *to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, to confess openly* or *profess*: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. With *de*: de parricidio, Suet. *Part. perf.* in *pass. signif.*: culpa professa, Ov. ‖ Esp. with double *acc.*, one being a *pron. reflect.* to *declare oneself* or *profess to be something*: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. With *ent*: triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, id. 2. *to profess* an art, science, etc.: profiteri philosophiam, *to declare oneself a philosopher*, id. 3. *to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise*: Varro profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes.: se ad eam rem profuturum adjutorem, id. (II) Esp. profiteri indicium, *to give evidence, make a deposition against*: multis hortantibus indicium profitetur, Sall.

4. *to make a public statement* or *return* (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): ut aratores jugera arationum suarum profiterentur, Cic.: frumentum, Liv.: nomen, *to give in one's name*,

commonus oneself, id.: and absol. to commonus oneself as a candidate: Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall. Fig.: in his potita hic nomen profitetur suum, reckons himself among these, Ter.

prōflĭgātor, ōris, m. [profligo] a spendthrift, prodigal: Tac.

prōflĭgātus, a, um, Part. [profligo]
I. Adj.: cast down, wrecked: maerore afflictum esse et profligatum, Cic. 2. corrupt, dissolute, profligate: in omnium mortalium profligatissimo ac perditissimo, id.

prō-flīgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. 1 lit. to strike or dash to the ground; hence, to overthrow, conquer: copias hostium, Cic.: classem hostium, Caes. II. Fig. to overthrow, ruin, destroy: rempublicam, Cic. 2. to bring almost to an end: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv.

prō-flo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to blow forth, breathe out: flammas, Ov. II. Fig. to blow or breathe out: toto profiabat pectore summum, i. e. was snoring, Virg.

prōfluens, Part. [profluo] I. Adj.: flowing along: aqua profluens, Cic. 2. Fig. of style: flowing, fluent: profluens et perennis loquacitas, id.: eloquentia, Tac. III. Subst. profluens, entis, f. (sc. aqua), running water: in profluentem deferri, Cic.

prōfluenter, adv. flowingly: Fig.: easily: ergo omnia profluenter absolute, prospere, Cic.

prōfluentĭa, æ, f. [profluo] a flowing forth: Fig.: fluency, Cic.

prō-fluo, xi, xum, 3. v. n. to flow forth or along: Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, Caes. ad mare, Cic. II. Fig. to flow forth, issue, proceed: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, id.

prōfluvĭum, ii, n. [profluo] a flowing forth, a flowing, flow: sanguinis, Lucr.

prō-for, fatus, 1. v. a. dep. to say or speak out, to say, speak: tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur, Virg.
II. Esp. to foretell, present, prophesy: Pythia quae tripode ex Phoebi laurocque profatur, Lucr.

prō-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a.
I. Neutr. to flee to a distance, run away, escape: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. 2. Esp. to flee for succour to, take refuge with: se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. II. Act. to flee before or from: agros, Hor.: domibos, Curt.

prōfŭgus, a, um, adj. [profugio] that flees or has fled, fugitive: profugus domo, Liv. With gen.: Tiridates regni profugus, Tac. 2. roving, wandering, unsettled (post.): profugi Scythae, Hor. II. Esp. that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: Hannibal patria profugus, Liv.: fato profugus (of Aeneas), Virg. 2. Subst. profugus, i, m. a fugitive exile (post.). profugo after opem, Ov.

prō-fundĭtus, a, um, Part. founded, laid: carina profundatur, Pl.

prō-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum hujus ante videat, Cic.: lacrimas oculis, Virg. 2. With pron. reflect. to burst or gush forth: lacrimae se subito profuderant, Cic. (ii) to rush forth: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. II. Transf. to stretch at full length, to prostrate (post.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 2. to bring forth, produce: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, id. 3. to pour forth, utter: vocem, Cic. III. Fig. to cast or throw away: ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 2. Esp. to lavish, dissipate, squander: patrimonia, Cic. In a good sense, to spend, sacrifice: non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria, id. 3. to pour out, to expend: odium in aliquem, id. 4. to set forth, explain: res universas, id. 5. With pron. reflect. to rush forth, break out: voluptates subito se nonnumquam profundunt, id.

prō-fundus, a, um, adj. deep, profound: mare profundum et immensum, Cic.: Danubius, Hor. Sup.: profundissimus gurges, Cic. 2. Subst. profundum, i, n. depth: esse in profundo aquae, id. (ii) Esp. the deep, the sea: profundo vela dabit, Virg. II. Transf. thick, dense: silvae, Lucr.
2. high (post.): coelum profundum, Virg. III. Fig. deep, boundless, immoderate: profundae libidines, Cic.: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Hor. 2. Subst. profundum, i, n. a depth, abyss: in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic.

prōfūsē, adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely: sedes profuse extructa, at an immoderate expense, Suet.
II. Fig. immoderately, excessively: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv.

prōfūsĭo, ōnis, f. [profundo] a pouring out, shedding, effusion: profusio sanguinis, Cels. II. Fig. prodigality, profusion: Suet.

prōfūsus, a, um, Part. [profundo].
I. Adj. spread out, extended: canda profusa usque ad calces, Varr.
2. Fig. lavish, extravagant, profuse: perditae ac profusae nepos, Cic. With gen.: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. Of things: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. (ii) costly, expensive: convivia, Suet. (iii) immoderate, excessive, extravagant: profusa hilaritas, Cic.

prō-gĕner, i, m. a grand-daughter's husband: Suet.: Tac.

prō-gĕnĕro, 1. v. a. to beget, engender, generate (rare): Hor.

prōgĕnĭes, ēi, f. [GEN, root of gigno] descent, lineage, race, family; antiquitas quae propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, hoc melius, Cic. II. Meton. descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son or daughter: veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, id.: Sarpedon, mea progenies, Virg.: Bacchum progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. Of animals: Virg. Fig.: stirps haec progeniesque mea est, i. e. his poems, Ov.

prō-gĕnĭtor, ōris, m. the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor (rare): Nep.: Ov.

prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, Part. [progigno].

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3. v. a. to beget, bear, bring forth, produce (rare): in seminibus vis inest earum rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic.

pro-gnārĭter, adv. very skilfully, very expertly: age, indica prognariter, decisively, definitely, Pl.

pro-gnātus, a, um, Part. born, descended, sprung from: Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. Atreus, grandson of Tantalus, Cic.: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. Subst. prognatus, i, m. a child, descendant: parentes, patria et prognati, children, Pl. II. Transf. of plants: Pellaeo quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Cat.

prognostĭcum or -un, i, n. = προγνωστικόν, a sign or token of the future, a prognostic: hence, Prognostica, orum, n. plu. the signs of the weather, the title of Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικὰ of Aratus.

pro-grĕdior, gressus, 3. v. n. dep. [gradior] to march forwards, to go on, advance, proceed: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic.: longius a castris, Caes. Of ships: naves audacius progressae, id. II. Fig.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, will proceed, Cic.: in adulationem progressus, Tac.

progressĭo, ōnis, f. [progredior] a going forwards, progression. Fig. advancement, progress, increase: omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus usa augentur, Cic. II. Esp. in rhetor. a progressive strengthening, of expressions: id.

progressus, a, um, Part. [progredior].

progressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going forwards, advance, progress: progressus et regressus constantes (of the planets), Cic. II. Fig. advancement, progress, increase, etc.: primo progressu, at the very commencement, id. 2. course, development: homo cassus rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id.

proh, interj. v. pro.

prō-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (old forms, prohibessit, Pl.: prohibessint, Cic.), 2. v. a. [habeo] 1 lit. to hold or keep at a distance; to keep or ward off, hinder; to prevent, restrain. Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.) that from which it is kept, gen. by abl. or ab; post. by dat.; sometimes the latter is not expressed: praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic.:

itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, Caes.: dii prohibete minas, Virg. Poet.: aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Pl. 2. With *subj., inf., or absol. to hinder, prevent, avert*: dii prohibeant, ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur, Cic.: audeat Canuleius proloqui, se delectum haberi prohibiturum, Liv.: praesidia disponit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes. 3. Esp. *to forbid, prohibit*: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, Pl.: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. ‖. Constr. that which is kept off, expressed by *ab* or *abs.*; that from which it is kept by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): *to defend, protect, keep, preserve*: a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic.: haec damna multa mulierum me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Pl.

prōhĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo] *a forbidding, prohibition* (rare): Cic.

prōhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [prohibeo].

prōin, *adv.*, v. proinde.

prō-ĭndŏ (abbrev. proin, usually monosyl.: Pl.: Ter.: disyl.: Cat.), *adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then*, in expressions of advice, encouragement, *etc.*: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, Cic.: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall. ‖. *just so, in like manner, equally*: usu. with *atque, ac*, or *quasi*, rarely with *ut* or *quam*: proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, Caes.: proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet, Cic.: haec curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Pl.

prōiecticius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [projicio] *cast out, exposed*: puella, Pl.

prōiectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing forwards, a stretching out*: brachii, *i. e. extension* (opp. to contractio), Cic.

prōiecto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to reproach, accuse*: aliquem probris, Pl.

prōiectus, a, um, *Part.* [projicio].

‖. Adj. *jutting out, projecting*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic.: projecta saxa, Virg. (ii) *stretched out, prostrate*: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic.

2. Fig. *prominent, manifest*: projecta atque eminens audacia, id. (ii) *inclined, addicted to, immoderate in*: homo ad audendum projectus, id. *Sup.*: projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. (iii) *abject, mean, base, contemptible*: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv. (iv) *downcast*: vultus projectus et degener, Tac.

prōiectus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a jutting out, projection* (rare): corporis, Lucr.

prō-ĭĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, *3. v. a.* [jacio] *to throw forth, before, or to a distance; to fling down or away*: projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown to you*, Hor.: crates, Caes.: aquilam intra vallum, id.: se ad pedes alicujus projicere, *to cast oneself at his feet*, Cic. 2. *to stretch or hold out, to extend*: projecto prae se clipeo, Liv. 3. *to thrust, throw, or drive out; to expel*: tantam pestem evomere et projicere, Cic. (ii) Esp. *to banish*: Agrippam in insulam, Tac.

4. In architecture, *to cause to project*: tectum, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain*, etc.: animas, Virg.: patriam virtutem, Caes. (ii) With personal objects: *to desert, expose to danger*: projectis ac proditis ad inconsultam pugnam legionibus, Liv. 2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to rush*: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, Cic. (ii) Esp. *to rush into danger*: epistolae tuae monent et rogant, ne me projiciam, id. (iii) *to degrade oneself*: se in mulierbres fletus, Liv. (iv) *to obtrude itself*: quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita, Cic. 3. *to put off, defer*: ultra quinquennium, Tac.

prō-lăbor, lapsus, *3. v. n. dep. to glide or slip forwards, to fall forwards or down*: alii elephanti pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, Liv.: prolapsa Pergama, *fallen to ruin*, Virg. ‖. Fig. *to go forwards, go on; to come to, fall into*: me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri judicii postularit, i. e. *have said more*, Cic.: in misericordiam prolapsus, Liv. 2. *to slip out, escape*: ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsum verbum videatur, Cic. 3. *to fail, err*: timore, id. 4. *to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin*: prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv.

prōlapsio, ōnis, *f.* [prolabor] *a slipping, falling*: Cic. ‖. *a tumbling down*: Suet.

prōlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [prolabor].

prōlātio, ōnis, *f.* [profero] *a carrying forwards*: finium, *enlargement*, Liv. 2. *a putting off, postponement*: judicii, Cic. 3. *a citing, pronouncing*: Latinorum nominum prolatio, Liv.

prōlāto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [profero] *to lengthen, extend, enlarge*: agros, Tac.: vitam, *to prolong*, id. ‖. Of time, *to put off, defer, postpone*: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic.

prōlātus, a, um, *Part.* [profero].

prōlecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [prolicio] *to allure or entice forth*: App. ‖. In gen. *to allure, entice, incite*: egentes spe largitionis, Cic.

prōles, is, *f.* [from pro and ŏl, root of adolesco, *etc.*] 1) t. *that which grows forth*; esp. of human beings, *offspring, progeny, child, descendant*; and collect. *descendants, race, progeny, posterity*: prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov.: laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor.: pulcra faciat te prole parentem, Virg. Of deities: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. *Priapus*, Tib. Of animals: jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. Poet. of plants: prolem tarde crescentis olivae, *the fruit*, id. ‖. Meton. *youth, young men*: equitum peditumque prolem describunto, Cic.

prōlētārius, ii, *m.* [proles] *a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children, a proletary*: Cic.: Liv.

‖. Transf. *adj. low, common*: sermo, Pl.

prō-lĭcio, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), *3. v. a.* [lacio] *to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite*: Ov.: Tac.

prōlixē, *adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly*: paullo cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic.: in quo (delecta) parum prolixe respondet: Campani coloni, *do not give in their names in very great numbers*, id.

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [laxus] *stretched far out, long, broad*: capillus passus, prolixus, Ter.: ramus, Suet.: prolixo corpore erat, id. ‖. Fig. *long, extended*: prolixo provolat ictu, *far, distant*, Lucr. 2. Of circumstances, *easy, not straitened*: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. 3. Of disposition and conduct, *open, affable, courteous*: prolixa beneficaque natura, id.

prōlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prōlŏgus, i, *m.* = πρόλογος, *a preface* or *introduction to a play, a prologue*: in prologis scribendis opera abutitur, Ter. ‖. Meton. *the player who delivers the prologue*: id.

prō-lŏquor, ŏcūtus (quūtus), *3. v. n.* and *a. dep. to speak out or openly, to say*: cogitata, Ter.: pervagatissimum ille versus, qui vetat, *artem ante proloqui quam factites*, Cic. ‖. Esp. *to foretell, predict*: Prop.

prōlŏquūtus, a, um, *Part.* [proloquor].

prō-lŭbium, ii, n. [lubet] *will, desire, inclination*: Ter.

prō-lūdo, si, sum, *3. v. n. to play or practise beforehand, to prelude*: sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena, Virg. ‖. Fig.: sententia, Cic.

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, *3. v. a. to wash forth* or *out*: genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Virg.

2. *to wash off* or *away*: tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives prolui, Caes. 3. *to moisten, wet, wash*: in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov. Poet. of drinking: leni praecordia mulso prolueris melius, Hor.

prōlūsio, ōnis, *f.* [proludo] *a prelude; a preliminary exercise, trial, essay*: Cic.

prōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prolue].

prōlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *an overflow, inundation*: Lucr.: foedissima ventris, Virg.

prō-mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] *that is bought and sold*: vestes, Suet.

prō-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, *2. v. a.* and **prōmĕrĕor, ĭtus,** *2. v. a. dep. to deserve, merit* (either in a good or in a bad sense): retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea quae promerea, Pl.: reus levius paullo quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. 2. With *de* or *absol. to deserve well of, act meritoriously*: paratiores erant ad bene de multis promerendum, id. ‖. With *acc.* of pers. or thing: *to gain the good will of, to conciliate; to earn,*

ratio: socios, Suet.: ad promerendam omnium voluntatem, id.

prōmĕritum, i, *n.* [promereor] *desert* (good or evil), *merit, guilt*: Ov.

prōmĭnens, entis, *Part.* [promineo]. **I.** Adj.: *projecting, prominent*: prominens collis, Liv. **II.** Subst.: prominens, tis, *n.* of places: *a projection, headland*, etc.: in prominenti litoris, Tac.

prō-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n. to jut forwards or out, be prominent, to overhang, project*: Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv.: de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. **II.** Fig. *to reach out, extend to*: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem prominet, Liv.

prōmiscam, *adv. in common, promiscuously*: Pl.

prōmiscē, *adv. in common, promiscuously*: (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes.

prōmiscŭus, a, um, *adj.* [misceo] *mixed, common, indiscriminate, promiscuous*: connubia, *between patricians and plebeians*, Liv.: multitudo, *of patricians and plebeians*, Tac.: divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi atque moderati habere, Sall. With *inf.*: muta ista et inanima (sc. tecta) interciderе ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be destroyed and restored again*, Tac. *Neutr. absol.*: in promiscuo esse, *to be universal*, Liv. **2.** Esp. in gramm. *common*: promiscuum nomen, epicoenum, Quint. **II.** Transf. *usual, ordinary* (rare): promiscua ac villa mercari, Tac.

prōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promitto] *a promising, promise*: provinciae, Cic.

prōmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a promiser* (rare): Hor.

prōmissum, i, *n.* [id.] *a promise*: voto quodam et promisso teneri, Cic.

prōmissus, a, um, *Part.* [promitto]. **I.** Adj.: *hanging down, long*: coma, Liv.: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, Caes.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum (promisti for promisisti, Cat.: promisse for promisisse, id.), 3. *v. a. to let go forwards, to send or put forth, to let hang down, let grow*, etc.: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promisse, Liv. **II.** Fig. of speech, *to cause to expect, give hope or promise of, to assure, promise*: constr. with *acc., inf.* and *acc.*, or *de*: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic.: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id.: de alicujus voluntate promittere, id. **2.** Esp. *to engage oneself* to dine, sup, *etc.*: Pl.: Cic. (ii) *to promise* to a deity, *to vow*: donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, id. **3.** *to say beforehand, to foretell, forebode*: praesertim quum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, id. (Hence Fr. *promettre.*)

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3. *v. a.* [contr. of pro and emo] *to take or bring out or forth*: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv.: medicamenta de narthecio, Cic.: vina dolio, Hor. **2.** With *pron. reflect. to come forth* or *out*: laetique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. **II.** Fig. *to bring, put*, or *draw forth*: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi sit promendum et assumendum, Cic.: nunc illas promite vires, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to bring to light, disclose, express, relate*, etc.: promendo quae acta essent, Liv.: promere jura, Hor. **3.** *to elevate, exalt*: insignem attenuat Deus, obscura promens, id.

prōmontōrĭum (prōmūntōrium, Ov.), ii, *n.* [mons] *the highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge*: Liv. **II.** *a headland, promontory, cape*: Cic.

prōmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [promoveo]. **II.** Subst. prōmōta, orum, *n. plur.* = the Stoic προηγμένα: *things that are to be preferred, preferable things*, as being next in degree to absolute good: Cic.

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move forwards, cause to advance, push onwards, advance*: saxa vectibus, Caes.: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv.: ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic. **2.** Esp. *to extend, enlarge*: imperium, Ov. **II.** Fig. *to advance, promote*: Suet.: promovere aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. Esp. (ii) *to advance oneself, make progress, succeed*: promovere parum, Ter. **2.** *to increase, promote*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. **3.** *to bring to light, reveal*: arcana promorat loco, id. **4.** *to put off, postpone*: nuptias alicui, Ter.

prompsī, *adv. readily, quickly, willingly, promptly*: dare operam, Tac. *Comp.*: drumpere imagines (opp. to cunctanter), id. **II.** *easily*: promptius expediam, Juv.

prompto, 1. *v. a.* [promo] *to give out, to distribute, dispose of*: thesauros Jovis, *to be Jupiter's treasurer*, Pl.

prompt(ŭ)arĭus (prompt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to distribution* (scil. of things stored up), *distributing*: Cato. Comically, *a prison*: Pl.

promptus, a, um, *Part.* [promo]. **I.** Adj.: *brought out*; hence *visible, apparent, evident, manifest*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. **2.** *brought out*; hence, *at hand, ready*: promptae sagittae, Ov. Esp. fig. *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined* or *disposed to* or *for*: laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes.: promptissimus homo, Cic. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.* rarely with *in* and *abl.*: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes.: promptus in pavorem, Tac.: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. With *adversus* (rare): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. With *abl.*: non promptus ingenio, Liv. With *gen.*: promptus animi, Tac. With *dat.*: promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, id. (ii) *brave*: maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. **3.** *easy, practicable*: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. Promptum est, with *inf.*: *it is easy*: nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere est illi, Ov.

promptus (promtus), ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in the phrases, in promptu esse, habere, ponere, *etc.*) lit. *a taking forth*; hence, *an exposing to view, a being visible, visibility*: ut (decorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, *may be manifest*, Cic. **II.** *readiness*: ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, id. **III.** *easiness, facility*: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov.

promtus, a, um, *Part.* [promo] *v.* promptus.

prōmulgātio, ōnis, *f.* [promulgo] *a making publicly known, a promulgation*: Cic.

prōmulgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to put up public notice of a bill or law, to make known, publish, promulgate*: rogationem, Cic.: legem, Liv. [From *vulgus*, for provulgo; on interchange of m and v, v. M, no. II. 3.]

prō-mulsis, idis, *f.* [mulsum] *a relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, *etc., served first at a Roman banquet, a whet*: Cic.

prōmus, i, *m.* [promo] *a cellarer, steward, butler*: Pl.

prō-mūtŭus, a, um, *adj. paid over beforehand, advanced*: publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *was demanded in advance as a loan*, Caes.

prō-nepos, ōtis, *m. a great-grandson*: Cic.

prōnoea, ae, *f.* = πρόνοια, *providence*: pure Lat. providentia: Cic.

prō-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* In gramm. *a pronoun*: Varr.: Quint.

prōnŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [nubo] *pertaining to marriage, presiding over marriage*: nox, *the bridal night*, Claud. Hence pronuba, *an epithet of Juno*, the patroness of marriage: Virg.: Ov. Transf. *of Bellona*, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg.: also, *of one of the Furies*: Ov. **II.** Subst. pronuba, ae, *f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bridewoman* (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom): Cat.

prōnuntĭātio (pronunc.), ōnis, *f.* [pronuntio] *a public declaration, publication, proclamation*: Caes. (ii) *the decision of a judge*: Cic. **II.** Esp. in rhetoric, *delivery, action, manner*: id. **3.** In logic, *a proposition*: quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? id.

prōnuntĭātor (pronunc.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a relater, narrator*: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic.

prōnuntĭātum (pronunc.), i, *n.* [id.] In logic *a proposition, axiom* = *dictum*: Cic.

prō-nuntio (pronunc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce:* palam de sella ac tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic.: pronuntiare jusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, Cae. Of a public crier: pronuntiare victorum nomina, Cic. 2. Esp. *to put to the vote:* Lentulus sententiam Caldii pronuntiaturum se omnino negavit, Caes. 3. *to nominate, appoint* as public officer: aliquem praetorem, Liv. II. Transf. *to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver,* etc.: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. 2. *to tell, narrate, report:* mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. 3. *to predict:* ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. 4. *to disclose, discover:* cum rem eam scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. 5. *to promise:* pronuntiare pecuniam pro reo, id.

prō-nŭrus, ūs, *f. a grandson's wife:* Ov.

prōnus, a, um, *adj.* [pro with term. -nus] *leaning* or *hanging forwards, stooping, bending down:* pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forwards to strike,* Virg.: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. 2. Of things: *bending forwards* or *downwards, going* or *inclined downwards:* prona ac fastigiata tigna, Caes.: urbs prona in paludes, *sinking down,* Liv.: amnis, Virg. *Absol.:* nihil habent proni, Cic. 2. Esp. of the heavenly bodies: *setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. II. Fig. *inclined, disposed, prone to:* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.,* or *dat.;* also, post. with *gen.:* anxitudo prona ad luctum, Cic.: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. *Comp.:* aures offensioni proniores, Tac. 2. Esp. *inclined to favour, favourable to:* ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior, id. *Absol.:* quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Vell. 3. *easy, without difficulty:* omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. *Comp.:* id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe,* Liv.

prōoemior, ī, v. dep. [prooemium] *to make an introduction* or *preface:* Plin.

prōoemium, ii, *n.* = προοίμιον, *an introduction, preface, proem:* Quint.: citharoedi prooemium, *prelude,* Cic. II. Fig. *a beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv.

propāgātio, ōnis, *f.* [propago] *a propagating, propagation:* propagatio vitium, Cic.: nominis, id. II. *an extending, prolonging; an extension, prolongation:* finium imperii nostri propagatio, id.

propāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a propagator.* Fig. *an enlarger:* Cic.

propāgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [PAG; v. pango] *to propagate:* castaneas melius ex vicino partica declinata propagatur, Col. Fig.: stirpem, Cic. II. Transf. *to extend, enlarge, increase:* fines imperii, id.: termînos urbis, Tac.

2. prōpāgo, *to prolong, continue, preserve:* haec posteritati propagantur, *are transferred to posterity,* Cic.: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong,* Liv.

propāgo, inis, *f.* [id.] *a set, layer* of a plant: Cic. 2. *a slip* or *shoot:* Hor. II. Transf. *offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, posterity:* alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov.: Romana, Virg.: clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. (Hence It. *propaggine;* Fr. *provin.*)

prō-pălam, *adv. openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly:* signis propalam collocatis, Cic.: dicere, Liv.

prō-pătŭlus, a, um, *adj. open to front, uncovered:* in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. II. Subst. propatulum, i, *n. an opened* or *uncovered place:* in propatulo aedium, *in the open court,* Liv. Adverbially, pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *expose it to sale,* Sall.

prōpē, *adv.* and *prep.* (*Comp.* propius; *Sup.* proxime: q. v.) A. *Adv.* Of place: *near, nigh:* prope alicubi esse, Cic. 2. With *ab: near to, hard by:* bellum tam prope a Sicilia, id.: prope a meis aedibus, id. II. Of time: *near, not far off:* partus instabat prope, *was near at hand,* Ter.: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv. III. Of abstract or gen. proximity: *nearly, almost:* prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor.: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic. B. *Prep.* with *acc.* Of place: *near, hard by:* prope oppidum, Caes.: prope amnem, Virg. II. Of time: *nigh, towards, about:* prope lucem, Suet. III. Of abstract proximity: *near to, not far from:* prope metum res fuerat, Liv.

prōpēdiem, *adv. at an early day, very soon, shortly:* Pl.: Cic.

prō-pello (prōpellat, Lucr.) pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive before, to drive, push,* or *urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel:* navem remis, Cic.: propellere ac submovere hostes, Caes. 2. *to hurl down, overthrow:* inque profundum propulit e scopulo, Ov. II. Fig. *to drive on, impel:* terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. 2. *to drive away, to ward off:* periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv.

prōpē-mŏdo, *adv. nearly, almost:* quum propemodo muris accessisset, Liv.

prōpē-mŏdum, *adv. nearly, almost:* propemodum assentior, Cic.

prō-pendeo, di, sum, 2. v. n. *to hang forth, hang down:* lanx propendet, Cic. II. Fig. *to have the preponderance:* si bona propendent, id. 2. *to be inclined* or *disposed to:* si sua sponte quo impellimur, inclinant atque propendent, id. 3. *to be well disposed, favourable:* inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, id.

prōpendo, for propendeo, *to hang down:* Pl.

prōpensē, *adv. willingly, readily:* propensius senatum fasturum, Liv.

prōpensio, ōnis, *f.* [propendeo] *inclination, propensity:* Cic.

prōpensus, a, um, *Part.* [propendeo]

II. Adj.: *hanging forwards, projecting:* labrum, Solin. 2. Fig. *inclining towards, approaching:* with *ad,* disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior, Cic. (ii) *heavy, important:* id fit propensius, id. (iii) *inclined, disposed, prone to;* constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.;* rarely with *dat.:* animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, Id.: propensus in alteram partem, id. With *dat.* or *absol. well-disposed, favourable, ready:* in divisione regni propensior fuisse Alexandro videbatur, Just.: propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic.

prōpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [propero]

II. Adj.: *hastening, hasty, rapid:* ille properans, festinans, Cic.

prōpĕranter, *adv. hastily, speedily, quickly:* properanter accepit codicillos, Tac. *Comp.:* beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall.

prōpĕrantia, ae, *f.* [propero] *a hastening, haste* (rare): Sall.

prōpĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hastening, haste, quickness* (rare): Cic.

prōpĕrāto, *adv. quickly, speedily:* properato ad mortem agitur, Tac.

prōpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [propero]

II. Adj.: *hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy:* properato itinere, Sall.: tabellae, Ov. *Absol.:* properato opus est, *there is need of haste:* erat nihil, cur properato opus esset, Cic.

prōpĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [properus] I. Act. *to hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make,* or *do with haste:* obscenia, Pl.: fulmina, Virg.: pecuniam heredi, Hor. II. Neutr. *to make haste, to hasten, be quick:* stimulabat eum negotii causa properare, Sall.: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. With *inf.:* redire in patriam, Cic. *Pass. impers.:* properatum vehementer, id.

prōpĕrus, a, um, *adj. quick, speedy, hastening, active:* properi aurigae, Virg. With *gen.:* Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the opportunity presented,* Tac. With *inf.:* quae facimus properus clarescere, id.

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part. combed down in front, hanging down* (post.). properam in pectore barbam, Virg.

prōphēta and **prōphētes**, ae, *m.* = προφήτης, *one that predicts, a prophet:* sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant, Macr.

prōpīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [propino] *a drinking to a person's health:* Sen.

prōpīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. = προπίνω, *to drink to a person's health, to give a toast:* propino haec pulcro Critiae, Cic. II. Transf. *to give to drink:* propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart.

2. In gen. *to give, deliver, furnish:* Ter.

prōpinquē, *adv. near at hand, close by:* adest propinque, Pl.

prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus] *nearness, proximity.* Of place: hostium, Caes. *Plur.*: silvarum ac fluminum petant propinquitates, id. ‖ Fig. *relationship, affinity*: si pietate propinquitas colitur, Cic. 2. *intimacy, friendship*: ad probos propinquitate se adjungere, Pl.

prŏpinquo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus] ‖ Act. *to bring near, hasten* (poet.): tu rite propinques augurium, Virg. ‖ Neutr. *to draw near, come nigh, approach*: scopulo propinquat, id. Of things: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac.

prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] Of place, *near, neighbouring*: propinquum praedium, Cic. With *gen.*: ex propinquis tiberis locis, Liv. *Comp.*: exilium paulo propinquius, Ov. Subst. propinquum, i, *n. neighbourhood, vicinity*: Liv. ‖ Of time: reditus, Cic. ‖‖ Of abstract relations: (i) Of resemblance: *resembling, similar*: motus propinqui his animi perturbationibus, id. (ii) Of relationship: *near, related*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. Usu. Subst.: propinquus, i, *m. a relation, kinsman*: societas propinquorum, Cic. *Fem.*: propinqua, ae, *a female relative, kinswoman*: id.

prŏpior, ius, ōris, *Comp. adj.* (*Sup.* proximus) [id.] ‖ Of place: *nearer*: portus propior, Virg. With *acc.*: ipse propior montem suos collocat, Sall. ‖ Of time: *nearer, later, more recent*: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic. ‖‖ Of abstract relations: (i) Of kindred: *nearer, more nearly related*: ille gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. (ii) Of resemblance: *more nearly resembling; more like*: quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, Cic. With *acc.*: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall. (iii) In gen.: *affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate*: propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic. Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer than my coat*, Pl. B. *Sup.*: proximus (proximus), a, um, *nearest, next*. Of place: proxima oppida, Caes. With *dat.*: proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor. With *acc.*: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv. With *ab*: dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before*, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: quum in proximo hic sit aegra, *next door*, Ter. (ii) *nearest, shortest*: proximum iter in Galliam, Caes. ‖ Of time, either past or future, *immediately preceding or following; previous, last; next, following, ensuing*: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic.: se proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the following night*, Caes. ‖‖ Of order, rank, worth, *etc., next*: summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: huic proxima incolumitatis, Cic. *Absol.*: proximum est, ut, *the next point is*: proximum est ergo, ut, opus fuerit classe necne, quaeramus, id. (ii) *most nearly approaching most like or similar*: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor. 2. Of relationship or connection, *nearest, next, next of kin*: hic illi genere est proximus, Ter. Subst. proximi, orum, *m. plu. one's nearest relatives, next of kin*: also, *intimate friends*: injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. 3. *nearest at hand*, i. e. *apt, convenient, easy*: eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *the most convenient place*, Ter.

prŏpĭtio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [propitius] *to render favourable, to appease, propitiate*: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac.

prŏpĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [prope] *favourable, well-disposed, kind, propitious*: deos mihi velim propitios, Cic. Of things: pax, Pl.: voluntas, Nep.

prŏpius, *comp. adv. more nearly, nearer, closer*: propius spectare aliquid, Hor. With *dat. nearer to*: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. With *acc.*: ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. With *ab*: propius a terris, Cic. ‖ Fig.: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, id.

prŏpōla, ae, *m.* = προπώλης, *a retailer, huckster*: Pl.: Cic.

prō-polluo, *3. v. a. to defile* or *pollute greatly*: Tac.

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, *3. v. a. to put forth, place before; to set* or *lay out, to expose to view, display*: proponere vexillum, Caes.: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale*, Cic.: in publico epistolam, id. ‖ Fig. *to set before, propose* mentally; *to imagine*: aliquid sibi exemplar, id.: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 2. *to expose*: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. 3. *to point out, state, report, publish*, etc.: ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. With *de*: de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo differant eae nationes inter sese proponere, Caes. 4. *to offer, propose*: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. 5. *to threaten, denounce*: cui cum publicatio bonorum, exsilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. 6. *to purpose, design, determine*: consecutus id quod animo proposuerat, Caes. With *inf.*: propositum est mihi hoc facere, Cic. With *subj.*: propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, *the design is*, id. 7. *to impose, set* (as a task, etc.): quod proposuimus sit arti, id. 8. *to state the premiss of a syllogism*: cum proponimus, id.

prō-porro, *adv. furthermore, moreover*: Lucr. ‖ *utterly, wholly*: id.

prō-portĭo, ōnis, *f. symmetry, analogy, proportion*: Cic.

prōpōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [propono] *a placing before*; only Fig. *a proposing, an intention, purpose*: vitae, Cic. ‖ In logic, *the first proposition of a syllogism*: propositio est, per quam locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, id. Hence (1) *a principal subject, theme*: id. (2) *a proposition* of any kind: Quint.

prōpōsĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plan, intention, design, purpose*: quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes.: tenax propositi, Hor. 2. *the main point, principal subject, theme*: a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. 3. *a way, manner, or course of life*: mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. 4. *the premiss of a syllogism*: Cic.

prōpōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [propono]. ‖ Adj.: *exposed, laid open*: mulier proposita omnibus, *common*, Cic.

prō-praetor, ōris, *m.* (also propraetore or pro praetore) *one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province where there was no army, a proprietor*: Cic.: quaestor pro praetore, *who administers the praetorship of a province in the absence of the praetor*, Sall.: legatus proprastore, *the commander-in-chief's deputy, the principal lieutenant-general*, Caes.

proprĭē, *adv. specially, peculiarly, properly, for oneself*: neque publice neque proprie, Cic. ‖ *properly, accurately, in the proper* (*not figurative*) *sense*: magis proprie nihil possum dicere, id.

proprĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [proprius] *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality*: singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic.: frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds*, Liv. 2. *proper signification*: verborum, Quint. ‖ Transf. *ownership, right of possession, property*: jumenti, Snet.

proprĭtim, *adv. properly*: Lucr.

proprius, a, um, *adj. one's own, special, particular, peculiar, proper*: fines proprii, Caes.: id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic.: proprium id Tiberio fuit, *was peculiar to him*, Tac. With a *pronom. adj.*: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum quaeri, Caes. 2. Subst. proprium, ii, *n. a possession, property*: id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic. Fig. *a peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic*: hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos cedere, Caes. ‖ Transf. *lasting, permanent, perpetual*: illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vita, Pl. 2. *fit, proper*: tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic. 3. *strange, singular*: proprii quidam soni, Quint. 4. *sure, certain*: proprium et expeditum Caesaris victoriam interpellavere, Caes.

propter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prope] A. Adv. *near, hard by, at hand*: propter est spelunca, Cic.: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. Praeter propter, v. praeter. B. Prep. with *acc.* (*either before or after its case*) *near, close to*. Of place: *propter* Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic.: viam propter, Tac. ‖ Fig. *on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of*: parere legibus propter metum, Cic.: propter frigora frumenta

in agris matura non erant, Caes.: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Virg. 2. *through, by means of*: propter quos vivit, Cic.

propterĕā, *adv.* [prob. for propter eam, *sc.* causam, rem, *etc.*] *therefore, for that cause, on that account*: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignosceret, Cic.: propterea quod, *because that*, id. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter.

prōpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [propudium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: Pl.

prōpŭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [pudet] *a shameful or infamous action*: propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. ‖ Meton. *a shameful person, villain*, a term of abuse: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [propugno] *a bulwark, rampart, defence*: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg.: navium, *i. e. ships furnished with towers*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *a bulwark, protection, defence*: lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic. 2. *proof*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

prōpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a defending a place*: Val. Max. ‖ Fig. *a defence, vindication*: propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic.

prōpugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who fights in defence of a place, a defender*: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. ‖ Fig. *a defender, maintainer, champion*: paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic.

prō-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fight in front or outside of*: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. ‖ *to fight in defence of*: uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. 2. Fig.: pro aequitate, Cic.

prōpulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propulso] *a keeping or warding off, a repulse* (rare): periculi, Cic.

prō-pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, keep*, or *ward off, to repel, repulse*: hostem, Caes.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to ward off, avert, repel*: suspicionem a se, id.

prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [propello].

prōpȳlaeum, or **-on**, i, *n.* = προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance*: cum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin.: esp. propylaea, orum, *n. plu. the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the Propylaeum*: Cic.

prō-quaestor, ōris, *m.* (or **pro quaestore**) *a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor*: Cic.

prōquam, and, separate, pro quam, *according as*: v. pro.

prōra, ae, *f.* = πρῷρα, *the fore-part of a ship, the prow*: prorae admodum erectae, Caes.: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow* = proreta, Ov. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicarea, *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a ship*: quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg.

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep forth, crawl out*: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. Of men: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōrēta, ae, *m.* = πρωρέτης, *the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot*: Pl.

prōreus, i, *m.* = πρωρεύς, *the look-out at the prow, under-pilot*: Ov.

prō-rĭpio, pŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to drag* or *snatch forth*: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect. to rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth* or *away*: se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Caes. Without the *pron.* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lydas proriperet catervas? Hor.

prō-rĭto, ĭi, *v. a.* [from the same root as irrito, *q. v.*] *to provoke, produce by irritation*: Plin. ‖ Transf. *to incite, entice, allure*: Sen.

prōrōgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo] *a prolonging, extension* of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, Liv. ‖ *a putting off, deferring*: diei, Cic.

prōrōgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *admitting of delay, prerogative*: Sen.

prō-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prolong, continue, protract*: ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to keep for a long time, to preserve*. alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper prorogat aevum, Hor. 2. *to propagate, perpetuate*: suboles, Just. 3. *to put off, defer*: dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorsum, *adv.* [contr. from proversum] *forwards*: cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. ‖ *straight on, directly*: simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Pl. 2. Fig. *wholly, absolutely*: prorsum nihil intelligo, Ter.

prorsus, *adv.* [contr. from proversus] *forwards*: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl. ‖ *straight on, right onwards, directly*: prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum, id. 2. Fig. *straightway, certainly, truly, absolutely*: ita prorsus existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. 3. *in short, in a word*: citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to cause to burst, break*, or *rush forth, to send forth*: (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. With *pron. reflect.* or *reflect. to burst forth, dash forth*: hinc prorumpitur in mare venti via, Lucr. B. Neutr. *to rush* or *break forth, to burst out*: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.: ad minas, *to break out into threats*, Tac.

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rūtum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. Neutr. *to rush forth*: ex parte, qua (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes. 2. *to tumble down*: mota terra oppidum prornit, Tac. ‖ Act. *to cause to fall forwards* or *down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish*: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes.: terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac.

prōruptus, a, um, *Part.* [prorumpo]. ‖ Adj. *unrestrained*: Cic.

prōrūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prorua].

prōsa, ae, *f.* [for prorsa, from prorsus] (*sc.* oratio) *prose*: nihil quod prosa scriptum non redigi possit in quasdam versiculorum genera, Quint.

prōsāpia, ae, *f. a stock, race, family*: homo veteris prosapiae, Sall.: eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. [Etym. dub.]

proscē**nium**, ii, *n.* = προσκήνιον, *the place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium*; also, in gen. *the stage*: veteres insunt proscenia tudi, Virg.

pro-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to tear open in front, to rend, claw*: ferro proscindere quercum, Lucan. 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, *to break* or *plough up*; Varr. Poet. in gen. for arare, *to plough*: validis terram proscinde juvencis, Virg. 3. Transf. *to cut through, to cleave* (poet.): rostro ventosum aequor, Cat. ‖ Fig. *to censure, satirise, defame*: equestrem ordinem, Suet.

proscissus, a, um, *Part.* [proscindo].

pro-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write before* or *in front of*: Petr. ‖ Esp. *to publish in writing, announce publicly*: legem, Cic.: leges, Tac. 2. *to post up, advertise* for sale, *etc.*: Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, Cic. 3. *to confiscate by public advertisement*: possessiones, id. With a pers. object: Pompeium, *to confiscate the estates gained by him*, id. 4. *to proscribe, outlaw* (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): posteaquam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, id.

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proscriptūrĭo, 4. *v. n. desider.* [id.] *to desire* or *long to proscribe*: Cic.

proscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [proscribo]. ‖ Subst. proscriptus, i, *m. a proscribed person, outlaw*: contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic.

prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut away* or *off*: App. ‖ Esp. *to break*

up with the plough: solum, Plin. 3. to cut off the parts to be sacrificed: hostiae exta, Liv.

prōsectum, i, n. [prosco] that which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails: Ov.

prōsectus, a, um, *Part.* [prosco].

prōsĕcūtus (prosequūtus), a, um, *Part.* [prosequor].

prŏ-sĕda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] *a prostitute, harlot*: Pl.

prŏ-sēmino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to sow* or *scatter about, to sow* (rare): ostreas, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to disseminate, propagate*: proseminatae sunt familiae, id.

prŏ-sentio, sensi, 4. *v. a. to perceive beforehand*: Pl.

prŏ-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow forth* or *to a distance, to accompany, attend*: cum milites electi circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes.: exsequias, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Virg. 2. *to pursue*: fugientes prosequi, Caes. Fig.: hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to follow, imitate*: cum verbis, tum etiam ipso sono quasi subrustico prosequebatur atque imitabatur antiquitatem, id. 2. Esp. with a limiting word in *abl. to attend* or *cause to be attended with* (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. officio): benevolentia aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, *to show kindness or pity to*, id.: aliquem laudibus, *to praise*, Liv.: Remos liberaliter oratione prosecutus, *having addressed them kindly*, Caes. 3. *to pursue, continue, proceed with* a narration, *etc.*: non prosequar longius, Cic. *Absol.* (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Virg.

prŏ-serpo, 3. *v. n. to creep forwards* or *forth, to creep* or *crawl along*: proserpens bestia, Pl.

prōsĕucha, ae, *f.* = προσευχή, *a place for prayer, an oratory*: Juv.

prŏ-silio, ŭi (less freq. ivi or ii) 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *spring forth, to spring up*: repente prodiimerunt, Cic.: ex tabernaculo, Liv.: de capitis paterni vertice (of Minerva), Ov. 2. Of inanimate subjects, *to spring* or *burst forth, to start out*: (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, id. ‖ Fig. *to break forth* (poet.): vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. 2. *to hastes* (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Pl.

prŏ-sŏcer, ĕri, m. *a wife's grandfather*: Ov.

prōsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = προσῳδία, *the tone* or *accent of a syllable, prosody*: Varr.

prōsōpŏpœia, ae, *f.* = προσωποποιία, *personification*: Quint.

prŏ-specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq. to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view*: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 2. *to look about*: prospectare, ne usquam insidiae sient, Pl. 3. Of situation: *to look towards, to lie* or *be situated towards*: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to look forwards to, to expect, to hope*: exsilium, Cic. 2. *to await, impend over*: te quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg.

prospectus, a, um, *Part.* [prospicio].

prospectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a look-out, distant view, prospect*: scopulum conscendit, et omnem prospectum late pelago petit, Virg. 2. Transf. *sight, view*: aliquem in prospectum pupili producere, Cic. 3. Post. *sight, vision*: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov.

prŏ-spĭcŭlor, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to look into the distance, look out* (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Transf. *to reconnoitre*: L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. ‖ Act. *to look out for, watch for*: prospeculari e muris adventum imperatoris, id.

prosper, and more freq. **prospĕrus**, a, um, *adj.* [pro and spes; 1 lit. *according to one's hope*; hence] *agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous*: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic.: prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vell.: prosperior civium amor, Tac. With *gen.* (post.): noctilucam, properam frugum, *beneficial to fruits*, Hor. ‖ Subst.: prospera, orum, n. *pl. favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity*: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac.

prospĕrē, *adv. agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously*: omnia profunditer, prospere, Cic.: cedere, Tac. *Sup.*: prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell.

pro-spergo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to besprinkle*: Tac.

prospĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper] *good fortune, success, prosperity*: vitae, Cic. *Plur.*: improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, id.

prospĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to cause to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper*: ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. *Absol.*: amico meo prosperabo, *will make my friend happy*, Pl.

prospĕrus, a, um, *Part.* [prospergo].

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospĭcientia, ae, *f.* [prospicio] *foresight, precaution*: Cic.

pro-spĭcio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [specio]. ‖ Neutr. *to look forwards, to look out*: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. 2. Esp. *to watch, be on the watch*: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. 3. Fig. *to look* or *see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for*: quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, Cic.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, Caes. ‖ Act. *to see after off, to descry, espy*: Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. 2. Transf. of situations, *to have* or *command a view of, look* or *lie towards, to overlook*: domus prospicit agros, Hor. 3. *to look at attentively* (rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. 4. *to foresee*: multo ante, tanquam ex aliqua specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. 5. *to look out for, provide, procure*: sedem senectuti, Liv.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew in front* or *before; to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate*: pondere silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to overthrow, subvert, destroy, etc.*: afflicta et prostrata virtus, id.: carminum studium, Tac. 2. *to prostitute*: Suet.

prostĭbĭlis, is, *f.* [prosto] *a harlot, prostitute*: Pl.

prostĭbŭlum, i, n. [id.] *a prostitute*: Pl.

pro-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to place before* or *in front*: Arn. 2. Fig. *to expose*: tu tua prostitues famae peccata ministrae, Ov. ‖ *to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute*: quae (meretrix) suae toto corpore prostituit, Cat.: fidem suam lucro, Ov. 2. Fig.: vocem ingrato foro, id.

prostītūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prostituo].

pro-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. *v. n. to stand forth, project*: angellis prostantibus, *with projecting corners*, Lucr. ‖ *to stand in a public place*: Of a seller, *to offer one's wares for sale*: hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, *to be set out* or *exposed for sale*: liber prostat, Hor. 2. Esp. *to sell one's body, prostitute oneself*: Juv.: Suet.

prostrātus, a, um, *Part.* [prosterno].

prŏ-sŭbigo, 3. *v. a. to dig up, cast up*: terram, Virg.

prŏ-sum, fŭi, prodesse, *irreg. v. n. to be useful* or *of use, to do good, benefit, profit*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. With a subject clause: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. *Absol.*: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, Hor.

prōtectus, a, um, *Part.* [protego].

prŏ-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover before* or *in front*: aedes, *to furnish with a projecting roof*, Cic. 2. In gen. *to cover, protect*: tabernacula protecta hedera, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to cover* or *shield from danger, to defend, protect*: jacentem et spoliatum defendo et protego, Cic. 2. *to cover up, conceal*: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.

prŏtĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive forth* or *forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove*: aliquem saevidicis dictis, Ter.

prŏtĕlum, i, n. *cattle harnessed together for draught, a team*: Plin. ‖ Transf. *a line, row, succession*: protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr.

prŏ-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. *v. a.*

in agris matura non erant, Cæs.: quam propter tantos potuí perferre labores, Virg. 2. *through, by means of*: propter quos vivit, Cic.

proptĕrĕā, *adv.* [prob. for propter eam, *sc.* causam, rem, *etc.*] *therefore, for that cause, on that account*: hæc propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero ignosceret, Cic.: propterea quod, *because that*, id. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter.

prōpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [propudium] *shameful, disgraceful, infamous*: Pl.

prōpŭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [pudet] *a shameful or infamous action*: propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. ‖ Meton. *a shameful person, villain*, a term of abuse: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [propugno] *a bulwark, rampart, defence*: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg.: navium, *i. e. ships furnished with towers*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *a bulwark, protection, defence*: lex Ælia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic. 2. *proof*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv.

prōpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a defending a place*: Val. Max. ‖ Fig. *a defence, vindication*: propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuæ, Cic.

prōpugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who fights in defence of a place, a defender*: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Cæs. ‖ Fig. *a defender, maintainer, champion*: paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic.

prō-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to fight in front or outside of*: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Cæs. ‖ *to fight in defence of*: uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. 2. Fig.: pro æquitate, Cic.

prōpulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propulso] *a keeping or warding off, a repulse* (rare): periculi, Cic.

prō-pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive, keep*, or *ward off, to repel, repulse*: hostem, Cæs.: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to ward off, avert, repel*: suspicionem a se, id.

prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [propello].

prōpylæum, or **-on**, i, *n.* = προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance*: cum Athenis propylæon pingeret, Plin.: esp. propylæa, orum, *n. plu. the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the Propylæum*: Cic.

prō-quæstor, ōris, *m.* (or **pro quæstore**) *a magistrate who, after his quæstorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquæstor*: Cic.

prōquam, and, separate, **pro quam**, *according as*: v. pro.

prōra, æ, *f.* = πρῷρα, *the fore-part of a ship, the prow*: prorae admodum erectae, Cæs.: prorae tutela Melanthus, *i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow* = proreta, Ov. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Græcorum prov erbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a ship*: quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg.

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. n. to creep forth, crawl out*: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. Of men: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet.

prōrēta, æ, *m.* = πρωρεύς, *the look-out at the prow, under-pilot*: Pl.

prōreus, i, *m.* = πρωρεύς, *the look-out at the prow, under-pilot*: Ov.

prō-rĭpio, pŭi, reptum, 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to drag* or *snatch forth*: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. 2. With *pron. reflect. to rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth* or *away*: se ex curia domum, Sall.: se porta foras, Cæs. Without the *pron.* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor.

prō-rĭto, ĕre, *v. a.* [from the same root as irrito, *q. v.*] *to provoke, produce by irritation*: Plin. ‖ Transf. *to incite, entice, allure*: Sen.

prōrōgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo] *a prolonging, extension* of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, Liv. ‖ *a putting off, deferring*: diei, Cic.

prōrōgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *admitting of delay, prorogative*: Sen.

prō-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to prolong, continue, protract*: ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to keep for a long time, to preserve*. alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper proroget aevum, Hor. 2. *to propagate, perpetuate*: suboles, Just. 3. *to put off, defer*: dies ad solvendum, Cic.

prorsum, *adv.* [contr. from prorsum] *forwards*: cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. ‖ *straight on, directly*: simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Pl. 2. Fig. *wholly, absolutely*: prorsum nihil intelligo, Ter.

prorsus, *adv.* [contr. from proversus] *forwards*: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl. ‖ *straight on, right onwards, directly*: prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum, id. 2. Fig. *straightway, certainly, truly, absolutely*: ita prorsus existimo, Cic.: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. 3. *in short, in a word*: citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to cause to burst, break*, or *rush forth, to send forth*: (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. With *pron. reflect.* or *reflect. to burst forth, dash forth*: hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr. B. Neutr. *to rush* or *break forth, to burst out*: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Cæs. 2. Transf. of things: incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: Illa pestis prorumpet, Cic.: ad minas, *to break out into threats*, Tac.

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rūtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to rush forth*: ex parte, qua (dextrum cornu) prorumpebat, Cæs. 2. *to tumble down*: motu terrae oppidum prorrut, Tac. ‖ Act. *to cause to fall forwards* or *down, to overthrow, overturn, demolish*: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Cæs.: terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac.

prŭruptus, a, um, *Part.* [prorumpo]. ‖ Adj. *unrestrained*: Cic.

prōrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* [proruo].

prōsa, æ, *f* [for prorsa, from prorsus] (*sc.* oratio) *prose*: nihil quod prosa scriptum non redigi possit in quasdam versiculorum genera, Quint.

prōsāpĭa, æ, *f. a stock, race, family*: homo veteris prosapiae, Sall.: eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. [Etym. dub.]

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prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut away* or *off*: App. ‖ Esp. *to bruise*

up with the plough: solum, Plin. 2. to cut off the parts to be sacrificed: hostiae exta, Liv.

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prō-sēda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] a prostitute, harlot: Pl.

prō-sēmino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to sow or scatter about, to sow (rare): cetera, Cic. ‖ Fig. to disseminate, propagate: proseminatae sunt familiae, Id.

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prō-sŏcer, ĕri, m. a wife's grandfather: Ov.

prōsōdia, ae, *f.* = προσῳδία, the tone or accent of a syllable, prosody: Varr.

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prospectus, a, um, *Part.* [prospicio].

prospectus, ūs, m. [id.] a look-out, distant view, prospect: scopulum conscendit, et omnem prospectum late pelago petit, Virg. 2. Transf. sight, view: aliquem in prospectum pupuli producere, Cic. 3. Poet. sight, vision: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov.

pro-spĭcŭlor, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. to look into the distance, look out (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 2. Transf. to reconnoitre: L. Siculum prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. ‖ Act. to look out for, watch for: prospeculari e muris adventum imperatoris, Id.

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prospĕrē, *adv.* agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: omnia profluenter, prospere, Cic.: cedere, Tac. *Sup.*: prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell.

pro-spergo sparsi, spersum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] to besprinkle: Tac.

prospĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper] good fortune, success, prosperity: vitae, Cic. *Plur.*: improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Id.

prospĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] to cause to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. *Absol.*: amico meo prosperabo, will make my friend happy, Pl.

prospersus, a, um, *Part.* [prospergo].

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prospĭcientia, ae, *f.* [prospicio] foresight, precaution: Cic.

pro-spĭcio, exi, ectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [specio]. ‖ Neutr. to look forwards, to look out: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. 2. Esp. to watch, be on the watch: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. 3. Fig. to look or see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for: quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, Cic.: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, Caes. ‖ Act. to see after off, to descry, espy: Italiam summa ab unda, Virg. 2. Transf. of situations, to have or command a view of, look or lie towards, to overlook: domus prospicit agros, Hor. 3. to look at attentively (rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. 4. to foresee: multo ante, tanquam ex aliqua specula, prosperi tempestatem futuram, Cic. 5. to look out for, provide, procure: sedem senectuti, Liv.

pro-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a.* to strew in front or before; to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: pondere silvam, Ov.: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. ‖ Fig. to overthrow, subvert, destroy, etc.: afflicta et prostrata virtus, Id.: carminum studium, Tac. 2. to prostitute: Pl.

prostĭbilis, is, *f.* [prosto] a harlot, prostitute: Pl.

prostĭbŭlum, i, n. [id.] a prostitute: Pl.

prō-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] to place before or in front: Arn. 2. Fig. to expose: tu tua prostitues famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. ‖ to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute: quae (meretrix) esse toto corpore prostituit, Cat.: faciem suam lucro, Ov. 2. Fig.: vocem ingrato foro, Id.

prostītūtus, a, um, *Part.* [prostituo].

pro-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1. *v. n.* to stand forth, project: angellis prostantibus, with projecting corners, Lucr. ‖ to stand in a public place: Of a seller, to offer one's wares for sale: hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Of wares, to be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat, Hor. 2. Esp. to sell one's body, prostitute oneself: Juv.: Suet.

prostrātus, a, um, *Part.* [prosterno].

prō-sŭbigo, 3. *v. a.* to dig up, cast up: terram, Virg.

prō-sum, fŭi, prodesse, *irreg. v. n.* to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit, profit: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. With a subject clause: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. *Absol.*: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, Hor.

prōtectus, a, um, *Part.* [protego].

prō-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* to cover before or in front: sedes, to furnish with a projecting roof, Cic. 2. In gen. to cover, protect: tabernacula protecta hedera, Caes. ‖ Fig. to cover or shield from danger, to defend, protect: jacentem et spoliatum defendo et protego, Cic. 2. to cover up, conceal: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell.

prōtĕlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to drive forth or forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove: aliquem saevidicis dictis, Ter.

prōtēlum, i, n. cattle harnessed together for draught, a team: Plin. ‖ Transf. a line, row, succession: protelo plagarum contimato, Lucr.

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3. *v. a.*

to stretch forth or out, to extend: hastas, Virg.: brachia in mare, Ov.

prōtentus, a, um, *Part.* [protendo].

‖ Adj.: *stretched out, lengthened, extended:* pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg.

prōtĕnus, *adv.* v. protinus.

prō-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. a. *to wear away, crush, tread under foot:* aliquem pedibus, Pl.: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes. Fig.: ver proterit aetas (interitura, *treads on its heels, i. e. supplants*, Hor. 2. In gen. *to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use:* Marte Poenos, id.: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic.

prō-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to frighten or scare away, to terrify:* filium proterruisti hinc, Ter.: patria pulsus atque proterritus, Cic.

prōterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [proterreo].

prōtervē, *adv. boldly, with spirit:* confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Pl. 2. *boldly, wantonly, impudently:* consectans aliquem proterve, Cic. *Comp.:* Ov.

prōtervĭtas, ātis, *f.* [protervus] *perfidiousness, boldness, impudence:* quam pacne tua me perdidit protervitas, Ter.

prōtervus, a, um, *adj.* [protero; qs. trampling on; hence] *violent, vehement* (poet.): venti, Hor.: stella canis, *scorching, oppressive*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent:* animus, Pl.: homo, Cic. *Comp.:* meretrix protervior, Just.

prōthȳmē, *adv.* = προθύμως, *willingly, gladly:* Pl.

prōthȳmĭa, ae, *f.* = προθυμία, *readiness, willingness:* Pl.

prōtĭnam (protenam), *adv. forthwith, immediately:* Pl.: Ter.

prō-tĭnus (protenus), *adv.* [tenus] 1 lit. *forwards to the end;* hence, ‖. Of place: *straightforwards, ever forwards:* praecepisse, ut pergeret protinus, Cic. 2. *continuously, uninterruptedly:* trans Lygios Gothones regnantur: protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. ‖. Of time or order: *directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot:* protenus et a lios Africae regulos jussi adire, Liv.. oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset*, Cic. With *ab:* *immediately* or *directly after:* ab adoptione, Vell.

prō-tollo, *3. v. a. to stretch forth* or *out:* manum, Pl. ‖. Fig. *to prolong, put off:* vitam in crastinum, id.

prōtractus, a, um, *Part.* [protraho].

prō-trăho, xi, ctum (*Perf. inf.* protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr.), *3. v. a. to draw or drag forth, to bring forth* or *out:* aliquem e tentorio, Tac.: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to drag forth, to reveal, expose, betray:* indicem ad indicium, Liv.: publicanorum frandes, Vell. 2. *to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer:* stipendia militum protrahi ac differri, Suet. 3. *to reduce, bring to:* ad paupertatem protractus, Pl.

prōtrītus, a, um, *Part.* [protero].

prō-trūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust forwards, to thrust* or *push out:* cylindrum, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to put off, defer:* comitia in Januarium mensem, id.

prō-turbo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to drive forwards, to drive* or *push away, to repulse:* his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Caes.: proturbatis qui de Othone nuntiabant, *being driven away, not listened to*, Tac. ‖. Transf.: militum convicĭis proturbatus, *attacked*, id.

prūt, *adv.* [pro ut; orig. pro eo ut] *according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as:* comparavit argenti bene facti prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic. With *ita:* ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, id.

prōvectus, a, um, *Part.* [proveho].

‖. Adj.: Of time: *advanced:* provecta aetate mortua est, Cic.: provecta nox erat, Tac.

prō-vĕho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to carry forwards, to conduct, convey, transport*, etc.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship*, Pl. 2. Reflect. *to go, move, drive, ride*, or *sail forwards:* cum classe freto provehi, Caes.: provehimur portu, Virg.: provectus equo, Liv. ‖. Fig. *to carry forwards, on*, or *away:* haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, id. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet, Cic. 2. *to raise, promote, exalt:* vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus, Hor. 3. Reflect.: *to advance, make progress:* quod si qui longius in amicitia provecti essent, Cic.

prō-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, *4. v. n. to come forth, appear:* provenire in scenam, Pl. 2. Esp. *to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive:* deductis olim, quique mox provenere, haec patria est, *were born*, Tac.: in stabulo meo lana provenist, Ov.: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. ‖. Fig. *to come forth, appear* (rare): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. 2. Esp. *to come to pass, happen, occur:* non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. 3. *to go on, proceed, turn out well* or *ill:* quum in recte provenisti, *since it has turned out well with you*, Pl. (ii) Esp. *to go on well, to succeed:* si destinata provenissent, Tac.

prōventus, ūs, *m.* [provenio] *a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop:* proventu oneret sulcos, Virg. 2. Transf. *a supply, number:* clarorum virorum, Just. ‖. Fig. *an issue, result:* App. 2. Esp. *a fortunate issue, success:* superioris temporis, Caes.

prōverbĭum, ii, *n.* [verbum] *an adage, proverb:* ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic.

prōvĭdens, entis, *Part.* [provideo].

‖. Adj. *provident, prudent:* homo multum providens, Cic. *Comp.:* id est providentius, *more prudent*, id. *Sup.:* providentissimus quisque, Tac.

prōvĭdenter, *adv. providently, prudently:* Sall. *Sup.:* Cic.

prōvidentĭa, ae, *f.* [provideo] *foresight, foreknowledge:* providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. ‖. *forethought, precaution, providence:* deorum providentia mundum administrari, id. With an *object. gen.:* neque feriendi neque desinendi providentia, Tac. 2. Meton. *providence, for the Deity:* via Ilium (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dicas, Sen.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. and n. A. Neutr. Fig. *to act with foresight, take care* (rare): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. 2. *to see to beforehand; to provide, make preparation* or *provision for;* constr. *absol.* with *dat., de* or *subj.:* multum in posterum providerunt, id.: rei frumentariae, Caes.: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, Cic.: de re frumentaria ut provideret, Caes. B. Act. *to see in the distance* (rare): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. ‖. Fig. *to see* or *know beforehand, to foresee; to see before* or *earlier:* quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic.: aliquem, Hor. 2. *to see to beforehand; to prepare* or *provide:* providentia haec potissimum providerunt, Cic.: ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes.

prōvīdus, a, um, *adj.* [provideo] *foreseeing:* mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. ‖. *cautious, provident, prudent:* animal hoc providum, augur, quem vocamus hominem, id. ‖. *providing for, careful:* natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id.

prōvincia, ae, *f.* [contr. of providentia] *a charge, command, government, administration:* Sicinio Volaci, Aquilo Hernici provincia evenit, *i. e. the duty of commanding the army sent against them*, Liv.: alteri consuli Aurelio Italia provincia obtigit, id. 2. Esp. *a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government;* freq. to be rendered *provincial administration, employment*, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic.: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, *gave up, resigned*, id.: provincia consularis, *governed by a former consul* (proconsul), id. (v. Smith's Ant. 311 sqq.). ‖. Fig. *office, business:* parasitorum, Pl.: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, Cic.

prōvincĭālis, e, *adj.* [provincia] *pertaining to a province, provincial:* administratio, Cic.: abstinentia, *observed in the administration of a province*, id. ‖. Subst. provincialis,

an inhabitant of a province, a provincial: provinciales, id. (Hence Fr. *provençal*.)

prōvinciātim, *adv. by provinces, province by province*: Suet.

prōvīsio, ōnis, *f.* [provideo] *a foreseeing, foreknowing*: provisio animi, Cic. ‖. *foresight, providence*; genus longa animi provisione fugiendum, id. ‖‖. *a taking care, precaution*: posteri temporis, id. 2. Esp. *hinderance, prevention*: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, id.

prōvīso, *adv. with forethought* or *caution*: temere, proviso, Tac.

prō-vīso, 3. v. *n.* and *a. to go* or *come forth to see*: proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. With *acc.*: si quem hominem exspectant, eum solent provisere, *to be on the look-out for him*, Pl.

prōvīsor, ōris, *m.* [provideo] *a foreseer*: Tac. ‖. *a provider*: Hor.

prōvīsus, a, um, *Part.* [provideo].

prōvīsus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a looking before, looking into the distance*: Tac. ‖. Fig. *a foreseeing*: id. 2. *a providing for, precaution, providence*: deûm, id.

prō-vīvo 3. v. *n. to live on*: Tac.

prōvŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [provoco] *a calling out, summoning, challenging to combat*: ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. ‖. *a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal*: Publicola legem ad populum tulit ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, Cic.

prōvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a challenger*: Just. ‖. Esp. *a kind of gladiator*: Cic.

prō-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* and *n. to call forth, call out*: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 2. Esp. *to call out, challenge, invite*: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. 3. In law: *to summon* or *cite before a higher court, to appeal*: usu. *neutr.* with *ad* and *acc.*: provoco ad populum, Liv.: ab omni judicio poenaque provocari licere, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to challenge to a contest, to contend with, vie with, emulate*: aliquem virtute, Plin. 2. *to challenge, incite*: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. 3. *to excite, exasperate, stir up, rouse*: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic.: sermonibus, Caes. 4. *to call forth, occasion, produce, cause*: bellum, Tac. 5. *to appeal*: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic.

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vŏlo, avi, 1. v. *n. to fly forth*: alii provolant, alii erumpunt, Plin. ‖. Transf. *to hurry* or *hasten forth*, *to rush out*: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes.: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv.

prōvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [provolvo].

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. *a. to roll forwards* or *along, roll over and over, roll away*: aliquem in viam mediam, Ter.: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. 2. Reflect. *to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself*: se alicui ad pedes, Liv. ‖. Fig. *to roll out, eject*: multi fortunis provolvebantur, *were ruined*, Tac. 2. Reflect. *to humble oneself*: usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, id.

prō-vŏmo, 3. v. *a. to vomit forth*: Lucr.

prō-vulgo (-volg.), avi, atum, 1. v. *a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge*: Suet.

proxĭmē (proximē), *adv. nearest, very near, next*: Of place: quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. With *acc.*: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. 2. Of time, either past or future: *immediately before* or *after*; *last, next*: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. ‖. Of order, rank, *etc. next to, next after, next*: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse poesunt, Cic. With *acc.*: proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method*, Liv. With *atque*: proxime atque ille ant aeque, *nearly the same as he*, Cic. 2. *very closely, accurately*: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint.

proximĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proximus] *nearness, proximity*: Ov. ‖. Fig. *near relationship*: id. 2. *similarity, resemblance*: id.

proxĭmo, *adv. very lately*: Cic.

proxĭmus, v. propior.

prūdens, entis, *adj.* and *subst.* [contr. from providens] *foreseeing, foreknowing* (rare): constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin.: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. ‖. Transf. *knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in*; constr. with *gen.* or *in* and *abl.*: locorum, Liv.: artis, Ov. *Sup.*: adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. With *in*: prudens in jure civili, Cic. 2. *knowing, aware, conscious*: (usu. connected with sciens) often to be rendered by an *adv. knowingly, designedly, on purpose*: quos prudens praetereo, *on purpose*, Hor.: ut in fabulis Amphiaraus, sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic. 3. In gen. *sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect*: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id.: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Of abstract things: prudens animi sententia, Ov.

prūdenter, *adv. cautiously, prudently*: facere, Cic. *Comp.*: non potuisse quenquam prudentius gerere se, Aug. in Suet. ‖. *skilfully, learnedly, intelligently*, etc.: acutissime sententias suas prudentissimeque defendere, Cic.

prūdentia, ae, *f.* [prudens] *a foreseeing* (rare): futurorum, Cic. ‖. *acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in*: juris publici, id.: physicorum, id. ‖‖. *good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion*: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id.: civilis prudentia, *statesmanship*, id. 2. Meton. *understanding, capacity*: auditoris prudentiam impedire confusione partium, id.

prūīna, ae, *f. hoar-frost, rime*: Cic.: Plin. *Plur.*: Cic.: Hor. ‖. Transf. *snow*: Lucr.: Virg. 2. *winter*: id. [*Pru-ina* perh. from *pro.*] (Hence It. *brina.*)

prūīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruina] *full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy*: herbae, Ov.

prūna, ae, *f. a live coal*: Virg.

prūnĭtius, a, um, *adj.* [prunus] *of plum-tree wood*: torris, Ov.

prūnum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plum*: Ov. (Hence It. *prugno*; Fr. *prune.*)

prūnus, i, *f.* = προυνη, *a plum-tree*: Plin.

prūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [prurio] *an itching, the itch*: Cels. ‖. *lasciviousness*: Mart.

prūrio, 4. v. *n. to itch*: Fig. *to have an itching for, to long for*: Pl.: Juv. (Hence It. *prudere.*)

prȳtănes or **prȳtănis**, is, *m.* = πρύτανις, *a chief magistrate in some Grecian States*: Sen.: Liv.

prȳtănēum, i, *n.* = πρυτανεῖον, *a public building in some Grecian States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their meals at the public expense*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 313).

prȳtănis, is, v. pryanes.

psallo, i, 3. v *n.* = ψάλλω, *to play upon a stringed instrument*, esp. *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara*: psallere et saltare, Cic.: docta psallere Chia, Hor.

psaltērĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ψαλτήριον, *a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery*: Virg.

psaltrĭa, ae, *f.* = ψάλτρια, *a female player on the cithara*: Ter.: Cic.

psēcas, ădis, *f.* = ψεκάς (drizzle), *a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair*: Juv.

psēphisma, ătis, *n.* = ψήφισμα, *a decree of the people* among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic.

pseudŏlus, i, *m.* [ψευδής, lying] *the liar*, the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic.

pseudŏmĕnos or **-us**, i, *m.* = ψευδόμενος, in logic, *a sophistical syllogism*: Cic.

pseudōthȳrum, i, *n.* = ψευδώθυρον, *a back door, private entrance*: palatii, Amm. ‖. Fig.: (numi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, i. e. *secretly*, Cic.

psĭlŏcĭthărista, ae, *m.* = ψιλοκιθαριστής, *one who plays on the cithara without singing to it*: Suet.

psittăcus, i, *m.* = ψίτταξ, *a parrot*, prob. *the ringed green parrot*: Pers.

psȳchŏmantīum or **-ēum**, i, *n.* = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy*: Cic.

psythia, ae, v. pythia.

psythius (psith.), a, um, *adj.* = ψιθιος (ψιθ.), *Psythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. ‖ Subst.: psythia, æ, *f. a vine of that kind*: id.

ptĕ, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; *self, own*: meopte ingenio, Pl.: suopte pondere, Cic. : meopte culpa, Ter.: mepte fieri servum, Pl.

ptĭsāna, æ, *f.* = πτισάνη, *barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley*: Cels. ‖ Meton. *a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water*: Plin. (Hence It. *tisana*; Fr. *tisane*.)

ptĭsānārium, ii, n. [ptisana] *a decoction of barley-groats*, or, transf. *of rice*: Hor.

pūbens, entis, *adj.* [pubes] *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.): frater, Claud. ‖ Transf. of plants: *in full vigour, juicy, flourishing*: herbæ, Virg.

pūber, ĕris, v. pubes, *adj.*

pūbertas, ātis, *f.* [puber] *marriageable age, puberty*: pubertatis tempus, Suet. ‖ Meton. *the signs of puberty, the beard*, etc.: Cic. 2. Transf. of plants: *soft down, pubescence*: Plin. 3. *the power of procreation, manhood, virility*: inexhausta pubertas, Tac.

pūbes and **pūber**, ĕris, *adj. that is grown up, of ripe age, adult*: priusquam pubes esset, Nep.: ad puberem ætatem, Liv. 2. Subst. pūbĕres, um, m. *plur. grown-up persons, adults, men*: omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt, Cæs. ‖ Transf. of plants: *downy*: folia, Virg.

pūbes, is, *f.* [pubes] *the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty*: capillus et pubes, Plin. ‖ Transf. *the organs of generation*: Virg. ‖ Collect. *grown-up males, youth, young men*: omnem Italiæ pubem, Cic. 2. In gen. *men, people, population*: pube præsenti, Pl.

pūbesco, bŭi, *j. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent*: Herculem, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to be covered* or *clothed, to clothe itself with* (poet.): pratoque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. 2. *to grow up, ripen*: omnia, quæ terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic.

pūblĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [publicus] *pertaining to the public revenue*; usu. Subst. *a farmer of the Roman taxes*, generally of the equestrian order: Cic. . Liv. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 314.)

pūblĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [publico] *an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*: Cic.

pūblĭcē, *adv. on account, at the cost, in behalf*, or *in charge of the state*: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, *by public authority*, Cic.: frumentum, quod Asdrubal esset publice pollicitus, *in the name of the state*, Cæs. · publice vesci-

untur (prytanes), *at the public expense*, Liv. ‖ *all together, universally*: exsultatum publice fre, id.

pūblĭcĭtus, *adv. on the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state*: hospitio accipi, i. *e. to be clapped into a prison*, Pl. ‖ *before the people, in public, publicly*: ut fiat anctio publicitus, id.

pūblĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [publicus] *to make public property, to confiscate*: regnum Jubæ, Cæs.: privata, Cic. ‖ *to show* or *tell to the people, to make public* or *common*: bibliotheeas Græcas et Latinas, *to throw open to the public*, Suet.: orationculam, *to publish*, Plin. 2. Esp. *to make known, reveal, disclose* (rare): reticenda, Just. 3. *to expose to common use, prostitute*: corpus, Pl.

pūblĭcus (in inscrr. also publicus and populicus), a, um, *adj.* [contr. of populicus from pŏpulus] *pertaining to the people, state*, or *community*; *that is done for the sake* or *at the expense of the state*; *public, common*: publica magnificentia, Cic.: sacrificia publica ac privata, Cæs.: injuriæ, *done to the state*, id.: causa, *an affair of state*, Liv.: also, *a criminal process*, Cic.: res publica, *the commonwealth, the state*; v. res. ‖ Subst. publicus, i, m. *a public officer, public functionary, magistrate*: si quis aut privatus aut publicus, Cæs. 2. publicum, i, n. *a possession of the state, public territory*: publicum Campanum, Cic. (ii) *the public purse, treasury, revenue*, etc.: solitus de publico convivari, *at the public cost*, id.: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. ‖ *common, general, public* (as *adj.* rare): publica lex hominum, Pers.: favor, *the favour of all*, Ov. 2. Subst. publicum, i, n *a public place, publicity*: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic.: carere publico, *to remain at home*, id. ‖ *common, ordinary, bad* (rare): structura carminis, Ov.

pūdendus, a, um, *Part.* [pudeo]. ‖ Adj.: *of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable*: vita, Ov.: vulnera, Virg.: causa, Ov.: parentes, Suet.

pŭdens, entis, *Part.* [pudeo]. ‖ Adj.: *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: muta, pudens est, Lucr.: pudens et probus filius, Cic.: animus, Ter. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: vir, id.

pŭdenter, *adv. modestly, bashfully*: Cic. *Comp.*: pudentius accedere, id. *Sup.*: pudentissime aliquid petere, id.

pŭdĕo, ŭi, or pŭdĭtum est, 2. v. a. and *n. to make* or *to be ashamed*: non te hæc pudent? Ter.: ita nunc pudeo, Pl. ‖ Impersonal: pudet, ŭit, or pŭdĭtum est, *it causes a feeling of shame*: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a *neut. pron.* or an *inf.*: the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.*; that which stands for the *source* of the feeling in the *gen.*: sunt homines, quos infamiæ suæ neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. · nec ludere pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor.: pudet, quod prius non puditum unquam est, Pl. With *abl. supine*: pudet dictu, Tac.

pŭdet, v. pudeo, II.

pŭdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo] *shamefaced, bashful, modest*: mutinus, Hor.: ora, Ov. ‖ *of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful*: genus, Just.

pŭdĭcē, *adv. modestly, chastely, virtuously*: Tor. *Comp.*: pudicius, Pl.

pŭdĭcĭtia, æ, *f.* [pudicus] *chastity, purity*: *the absence of unchaste desires or actions*, and esp. *the not permitting such actions to be perpetrated on one*: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic.: pudicitiam alicujus expugnare, id.: in propatulo habere, Sall.

pŭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pudeo] *free from lustful desires or actions*; *modest, chaste, virtuous*: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic.: Hippolytus, Hor.: matres, Ov.: mores, id. *Comp.*: matrona pudicior, id. 2. In an object. or pass. sense: *unpolluted, chaste*: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl.

pŭdor, ōris, m. [id.] *shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty*, etc.: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic.: quem pauperiatis pudor et fuga tenet, *shame on account of poverty*, Hor. 2. *respect, regard for*: usu. with *object. gen.*: famæ, *regard for one's reputation*, Cic. 3. *decency, good manners, propriety of behaviour towards others*: omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, id. ‖ Meton. *shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace*: vulgare alicujus pudorem, Ov.: amicitia, quæ impetrata gloriæ sibi, non pudori sit, *should not be a disgrace*, Liv.

pŭella, æ, *f.* [puellus] *a female child, a girl, maiden*: puellam parere, Ter.: puella infans, Hor. (M) *a daughter*: Danai puellæ, id. ‖ *a young woman, young wife*: vidua casta puellæ, Ov. 2. Esp. *a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress* (post.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor.

pŭellāris, e, *adj.* [puella] *pertaining to a girl* or *young woman, girlish, maidenly*: animi, *of the youthful companions of Proserpine*, Ov.

pŭellārĭter, *adv. in a girlish manner, girlishly*: Plin.

pŭellŭla, æ, *f.* dim. [id.] *a little girl*: Ter.: Cat.

pŭellus, i, m. dim. [contr. from puerulus, from puer] *a little boy*: Pl.

puer, ĕri, m. (acc. puerc, Pl., as from puerus) *a child*, whether boy or girl: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. Hence *plur.* pueri, *children*: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those much older): puero lati dato manumum,

Pl.: Ascanius puer, Virg.: laudator temporis acti se puero, *when he was a boy*, Hor.: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, of Octavius at the age of nineteen, Cic. A puero, a puerīs, *from a boy, from boyhood* or *childhood*: doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, id.: ut primum ex puerīs excessit Archias, *from the age of childhood*, id.

2. *a boy* in waiting, *a servant, slave*: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. 3. *an unmarried man, a bachelor* (like Fr. *garçon*): Ov. [Cf. Spartan κοῖρ for *waiter*: in Lat also it appears in the form of *por* in inscriptions, e. g. *Lucī-por, Marci-por.*]

pŭĕra, ae, *f.* [puer] *a girl, lass, maiden*: Suet.

pŭĕrāsco, 3. v. n., *incep.* [id.] *to attain the age of boyhood* or *youth*: unus jam puerascens insigni festivitate, Suet.

pŭĕrīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *childish, boyish, youthful*: puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic.: agmen, *a troop of boys*, Virg. ‖ Meton. *childish, puerile, silly*: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. *Comp.*: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor.

pŭĕrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [puerilis] *childhood, boyhood*: Val. Max. ‖ *childishness, puerility*: Sen.

pŭĕrīlĭter, *adv. like a child*: ludentes, Phaedr. ‖ *childishly, foolishly*: Cic.

pŭĕrĭtĭa (syncop. puertia, Hor.), ae, *f.* [puer] *childhood, boyhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): qui citius adolescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic.

pŭĕrpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [puer pario] *pertaining to child-birth*: verba, *formulas that facilitate child-birth*, Ov. 2. Subst. puerpĕra, ae, *f. a woman in labour* or *in child-bed, a lying-in woman*: Pl.

pŭĕrpĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [puerperus] *child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in*: Suet. ‖ Meton. *a new-born child, an infant*: *children*: Tac.

pŭertĭa, ae, v. pueritia, *ad init.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [puer] *a little boy, little slave*: Cic.

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pūgil, ĭlis, *m.* [*pug*, root of pungo; *cf.* pugnus, *a fist*] *a boxer, pugilist*: Cic.

pūgilātio, ōnis, *f.* [pugilor] *boxing with the cestus, pugilism*: Cic.

pūgilātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism*: Pl.

pūgilĭcē, *adv. like a boxer, vigorously*: valere, *to be as strong as a boxer*, Pl.

pūgillar, āris, v. pugillaris, *ad fin.*

pūgillāris, e, *adj.* [pugillus] *pertaining to the fist* or *hand, that can be held in the hand*: testiculi, Juv. 2. Subst. pugillares, ium, *m. plu.* (*sc.* libelli) *writing tablets*: Suet. (ii) pugillar, āris, *n. a writing tablet*: Cat.

pūgillātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the fist*: Pl.

pūgillus, i, *m. dim.* [pugnus] *what one can hold in the fist, a handful*: Plin.

pūgio, ōnis, *m.* [PUG, root of pungo] *a dagger, dirk, poniard*: Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugionem, Cic. Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet.: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. ‖ Fig.: o plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger! i. e. O weak argument!* Cic. (Hence It. *pugnale*; Fr. *poignard.*)

pūgiunctŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pugio] *a small dagger* or *poniard*: Cic.

pugna, ae, *f.* [PUG, root of pungo; *cf.* pugnus, *a fist*] *a fight with fists*; hence, in gen. *a fight* between individuals or bodies of men, *a battle, combat, engagement*: dictator eam pugnam landibus tulit (of the single-combat of Torquatus), Liv.: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. 2. Meton. *troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle* (rare): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. ‖ Fig. *a contest, dispute, debate*, etc.: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic.

pugnācĭter, *adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately*: certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. *Comp.*: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. *Sup.*: pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic.

pugnācŭlum, i, n. [pugno] *a fortified place, fortress*: Pl.

pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a fighter, combatant*: Liv.

pugnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator] *pertaining to a fighter* or *combatant*: arma, *i. e. sharp weapons* (opp. to rudes), Suet.

pugnax, ācis, *adj.* [pugno] *fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugnacious*: centuriones pugnaces, Cic.: gens, Tac.: pugnacissimus quisque, id. 2. Fig. *quarrelsome, contentious, disputatious*: oratio pugnacior, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *obstinate, refractory, pertinacious*: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, id. Of things: ignis aquae pugnax, Ov.

pugnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnus] *pertaining to the fist*: Pl.

pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pugna] *to fight*, either of individuals or of bodies of men; *to combat, give battle*: nostri militas fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes.: fibi L. Cotta pugnans interficitur, id.: ex equo, Cic. With a homogeneous object: haec pugna est pugnata, Pl.: proelia, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to contend, disagree, oppose, contradict*: with *cum* or *dat.*: pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic.: placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Virg. Of things: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. 2. *to struggle, strive, endeavour, take pains, exert oneself*: illud pugna et enitere, Cic.: pugnas, ne reddar, Achille, Ov. Poet. with *inf.*: pugnat molles evincere somnos, id. 3. In the comic writers, *to employ artifice, to trick*: Pl.

pugnus, i, *m.* [PUG, root of pungo] *a fist*: manum plane comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic. Poet. of *boxing*: neque pugno neque segni pede victus, Hor. (Hence It. *pugno*; Fr. *poing, poignée.*)

pulcellus or **pulchellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pulcer] *beautiful little*: Bacchae (*i. e.* Baccharum statuae), Cic.

pulcer, cra, crum, and **pulcher**, chra, chrum, *adj. beautiful, fair, handsome*: o puerum pulcrum, Cic.: virgo pulcra! Ter.: tunicae, Hor.: quid potest esse aspectu pulcrius? Cic.: panis longe pulcerrimus, Hor. ‖ Fig. *beautiful* in a moral sense, *fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illustrious*, etc.: pulcerrimum exemplum, Caes.: poëmata, Hor.: pulcrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg.

pulchre, *adv.* v. pulcre.

pulcrē (pulchre), *adv. beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very*, etc.: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic.: peristi pulcre, *you have done for yourself finely, utterly*, Pl.: pulcre est mihi, *I am all right*, Cic.: pulcre, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, etc. *excellently! bravo! well done!*: Ter.: Hor.

pulcrĭtūdo (pulchr.), ĭnis, *f.* [pulcer] *beauty*, lit. and fig.; *excellence*: corporis est quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quadam suavitate, eaque dicitur pulcritudo, Cic.: splendor pulcritudoque virtutis, id.

pūlēium or **pūlēgium**, ii, *n. pennyroyal*: Cic. Fig.: ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, *i. e. the pleasantness of your discourse*, id.

pūlex, ĭcis, *m. a flea*: Pl. (Hence It. *pulce*; Fr. *puce.*)

pullārius, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, I] *pertaining to young animals*: collectio, Veg. ‖ Subst. pullārius, ii, *m. a man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper*: Cic.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, *adj.*] *clothed in soiled* or *black garments, in mourning*: proceres, Juv. ‖ Subst. pullati, orum, *m. plu. the common people* (from their dress): ne quis pullatorum, Suet.

pullĕĭăcĕus, a, um, *adj. black*, for pullus: August. in Suet.

pullŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pullulus] *to put forth, sprout*: pullulat ab radice, Virg. 2. Fig.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. (Hence It. *pollare.*)

pullus, i, *m.* [contr. of puellus] *a young animal, young*: onagrorum, Plin.: ranae, Hor.: columbini, Cic.: gallinacei, Liv. 2. Esp. *a young fowl, a chicken*: Hor. ‖ Trouv. of persons: a term of endearment, *dove, chick, darling*: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. 3. pullus milvinus, qs. *young kite*, of an avaricious person, Cic. (Hence the diminut. It. *pulcella*; Fr. *pucelle.*)

pullus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to πελλός] *dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish:* capilli, Ov.: myrtus, *dark green*, Hor. Esp. pulla vestis, *a dark-gray garment* (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): Cic. 2. Subst. pullum, i, *n. a dark-gray garment:* Ov. ‖ Transf. *sad, mournful* (post.): pulla stamina nere, id.

pulmentārium, ii, *n.* [pulmentum] *anything eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, *etc.*): tu pulmentaria quaere sudando, *let exercise be your sauce or relish*, Hor.

pulmentum, i, *n.* [pulo] *anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, *etc.*): Just. ‖ Transf. *food*, in gen.: Hor.

pulmo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with πλεύμων, for πνεύμων] *a lung;* and *plur.* pulmones, *the lungs:* Cic.

pulmōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo] *pertaining to the lungs, pulmonic:* Pl. ‖ Transf. *soft* or *swelling like the lungs, spongy:* pedes, id.

pulpa, æ, *f. the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh:* Cato. ‖ Fig. *the flesh*, i. e. *corrupt human nature:* scelerata pulpa, Pers.

pulpāmentum, i, *n.* [pulpa] *the fleshy part of animals, the meat:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits:* mihi cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames, Cic. Proverb.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?* Ter.

pulpĭtum, i, *n. a scaffold, platform of boards;* esp. *a stage* for actors: Hor.: Juv. (Hence Fr. *pupitre.*)

puls, pultis, *f.* [πόλτος] *a thick pap* or *pottage* made of meal, pulse, *etc.*, the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Cic.

pulsātio, ōnis, *f.* [pulso] *a knocking, beating, striking:* ostii, Pl.: scutorum, Liv.

pulso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [pello] *to push, strike, beat, batter:* lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines excitatissimi, Cic.: tellurem pede libero, Hor.: muros ariete, Virg. 2. *to strike against, to touch* (poet.): ipse arduus altaque pulsat sidera, id ‖ Fig. *to push, strike; to set in violent motion, to agitate, disquiet:* dormientium animos, Cic.: corda pavor pulsans, Virg. (Hence It. *pulsare;* Fr. *pousser.*)

pulsus, a, um, *Part.* [pello].

pulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a pushing, beating, stamping; a push, blow:* pulsu externo agitari, Cic.: remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing*, id.: pedum, *the tramping of feet*, Virg.: lyrae, *a playing*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *impulse, influence:* externus et adventitius pulsus animos dormientium commovet, Cic.

pultātio, ōnis, *f.* [pulto] *a beating, knocking* at the door: Pl.

pultĭfăgus, v. pultiphagus.

pultiphăgōnĭdes, æ, *m.* [pultiphagus] *the pap-eater*, comically, for *an ancient Roman* (v. puls): Pl.

pultiphăgus (pultif.), i, *m.* [puls φάγω] *a pap-eater:* Pl.

pulto, 1. *v. a.* [collat. form of pulso] *to beat, strike, knock:* ostium, Ter.: Januam, Pl. Absol.: id.

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis] *of* or *containing dust, full of dust, dusty:* nubes, Virg.: farina, *fine as dust*, Ov. ‖ Act. *raising dust:* palla, id.

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dust, dusty:* via, Cic. Fig.: praemia militiae, *toilsome*, Ov.

pulvillus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus] *a little cushion, small pillow:* Hor.

pulvīnar (polv.), āris, *n.* [pulvinus] *a cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering;* esp. *a couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called* lectisternium: nunc Salliaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor.: quem Caesar majorem honorem consensus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar? Cic.: decretum, uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv.

pulvīnārium, ii, *n.* [pulvinar] *a cushioned seat* or *couch* of the gods (for pulvinar): Liv. ‖ *an anchorage:* Pl.

pulvīnus, i, *m.* [perh. akin to pellis] *a cushion, bolster, pillow:* Cic.

pulvis, ĕris, *m.* (*fem.:* Prop.) *dust, powder:* pulveris nebula, Lucr.: eruditus, *the dust* or *sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. Poet.: *the dust* or *ashes* of the dead: Hor.: hibernus, i. e. *a dry winter*, Virg. 2. Esp. *a body* or *cloud of dust* raised by the movement of men or other animals: pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes.: Romani ex improviso pulveris vim magnam animadvertunt, Sall. ‖ Meton. *a place of contest, arena*, and in gen. *a scene of action, field:* doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, i. e. *before the public*, Cic. 3. *toil, effort, labour* (post.): cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmae, Hor. (Hence It. *polve, polvere;* Fr. *poudre.*)

pulviscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pulvis] *small dust, fine powder:* cum pulvisculo, *dust and all*, i. e. *wholly, completely*, Pl.

pūmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.:* Cat.) *a pumice-stone:* Plin. used for smoothing books: Hor.: hence poet. of verses carefully polished: Prop. ‖ Transf. *soft stone, porous rock* of any kind (poet.): Ov.: Hor. (Hence It. *pomice;* Fr. *ponce;* Eng. *pounce.*)

pūmĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex] *effeminate, luxurious:* homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin.

pūmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of pumice-stone,* or *of soft stone* in gen.: molae, Ov.: oculi, *stony, dry*, Pl.

pūmĭlio, ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus] *a dwarf, pigmy:* non est magnus pumilio licet in montis constiterit, Sen. Of women: parvula, pumilio (est), *Xapirus pia*, Lucr.

pūmĭlus, a, um, *adj. dwarfish, diminutive, little:* puero pumilior, App. ‖ Subst. pumilus, i, *m. a dwarf:* Suet.

punctim, *adv. with the point* (opp. caesim, with the edge): Liv.

punctio, ōnis, *f.* [pungo] *a pricking, puncture:* dolores lateris, qui punctionem afferant, *a pricking pain, stitch*, Plin. (Hence It. *puntura;* Fr. *ponçon.*)

punctum, i, *n.* v. *Part.* punctus.

punctus, a, um, *Part.* [pungo] *pricked in,* like a point; hence, of time: puncto tempore, *in an instant*, Lucr. ‖ Subst. punctum, i, *n. a prick, small hole, puncture:* Mart. 2. Transf. *a point, small spot:* ova punctis distincta, Plin. (ii) *a mathematical point:* Cic. (iii) *a point* or *pip on dice:* Suet. (iv) *a point* or *dot made in a census tablet as the sign of a vote,* before the introduction of separate ballots; hence transf. *a vote, suffrage, ballot:* Cic. Fig. *applause, approbation:* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. (v) *a small weight:* Pers. (vi) Of time: *a moment:* puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment*, Cic.: horae, Hor. (vii) Of space, *a point:* ipse terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. (viii) In discourse, *a brief clause, short section:* id. (Hence It. *punto;* Fr. *point.*)

pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3. *v. a. to prick, puncture:* aliquem, Cic. 2. *to pierce into, penetrate:* corpus, Lucr. 3. *to affect sensibly, to sting, bite:* pungunt sensum, id. ‖ Fig. *to sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify, etc.:* scrupulus aliquam stimulat ac pungit, Cic.: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Pl. [Root PUG, whence *pug-io, pug-na, pug-no, pug-nus, pug-il.* From the orig. meaning was derived first that of wounding; then that of fighting, and lastly that of a fist. The root is perh. the same as the Gr. μάχομαι; Germ. *fechten;* Eng. *fight.*] (Hence Fr. *poindre.*)

pūnicē, *adv. in the Punic language:* punice loqui, Pl.

pūnicĕus, a, um, *adj.* [punicus] *reddish, red, purple-coloured:* crocus, Ov.: rotae (currus Aureae), Virg. (Hence Fr. *pourpre.*)

pūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Poeni] *Punic, Carthaginian:* punicum malum, or *absol.* punicum, i, n. *a pomegranate:* Plin. ‖ Transf. (post.) *purple-coloured, purple red:* punico lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor.

pūnio (poen.), ivi or ii, itum, 4. *v. a.* and **pūnior**, itus, 4. *v. a. dep.* [poena] *to inflict punishment upon, to punish:* peccata punimus, Cic.: punire sontes, id. ‖ *to take vengeance for, to avenge.*

revenge = ulcisci: Graeciae fana punire, id.

pūnior, v. punio.

pūnītor, ōris, m. [punio] *a punisher*: sedidiosorum punitor acerrimus, Suet. ‖ *an avenger*: fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui, Cic.

pūpa (puppa), ae, *f.* [pupus] *a girl, damsel, lass*: Mart. ‖ Transf. *a doll, puppet*: Pers.

pūpilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupula] *an orphan girl, a ward, minor*: Cic. ‖ Transf. *the pupil of the eye*: id.

pūpillāris, e, *adj.* [pupillus] *pertaining to an orphan or ward, pupillary*: pecuniae, *the money of a ward*, Liv.: aetas, *minority*, Suet.

pūpillus, i, m. *dim.* [pupulus] *an orphan boy, an orphan*; also, *a ward*: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 315.

puppis, is, *f.* (abl. puppe, Ov.) *the hinder part of a ship, the stern* or *poop* (where the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic.: ventus surgens a puppi, *astern*, Virg. 2. Meton. *a ship*: puppes citae, Hor. (H) *a constellation, the Ship*, usu. called *Argo*: Cic. (H) Comically, *the back*: puppis perennda est probe, Pl. (Hence It. *poppa*; Fr. *poupe*; Eng. *poop*.)

pūpula, ae, *f. dim.* [pupa] *a girl, little lass, puppet*; as a term of endearment: App. ‖ *the pupil of the eye*: Cic.

pūpŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [pupus] *a little boy*: Cat.

pūpus, i, m. *a boy, a child*: Varr. As a term of endearment, *puppet*: Suet.

pūrē, *adv. purely, without spot* or *mixture*: pure eluere vasa, Pl. *Comp.*: splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. ‖ Fig. *purely, chastely*: quiete et pure et elegantor acta aetas, Cic. 2. *clearly, plainly, simply*: pure apparere, Hor.: quid pure tranquillet, *fully*, id.

purgāmen, ĭnis, n. [purgo] *dirt, filth, sweepings, offscourings*: Ov. ‖ *a means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation*: caedis, id.

purgāmentum, i, n. [id.] *sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt*: cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. As a term of abuse: *refuse, offscouring*: Curt.

purgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cleansing, purging*: alvi, *a purging*, Cic.: and absol. purgatio, id. ‖ Fig. *an apology, justification*: id.

purgātus, a, um, *Part.* [purgo]. ‖ Adj.: *cleansed, pure* (poet.): auris, Hor.: somnia pituita purgatissima, Pers.

purgātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a purging, cleansing*: Cic. (dub. al. purgatio).

purgīto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to cleanse*: Fig. *to excuse oneself*: Pl.

purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [contr. from purum ago] *to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify*: proprios ungues leniter cultello, Hor.: pisces, Ter. 2. Esp. in medic. *to cleanse by stool, vomiting, etc., to purge*: qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. Poet. with *gen.*: et miror morbi purgatum te illius esse, id. ‖ Transf. *to clear away, to remove, to level*: rudera, Suet. ‖‖ Fig. *to cleanse, purify*: pectora, Lucr.: urbem, Cic. 2. Esp. *to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify*: si parum vobis essem purgatus, id.: purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, Caes.: crimina, *to disprove*, Cic.: aliquem alicujus rei, Liv. 3. *to cleanse from a crime or sin with religious rites, to make expiation or atonement for*: populos, Ov. With *acc.* of the crime: noxas, id.

pūrĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [purus facio] *to make clean, to cleanse, purify*: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. ‖ Fig. *to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for*: Suet.

pūriter, *adv. purely, cleanly, chastely*: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. ‖ Fig.: si vitam puriter egi, id.

purpūra, ae, *f.* [πορφύρα] *the purple-fish*: Plin. ‖ Meton. *purple colour, purple*: Virg.: Hor. Metaphor. like aurum, gemmae, *etc.*, to designate any valuable object: Pl.: Hor. 2. *the purple*, i. e. *purple cloth, a purple garment*: usque ad talos demisse purpura, i. e. the praetexta, Cic. Hence, ‖‖ Fig. *a lofty station, high dignity*: purpuram sumere, *the sovereignty* Eutr.

purpŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura] *clad in purple*: purpurata mulier, Pl. ‖ Subst. purpuratus, i, m. *one dressed in purple, a high officer at court*: Cic.

purpŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *purple-coloured, purple*; including very different shades of colour, as *red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish*, etc.: purpureus flos rosae, Hor.: aurora, *rosy*, Ov.: anima, *i. e. blood*, Virg.: papavera, Prop.: capillus, Virg. ‖ Transf. *clothed in purple* (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor.: purpureus pennis, *i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet*, Virg. 2. *brilliant, beautiful* (poet.): colores, Hor.: lumen, Virg.

purpŭrissātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum] *painted with* purpurissum: buccae, Pl.

purpŭrissum, i, n. = πορφυρίζον, *a kind of dark purple colour*, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic: Pl.

pūrus, a, um, *adj. clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled*: fons, Prop.: purissima mella, Virg.: aëre puriore ignis, Ov.: sol, *bright*, Hor. Subst. purum, i, n. (sc. coelum) *an unclouded sky*: Virg. 2. *cleansing, purifying*: sulfur, Tib. 3. Transf. *plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated*: argentum, *not chased*, Cic.: terra, *cleared* (from stones, bushes, etc.), id. ‖ Fig. *pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled*: castus animus purusque, id.: familia, *that has solemnised the funeral rites*, id. Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, id. Of style: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, id. 2. Esp. in law, *unconditional, without exception, absolute*: judicium purum, id. [*Pu-rus* from root PU, which occurs in Sans. *pû*, "purificare, lustrare;" hence also Lat. *pu-to*, "to cleanse;" *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-tus*.]

pūs, pūris, n. *the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, pus*: Cels. ‖ Transf. *a malicious person*: Hor. [Same root as puteo, *q. v.*]

pūsillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pusus] *very little, petty, insignificant*: testis, Cic.: mus, Pl.: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. ‖ Fig. *little, petty, paltry*: animus, id.: causa, *trifling*, Ov.

pūsio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a little boy*: Cic.: Juv.

pustŭla, ae, *f.* [pus] *a blister, pimple, pustule*: Cels.

pustŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [pustula] *blistered*, i. e. *refined, purified*: argentum pustulatum, Suet.

pūta, *imper.* of puto, used adverbially: *suppose; for example, for instance*: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers.

pūtāmen, ĭnis, n. [puto] *that which is pruned off, clippings, waste; shells, peels*, etc.: juglandium, Cic.

pūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a pruning* or *lopping* of trees: Cic.

pūtĕal, ālis, n. [puteus] *an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well* to protect persons from falling into it: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a similar enclosure round a sacred spot*: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning: id.: Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 315).

pūtĕālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a well, well*: undae, *well-water*, Ov.

pūtĕo, 2. v. n. *to stink*: Hor. ‖ *to be rotten, putrid*: Pl. [Root PUT; whence *pus, puris, putris, putidus*, etc.: Gr. πύθω, πύον.] (Hence Fr. *puer*.)

pūter and **putris**, tris, tre, *adj.* [root PUT; v. puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid*: navis, Prop.: fanum, *mouldering, ruinous*, Hor.: poma, *rotten*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: gleba, Virg.: mammae, *flabby*, Hor.: oculi, *languishing*, id.

pūtesco and **pūtisco**, ĭi, 3. v. n. incep. [puteo] *to become rotten*: Cic.

pūtĕus, i, m. [perh. from root PU, *to cleanse*: v. purus] *a well*: puteum fodere, Pl.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a pit*: Virg.: *a dungeon* for slaves: Pl. (Hence It. *pozzo*; Fr. *puits*.)

pūtidē, *adv. disgustingly, affectedly*: dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: id.

pūtidiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior] of discourse, *rather more tedious or troublesome*: Cic.

pūtidus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo] *rotten, decaying, stinking*: caro, Cic.: vinum, Pl. ‖ Transf. as a term of abuse: *old, half-rotten, withered*: femina, Hor.

Obsolesc.: putidus cerebrum, *mens rotten, addled*, id. 2. Esp. of style, *unnatural, affected, disgusting*: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. (Hence It. *putto, puzzo*; Fr. *punais.*)

pūtillus, i. m., or **pūtilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [putus] *a little boy; a little girl; a child*; a term of endearment: Hor. (dub.; *al.* pusilla).

pūtisco, v. putesco.

pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [root PU: see purus] *to cleanse, clean* (in the lit. sense very rare): vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. 2. Esp. *to trim, prune*, or *lop* trees or vines: vitem, Virg.

‖. Transf. *to clear up, to settle, adjust*: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to reckon, value, estimate, esteem as*: magni putare honores, id.: tantique putat connubia nostra, Ov. 2. *to ponder, consider, reflect upon*: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic.: multa putans, Virg. 3. *to suppose, believe, think, deem*, etc.: aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter.: maturius sibi de bello cogitandum putavit, Caes. (Hence It. *potare.*)

pūtor, ōris, m. [puteo] *a foul smell, a stench, putridity*: Lucr.

putrĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a.: pass. **putrĕfio**, factus, fieri [puter facio] *to make rotten, to cause to putrefy*; pass. *to become rotten, to putrefy*: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. ‖. *to make friable, to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, id.

putrĕfio, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

putresco, 3. v. n. incep. [putreo] *to grow rotten* or *putrid, to moulder, decay*: vestis putrescit, Hor.

putrĭdus, a, um [id.] *rotten, corrupt, decayed*: dentes, Cic. ‖. *flabby*: pectora, Cat.

putris, e, v. puter.

putror, ōris, m. [puteo] *rottenness, corruption, putridity*: Lucr.

pūtus, a, um, *adj.* [root PU: v. purus] *cleansed, perfectly pure, clear, unmixed*; usually joined with purus; purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus: purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a genuine sycophant*, Pl. Without purus in *Sup.*: quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, *my exceedingly brilliant speeches*, Cic. (Hence It. *putto*; Fr. *putain.*)

pŭtus, i, m. for pusus, *a boy*: Virg.

pўĕlus, i, m. = πύελος, *a bath*: Pl.

pўga (pūga), ae, *f.* = πυγή, *the rump, buttocks*, pure Lat. nates: Hor.

pўgargus, i, m. = πύγαργος (white-rump), *a kind of antelope with white buttocks*; several species have this character: Juv.

pўgmaei, orum, m. *plu.* = Πυγμαῖοι, *the Pygmies, a fabulous dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated*: Plin. Some have supposed that these were the *gygmy ape*, the Gibraltar monkey, or the *Chimpansee*. But the fact of the existence of diminutive races of men in South Africa, such as *the Bushmen*, makes it possible that Aristotle was correct in stating that the stories were not altogether fabulous.

pўra, ae, *f.* = πυρά, *a funeral pile, pyre*; pure Lat. rogus: Virg.

pўrămidātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis] *in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal*: corpuscula, Cic.

pўrămis, idis, *f.* = πυραμίς [prop. an Egyptian word] *a pyramid*: Cic.

pўrethrum or **-on**, i, n. = πύρεθρον, *a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory*: Ov. (Hence It. *pilatro*; Fr. *pyrèthre.*)

pўrōpus, i m. = πυρωπός (fire-coloured), *a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze*: Lucr.: Ov.

pўrrhĭcha, ae, and **pўrrhĭchē**, ēs, *f.* = πυρρίχη, *a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance*: Plin.: Suet.

pўrrhĭchĭus, a, um, *adj.* = πυρρίχιος, in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *a metrical foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic*: Quint.

pyrum and **pyrus**, v. pirum and pirus.

pўthĭus, a, um, *adj.* = Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian*: oraculum, Cic. ‖. Subst. **pythia**, ae, *f.* = ἡ Πυθία, *the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia*: id. 2. **pythia**, orum, n. *plu.* = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά), *the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo*: Ov.

pўtisma, ătis, n. = πύτισμα, *that which is spit* or *spirted out* (in tasting wine, etc.): Juv.

pўtisso, 1. v. n. = πυτίζω, *to spit* or *spirt out* wine in tasting: Ter.

pyxis, idis, *f.* = πυξίς, *a box, a small box*, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. Orig. of boxes made of box-wood, but afterwards *a box of any kind*: venend Cic.: aurea, Suet.

Q.

Q, q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes, equivalent to the Greek koppa (ϙ). It was a superfluous character; and as the Greek Koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q. Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms *pequdes, pequnia, qum, quoquoirco*, occur instead of *pecudes, pecunia, cum, quocirco*. So the original forms *quejus, quoi, quur* (quare) became *cujus, cui, cur*; and even for *quod*, *quot* is found

‖. Interchanges of Q with other letters. 1. In Latin itself the only change is into C, of which examples are given above: in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs: *e. g. quatio, percutio; sequor, secutus; relinquo, relictus.* 2. Q in Latin sometimes corresponds to *p* and *t* in Greek: *e. g. quinque, equus, sequor; πέντε, ἵππος, ἕπω: quis, quid, que, quatuor; τίς, τί, τε, τέτταρα.*

‖. Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages.

1. into *c*: *e. g.* Lat. *coquus, antiquus, quemodo*; It. *cuoco, antico, come*; Fr *comme.* 2. into *g* (only in the middle of words): *e. g.* Lat. *aequalis*; It. *eguale*; Fr. *égal.* 3. into *s* or *z*: *e. g.* Lat. *laqueus*; Sp. *laso*; Fr. *las.* 4. In Fr. *q* is sometimes omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *aqua, coquere, sequi*; Fr. *eau, cuire, suivre.*

‖. As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaestor, que, quinquennalis, *etc.* 8. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus.

quā, *adv.* [*abl. fem.* from qui] *by which road, in which direction* or *place*: ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic.: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. ‖. Transf.: qua ... qua, *partly ... partly*, or, *as well ... as, both ... and*: omnia convestit hedera, qua beata villas, qua intercolumnia, Cic. 2. *as far as, in so far as*: statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 3. *in what manner, how*: numquid tute prospexti tibi, quid faceres? qua faceres? Ter.

quā-cunque (*in imesi*: qua parte cumque, Lucr.) (quācumque), *adv.* wherever, *wheresoever*: quacunque iter fecit, Cic. ‖. Transf. *from what side soever*: Plin. 2. *whithersoever*: quacumque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic.

quădantĕnus or **quadamtenus**, *adv.* [quidam tenus] *to a certain point* or *limit, so far* (post. and in later prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non detur ultra, Hor.

quadra, ae, *f. a square*: Fest.

‖. Esp. *a dining-table*: aliena vivere quadra, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite). Juv. 2. *a square bit, morsel*: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor.

quadrāgēni, ae, a, num. *distrib.* [quadraginta] *forty each*: columnae singulae sestertii quadragenis millibus locatae, Cic.

quadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, num. *ord.* [id.] *the fortieth*: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. ‖. Subst. quadragesima, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the fortieth part, a fortieth*: Suet. 2. Esp. as a tax, *the fortieth part, a fortieth*: Tac.

quadrāgĭes, *adv. numer.* [id.] *forty times*: sestertium ter et quadragies, 4,300,000 *sesterces*, Cic.

quadrāgintā, *card. num. forty*: annos natus, Cic.

quadrans, tis, m. [quatuor] *a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter*: heres ex quadrante, *of the fourth part of the inheritance*, Suet. ‖. Esp. *the fourth*

part of an as (as a coin), *three* uncise: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, *not a farthing*, Mart. The customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor.

quadrantal, ālis, *n.* [quadrans] *a liquid measure containing eight* congii, *a quadrantal*: Pl.

quadrantārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a quarter*, esp. *to a quarter of an as* (as a coin), *that costs a quarter of an as, etc.*: Cic.

quadrātus, a, um, *Part.* [quadro].

I. Adj. *squared, square*: saxum, *squared, hewn stone*, Liv.: statura, *square, robust*, Suet.

II. Subst. quadratum, i, *n. a square*: dimensio quadrati, Cic. (ii) In astronom. *quadrature*: id.

quadri-annis, e, *adj.* [quatuor annus] *of four years*: Aur. Vict.

quadri-annium, ii, *n.* [quadriennis] *a space or period of four years*: Cic.

quadrifāriam, *adv. four-fold, in four parts*: conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv.

quadri-fidus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor and FID, root of findo] *four-cleft, split into four parts*: quadrifidas sudes, Virg.

quadrigae, arum, *f. plu.* [contr. from quadrijugae, from quatuor and jugum] *a chariot with four horses*, etc., *a quadriga*: exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in curras earum distentum illigat Mettium, Liv. 2. Esp. *the four-horses* used to draw the chariots in the circus: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Poet. of the horses which drew the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, *etc.*: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Virg. *Sing.*: Prop.: Suet., etc. II. Fig.: quadrigae posticae, Cic.: navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere, *i. e. by sea and land, in every way*, Hor.

quadrigārius, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae] *pertaining to a four-horse* (*racing*) *chariot*: quadrigarii habitu, *in the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet.

I. Subst. quadrigarius, ii, *m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus*: id.

quadrigātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (a coin): Liv.

quadrigula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little four-horse team*: Cic.

quadrijūgis, e, *adj.* [quatuor jugum] *pertaining to a team of four*: equi, Virg. Aen.

quadrijūgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a team of four* (poet.): quadrijugo invehitur curru, Virg. Subst. quadrijugi, orum, *m. plu. a four-horse team*: ruunt tritumque relinquunt quadrijugi spatium, Ov.

quadrilibris, e, *adj.* [quatuor libra] *that weighs four pounds*: Pl.

quadrimestris, e, *adj.* [quatuor mensis] *of four months*: Suet.

quadrimŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus] *of four years, four years old*: parvulus Pl.

quadrimus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *of four years, four years old*: de quadrimo Catone, Cic.

quadringēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni] *of four hundred each*: cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic.

quadringēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quadringenti] *four hundred each*: Liv.

quadringentēsĭmus, a um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the four hundredth*: annus, Liv.

quadringenti, ae, a, *card. num.* [quatuor centum] *four hundred*: Cic.

quadringenties, *adv.* [quadringenti] *four hundred times*: HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

quadri-partītus (quadripert.), a, um, *adj. divided into, or consisting of four parts, four-fold*: distributio accusationis, Cic.

quadri-rēmis, is, *f.* [quatuor remus] *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme*: Cic.

quadrivium, ii, *n.* [quatuor via] *a place where four ways meet, a cross-road*: in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. (Hence It. *carrobio*; Fr. *carrefour.*)

quadro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n* [quadrum]. I. Act. *to make square*: Col. 2. Transf. *to join properly together*: quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. II. Neutr. *to be square*; hence fig. *to square or agree with, to fit, suit*: secto via limite quadret, Virg.: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. 3. Esp. of accounts, *to square, agree*: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, id. (Hence Fr. *carrer*; It. *squadra*; Fr. *équerre*; It. *squadrone*; Fr. *escadron.*)

quadrum, i, *n.* [quatuor] *something square, a square*: Col. II. Fig.: in quadrum redigere, *to reduce to proper order or arrangement*, Cic.

quadrŭpēdans, tis, *Part.* [quadrupes] *going on four feet, galloping*: canterius, Pl. II. Subst. *a galloping horse, a steed* (poet.): quadrupedantum pectora, Virg.

quadrŭpes (quadrŭpex), ĕdis, *adj.* [quatuor pes] *four-footed, going on four feet*: quadrupes equus, *galloping*, Enn. More freq. II. Subst. *a four-footed animal, a quadruped*: quadrupedem aliquem, Cic. Of men: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e. bind him hand and foot*, Ter.

quadruplātor, ōris, *m.* [quadruplus] *one who multiplies by four*: App.

2. Transf. *a multiplier, magnifier*: beneficiorum suorum, Sen. II. *a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty or damages*; also, in gen. *a trickster, chicaner*: Pl.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 316).

quadruplex, icis, *adj.* [quatuor plico] *four-fold, quadruple*: ordo, Liv. II. *four*: stellae, Cic.

quadruplico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [quadruplex] *to multiply by four, make four-fold*: rem suam, Pl.

quadruplor, 1. *v. dep.* [quadruplus] *to be an informer*: Pl.

quadruplus, a, um, *adj.* [quatuor] *four-fold, quadruple*: strena, Suet. More freq. II. Subst. quadruplum, i, *n. a four-fold amount, four times as much*: judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence to pay four times as much*, Cic.

quaerĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [quaero] *to seek repeatedly* or *constantly*: lana ac tela victum, *to earn*, Ter.

I. *to require, need*: hujus sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, Pl.

III. Esp. *to ask* or *inquire repeatedly*: quid tu id quaeritas? id.

quaero, sīvi or sii, sītum, 3. *v. a. to look* or *search for*: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. 2. *to get, procure*: liberorum quaerundorum causa ei uxor data est, Pl. 3. *to seek in vain, to miss*: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic.

II. Fig. *to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive*: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. With *inf.*: tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, Ov. 2. Esp. *to seek to gain, to get, procure*: laudem sibi, Ter. 3. Of impers. subjects: *to demand, require*: bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 4. *to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire*: constr. with *ab, de, ex*; what is sought to be learnt is usu. expressed by a *relat. clause*, sometimes by *acc.*: quaero abs te nunc, Cic.: quaero de te, arbiterisne consulem functum officio? Liv.: quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, Caes. (ii) *si quaeris, si quaerimus, to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly*: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic. Also, noli quaerere *or* quid quaeris? *in short, in one word*: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcer hic dies visus est, id. 5. *to examine* or *inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation*: hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter.: quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. (Hence It. *chiedere.*)

quaesītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a questioning by torture, inquisition*: Tac.

quaesītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *the praetor who presided in criminal trials*: duo consules et quaesitor, Cic. (cf. Smith's Ant. 216). 2. Any person appointed to investigate criminal cases, *an examiner, inquisitor*: Cic.

quaesītum, i, v. quaesitus.

quaesītūra, ae, *f.* [quaero] for quaestura, *the quaestorship*: Tac.

quaesītus, a, um, *Part.* [quaero].

I. Adj. *sought out; select, special, extraordinary*: leges quaesitiores (opp. to simplices), Tac. 2. *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed*: Cic. III. Subst. quaesitum, i, *n. a question* (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, Ov.

quaeso, īvi or ii, *v. a.* [old form for quaero] *to seek*: Pl. II. *to beg, pray, beseech, entreat*: constr. usu. with *subj.* or *absol.* (parenthetically): peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum servet, Cic. *Absol.* quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or we) *pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere expletive, *prithee*: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter.

quaestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [quaestus] *a small profit, slight gain*: Cic.

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero] *a seeking*: cave, fuas mihi in quaestione, *lest I have to look after you*, Pl. II. Esp. *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question*: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio Cic. 2. Esp. *an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial* (v. Smith's Ant. 215 *seq.*), *examination by torture*: cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *had presided in the trials for assassination* (v. quaesitor), Cic. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. *de*: quaestionem de furto constituere, id.: quaestiones perpetuae, *inquisitions concerning certain crimes conducted by a standing commission*, id. 3. In gen. *a subject of investigation, case, question*: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de natura deorum, id. (ii) Esp. in rhetor. *the subject of debate*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. (iii) *the main point in a disputed matter, the issue*: id.

quaestiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quaestio] *a little or trifling question*: Cic.

quaestor, ōris, *m.* [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] *a quaestor*; a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: Varr. After the time of the kings the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the public revenues: Tac. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 316 *seq.*

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestor] *pertaining to a quaestor*: officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quaestor*, Cic.: porta, *a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent*, Liv. II. Subst. quaestorius, ii, *m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor*: Cic. 2. quaestorium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* tentorium), *the quaestor's tent* in the camp: Liv. (ii) (*sc.* aedificium) *the residence of the quaestor* in a province: Cic.

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus] *gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive*: mercatura, Cic.: insula quaestuosa margaritis, *rich in*, Plin. II. *greedy of profit, eager for gain*: quaestuosus homo, Cic. III. *that has great gain or profit, rich*: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor] *the office of quaestor, the quaestorship*: Cic. II. Meton. *public money*: translator quaesturae, Id.

quaestus, ūs (*gen.* quaesti, Pl.: Ter.), *m.* [quaero] *a gaining, acquiring; gain, profit, advantage*: quaestus pecuniae, Caes.: quaestui habere rempublicam, *to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs*, Cic. 2. *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment*: id.: Ter. Of the *occupation* of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl. II. Fig. *gain, profit, advantage*: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic.

quālĭbet (qualubet; *fem. abl.* of qualibet), *where you will, everywhere*: qualibet perambula sedes, Pl. II. *as you please, in any way*: qualubet esse notus optas? Cat.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [cf. quis]. I. Interrog. *of what sort, kind*, or *nature, what kind of a*: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. II. Relat. as the correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to the Eng. relative *as*; but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of the meaning of both words: *of such a sort, kind*, or *nature, such as*: ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis impertias, id.: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which*, id. Poet. for the *adv.* qualiter: quale coelum subrubet, Ov. III. Indef. *having some quality or other*: et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic.

quālis-cunque, quālĭ-cunque, (or -cumque) (*in imer.* quale id cumque est, Cic.), *adj.* [qualis] I. Relat. *of what quality soever, of whatever kind*: licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. II. Indef. *any without exception, any whatever*: sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? id. (Hence Fr. *quelconque.*)

quālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a quality, property, nature, state, condition*: Cic.

quālĭter, *adv. just as, as*: lacrimae fluxere per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov.

quālĭtercunque (or -cumque), *adv. in what way soever, howsoever*: Just.

quālum, i, *n.*, and **quālus**, i, *m.* [κάλαθος] *a wicker basket* or *hamper; a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer*, etc.: spisso vimine qualos, Virg.

quam, *adv.* [qui] *in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as*: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. II. Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. 1. answering to *tam* with a *pos. adj.* which is understood with *quam*: *as*: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (ii) *tam* being omitted, *quam* represents the meaning of both words: tuba cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible*, Plin. (iii) sometimes with the ellipsis even of the nouns: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can*, Ov. 2. With *comparatives*: *than*: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth*, Cic. (i) Esp. with *magis*: tam magis . . . quam magis, *the more . . . the more*: Virg. With tam omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, lacta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, id. With magis omitted: claris majoribus, quam vetustis, non *famous than ancient*, Tac. 3. With *Sup.* answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being equivalent to the Eng. *Comp.*: *by how much the more, the more*: quam quisque pessimus fuit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. (ii) Esp. in connection with *possum*, the *sup.* being equivalent to the *positive* with *tam*: (as in Eng. "I am as good as I can be" = "I am the best that I can be"): quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible*, Cic. *Possum* is *freq.* omitted, and its meaning is transferred to the *sup.* with *quam*: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. 4. After other particles and words. (i) *aeque, so much . . . as*: nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. (ii) *contra* or *secus, otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as*: contra factum, quam professi sunt, Cic. (iii) *aliter, alius*, with a preceding negative, *nothing else than*: nil aliud agens quam, id. (iv) *aliter*: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum lenire ingenium, *otherwise than*, id. (v) *supra*: saepe supra ferat, quam fieri possit, *more than*, id. (vi) *ultra*: ultra, quam satis est, producitur, *further than*, id. (vii) *numerals of comparison*: dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo R. pendere, *the half of what*, Liv. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *advv. ante* and *post*: posteridie quam filia erant acta, Cic. III. Emphatically with adverbs: *exceedingly, very, quite, indeed*: quam familiariter, Ter.

quam-diu (quandiu), (often found separately) *adv. as long as, until, during*: quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. II. Interrog. *how long*: quam diu id factum est? Pl.

quamdŭdum, v. dudum.

quam-libet (-lubet), *adv. as it pleases, at pleasure*: quamlubet ea unica res, Lucr. II. In gen. *as much soever, ever so much*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov.

quamobrem (and separat. quam ob rem), *adv.* I. Interrogatively. *for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why?*: quem ad finem? quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. II. Relatively, *for this reason, on this account, why*: multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. At the beginning of a sentence, *on which account, wherefore*: quamobrem placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes.

quamplūres, a (also separat. quam plures), *adj.* [quam plus] *very many*: curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Pl. *Sup.*: quamplurimus (quam plur.), a, um, usu. *plur. very many*: collis, Caes. II. Subst.: quam-plurimum, i, *n. very much*: quam plurimo vendere, Cic.

quampridem, v. pridem.

quam-primum (or separat. quam primum), *forthwith, as soon as possible*: Caes.: Cic.

quam-vis, *adv.* and *conj.* |. Adv. *as much as you will* or *like, ever so much, ever so*: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, Cic. 2. In gen. to designate a high degree, *very much, exceedingly*: quamvis pernix, Pl. ||. Conj. *as much as ever you will*, i. e. *however much*; *although*: constr. same as that of quanquam (*q. v.*): hominea, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic.: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. Without a verb: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic.

quā-nam, *adv. where indeed, where* (rare): quanam in alium orbem transfret, Liv.

quandĭu, v. quamdiu.

quandō, *adv.* and *conj.* |. Adv. interr. *at what time? when?*: *Do.* Venit Chaerea. *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie, Ter. 2. Relat. *at what time, when*: non intelligitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic. 3. Indefin. *at any time, ever, some time*: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. ||. Conj. denoting the cause or reason: *since, because*: quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Pl. (Hence It. *quando*; Fr. *quand.*)

quandō-cunque or **-cumque** (separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor.), *adv.* |. Relat. *at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as*: quandocunque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. ||. Indefin. *at some time or other, in due time*: quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov.

quandō-quĭdem, *adv.* |. Relat. *at what time soever, whenever, as often as*: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. ||. Indefin. *at some time, at one time or other*: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv.

quandō-quidem (quandōq. Virg.), *conj. since indeed, since, seeing that*: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic.

quan-quam (quamquam), *conj. though, although*: constr. with *indic.* in statements of fact; with *subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua*: quanquam id est minime probandum, Cic.: quanquam ne id quidem suspicionem cottionis habuerit, *although even that would have given rise to no suspicion*, id. ||. In transitions, *though, and yet, nevertheless*; quanquam o! sed superent, quibus hoc dedisti, Virg.

quantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] *how much* (with an implication of smallness), *how little*: huic debet Philolaches pauium. *Then.* Quantillum? *Tru.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Pl.

quantĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quantus] *greatness, extent, quantity*: humoris, Plin.

quanto, *adv.* of comparison, corr. with tanto, *by how much, by as much as, according as, the*: quanto diutius absest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away*, Ter.: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, Cic. With *Posit.*: tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *in proportion as*, Tac. With *ante*, etc.: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. (Hence It. *quanto*; Fr. *quant.*)

quant-ŏpĕrĕ, *adv.* (and separately quanto opere) *how greatly, how much*: docet quantopere reipublicae interuit, Caes. 2. With tantopere, *as*: neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delector, Cic.

quantŭlum, *adv. how little*: Cic.

quantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus] *how great* or *much*, but with an implication of smallness; *how little, how small, how trifling*: quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic.: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id.

quantŭlus-cunque, ăcunque, umcunque (or -cumque), *adj. however small, how little soever*: occasio, Juv. *Neutr. absol. however small, however insignificant*: quicunque eramus, et quantulumcunque dicebamus, Cic.

quantum, *adv. as much, so much*: scribe quantum potes, Cic.: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. With comparatives, for quanto, *the more, the greater*, etc.: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv.

quantumcunque, v. quantuscunque.

quantumvis, *adv. as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however*: quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. ||. *very, very indeed*: quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. 2. For quamvis, *although*: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor.

quantus, a, um, *adj.* [quam] *how great*; and as correl. to tantus, *as, such as*: calamitates, Cic. With *Sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, id. Quantus quantus, for quantuscumque, *how great* or *much soever*: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. (ii) In quantum, *as far as, according as*: pedum digitos, in quantum quesque secuta est, traxit, Ov. 2. Of number, for quot, *how many*: quantum terra tegit, hominum perjurissime! Pl. 3. *Neutr. absol.* with *gen.*: quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. (ii) Quanti, as a *gen. pretii, for how much, how dear* or *as dear as, as h'gh as*: quanti emit? Ter. So, quanti quanti, *at whatever price*: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Quanto opere (also in one word), v. quantopere.

quantus-cunque, tăcunque, tumcunque, *adj. how great soever*: quantuscunque sum ad judicandum, Cic.

quantus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlibet, *adj. as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vis, tăvis, tumvis, *adj. as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes.

qua-propter (*in tmesi*: qua me propter adduxi, Ter.), *adv.* [quam (rem) propter] *for what, wherefore, why*. |. Interrog.: parumper opperire me hic. *My.* Quapropter? Ter. ||. Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, id. 2. In transitions, *wherefore, on which account*: quapropter hoc dicam, Cic.

quāquā, *adv. wheresoever, whithersoever*: quaqua incedit, Pl.

quāquam, *adv. anywhere*: Lucr.

quā-rē, *adv. by which means, whereby* (rare): permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. ||. *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl. 2. Relat.: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, Cic. 3. Resumptive, *for which reason, wherefore*: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. (Hence Fr. *car.*)

quartā-decŭmānus, i, m. [quartus decumanus] *a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion*: Tac.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus] *of* or *belonging to the fourth*: quartana febris, *a quartan ague*, Cic. ||. Subst. quartana, ae, *f.* (*sc.* febris), *a quartan ague*: frigida, Hor. 2. quartani, orum, m. *plu. the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac.

quartārius, ii, m. [id.] *a fourth part, quarter*; esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill*: vina, Liv.

quarto, *adv. in the fourth place, fourth in order*: Varr. 2. often = quartum, *the fourth time*: ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ansaque quarto, Ov.

quartum, *adv. for the fourth time*: T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv.

quartus, a, um, *ord. num.* [quatuor] *the fourth*: quarta pars copiarum, Caes.: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic.

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. the fourteenth*: locus, Cic.

quāsi (quasi, Lucr.), *adv. as if, just as, as it were*: quasi vero venire debuerint, Cic. After *sic, ita, perinde, proinde*, etc.: Graecas literas sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if*, id. ||. *about, nearly, almost*: quasi talenta ad quindecim colligi, Ter.

quāsillum, i, n. and **quāsillus**, i, m. *dim.* [qualus] *any small basket*. Cic.

quassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quasso] *a shaking*: capitum, Liv.

quasso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *freq.* [quatio]. A. Act. *to shake* or

tore repeatedly or *violently*: caput, Pl.: truncam pinum, Virg. 2. Esp. *to shatter, to batter*: quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3. *to strike* or *shake*: ramum Lethaeo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken*: quassata republica, Cic. B. Neutr. *to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): siliqua quassante, *rattling*, Virg. (Hence Fr. *casser*.)

quassus, a, um, *Part.* [quatio]. ‖ Adj.: *shattered, broken, shaken*: muri, Liv.: rates, *shattered, leaky*, Hor. 2. Fig.: quassa voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt.

quassus, ūs, m. [id.] *a shaking*: Pac. in Cic.

quătĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [quatio facio] *to shake*: Fig. *to cause to waver, to weaken*: quatefeci Antonium, Auct. Ep. ad Brut.

quă-tĕnus, *adv.* Of place: *how far*: quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. (ll) Fig. *how far, to what extent*: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, id. 2. *as far as*: petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 3. Of time, *how long*: quibus auspiciis istos fasces accipierem? quatenus haberem? Cic. 4. Causal, *seeing that, since, as*: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor.

quăter, *adv. num.* [quatuor] *four times*: quaterdecies, *fourteen times*, Cic. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three times and four times*, i. e. *over and over again, often, very much*: ter et quater anno revisens aequor, Hor.

quăterni, ae, a, *adj. plur.* [id.] *four each, by fours, four at a time*: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. ‖ *four together*: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V. legione tenebant, Caes. (Hence It. *quaterno*; Fr. *quatrain*.)

quătio, no *perf.*, quassum, 3. v. a. *to strike, shatter*: urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 2. *to shake*: alas, Virg. 3. *to strike, drive*: quatere aliquem foras, Ter. ‖ Fig. *to agitate, affect, excite*: quod aegritudine quatiatur, Cic. 2. Esp. *to plague, vex, harass*: quatere oppida bello, Virg.

quatriduum (quattr.), i, n. [quatuor dies] *a space of four days, four days*: in hoc triduo aut quatriduo, Pl.

quătĭor (quatt.), *card. num. four*: ex centum quatuor centuriis, Cic.

quătĭordĕcim (quatt.), *card. num. fourteen*: Suet.

quătĭorvirātus (quatt.), ūs, m. [quatuorviri] *the office of the* quatuorviri: Aa. Poll. in Cic.

quătĭor-vĭri (quatt.), orum, m. *plu. a body of four men associated in certain official functions*; esp. in the municipia or colonies: *the board of chief magistrates*: Cic.

quĕ, *conj.* [Gr. τε] an enclitic copulative particle, *and*: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl. Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: *both ... and, as well ... as, partly ... partly*; but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and ... and*: jus et officium partesque, Cic. Affixed to monosyllable words: quique, Pl.: aque, Ov.: eque, Virg. But sometimes to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: ad plurimosque, Cic. In the poets, also after several words: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. ‖ *but*, equivalent to sed, when preceded by a negation: neque ea sumeret, proque his rebus pecuniam exigeret, Cic.

quelis, i. q. ques, also for quibus, v. qui, *ad init.*

quēmadmŏdum, or, separately, quem ad modum, *adv. in* or *after what manner, how*: ‖ Interrog.: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. ‖ Relat.: ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Pl. 2. Esp. with *sic, ita*, etc. *just as, as*: sī, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, Cic.

quĕo, īvi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to be able*: non queo reliqua scribere, Cic.: quiverit, Liv. *Pass.*: forma nosci non quita est, Ter.

querĕtum, i, n. [quercus] *an oak-wood, oak-forest*: Hor.

querĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of oak, oaken, oak-*: Tac.

quercus, ūs, *f. an oak, oak-tree*, used generically for several species, esp. the *Italian* or *esculent oak*, sacred to Jupiter: magna Jovis quercus, Virg. ‖ Meton. of things made of oak-wood: *a ship*: Val. Fl.: Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv.; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle: Ov. 2. *acorns* (rare): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. (Hence It. *quercio*.)

querēla (querella), ae, *f.* [queror] *a complaining, complaint*: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic.: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint*, id. ‖ Transf. *a plaintive song, lullaby*: Stat. 2. In gen. *a plaintive sound, plaintive note*: veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, Virg.

querĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *complaining*: vox, Cic.

querĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] *a complaint*: querimoniae de injuriis, Cic.

querītor, ī. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to complain repeatedly*: Tac.

quernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [quernus from querus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-*: corona, Suet.

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [=quero-nus from quercus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg. (Hence old Fr. *quesne, chesne*; mod. Fr. *chêne*.)

quĕror, questus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. *to complain, lament, bewail*: constr. the subject of complaint expressed by *acc.*, by *abl.* with *de*: by *acc.* and *inf.* or by clause with *quod*; the person complained to, in *dat.* or with *cum* aut *apud*: suum fatum, *to bewail one's fate*, Caes.: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic.: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv.: apud populum, Pl.: neo querulis patri, *nor complain to your father*, Juv.: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic.: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. ‖ Transf. of animals and things: of the owl: Virg. In gen. of the song of birds: *to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing*: Hor.

querquĕtŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum] *pertaining to an oak-forest*: mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Coelius *at Rome*, Tac.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *full of complaints, complaining, querulous*: (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. ‖ Transf. of animals and things (poet.), *softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping*, etc.: querulae cicadae, Virg.

ques, v. qui, *ad init.*

questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror].

questus, ūs, m. [id.] *a complaining, complaint, lamentation*: Cic. ‖ Transf. of the note of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg.

qui, quae, quod (old forms, nom. quei, *gen.* quojus, *dat.* quoi; *abl.* qui: *plur.* ques or queis, *fem.* quai, *neutr.* qua; *dat.* and *abl.* queis and quis) ‖ Interrog. *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while quis, quid, is used substantively): *Tk.* Quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaeres. *Tk.* Qui Chaeres? *what Chaeres?* Ter. ‖ Relat. *who, which, what, that*, agreeing in *gend.* and *number* with its *anteced.*, but not in *case*, that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant, Liv.: summo magistratu praerat, quem Vergobretum appellant, Caes.: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciae extremum, id. Freq. however it takes the same *gend.* as the noun in its own clause connected with the *anteced.*: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. Sometimes it agrees with something implied by the antecedent: abundantis earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, id. Occasionally by what in Greek Gr. is called attraction, it agrees with its *antecd.* in *case* also: circiter sexcentas ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus, naves, Caes. The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, id. 2. With *subj.* (1) to denote a cause (for *quum*): *as, because*: maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. (ll) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): dignus est, qui imperet, id. (lll) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, Caes. 3. For is, ea, id, with a conjunction: res is-

quitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, *and this*, Cic. 4. For qualis or talis (esp. in orat. obliqua), *what sort of, what a, such*: qui vir, et quantus! id.: quae tua natura est, *such is your disposition*, id. 5. *Neut. sing. as much as, as far as, what* = quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. With *gen.*: quod aeris, Liv. (ii) *wherein*: si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. (iii) *abl.* with comparatives (with or without hoc, eo, or tanto): *by how much, by so much, the ... the*: quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. III. Indefin. (both *subst.* and *adj.*) *any one, any*: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo decideret, Caes.

qui, *adv.* [*abl.* of qui] *with* or *from which, wherewith*: reclim volo mihi emere: *Ps.* Quamobrem? *Ca.* Qui me facism pensilem, Pl. 2. Esp. in wishing: *O that! would that!* = utinam: qui te Juppiter dilique omnes perduint, id.. Ellipt.: qui illi dii irati! Cic. II. *in what manner, how*: sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes. 2. Esp. *wherefore? why?*: qui dum? Ter. III. Of price, for quanti, *how much*: qui datur, tanti indica, Pl.

quīā, *conj.* with *indic.* [an old *acc. plur. n.* from qui, like quod, *acc. sing.*] *because*: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. II. quia nam, and quianam, *why? wherefore?*: quianam sententia vobis versa retro? Virg.

quĭānam, v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque (or cumque; and separately: quam se cunque in partem, Cic.) *pron. relat. whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that*: quicunque is est, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. With *gen.*: quodcumque hoc regni, Virg. 2. Esp. for qualiscumque, *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecunque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. II. Transf. *each or every possible, all*: quae sanari poterunt, quacunque ratione sanabo, id. (Hence Fr. *quiconque.*)

quid, v. quis.

quĭdam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst. quiddam, *pron. indef. a certain, a certain one, somebody, something*: quidam ex advocatis, Cic.: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) *time, once*, id.: quidam Gallus, Caes. *Plur. some*: exceserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. With *gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. *Neutr. absol.* quiddam, *something*: quiddam divinum, Cic. With *gen.*: quiddam mali, id.

quĭdem, *adv.* partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, to indicate which is its principal use: *indeed, certainly, in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes.: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. 2. Esp. ne quidem, *not even*: ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. (ii) nec (neque) ... quidem, *and not indeed, and that not*: de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est, Cic. II. *at least*: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. 2. To express indignation, *indeed, truly*: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, Ter. 3. *for instance, for example*: Nep.

quĭdnam, v. quisnam.

quĭdni, v. quis.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quies, ētis, *f.* [v. quiesco] *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. Of things: si non tanta quies tret frigusque caloremque inter, *i. e. the repose of spring*, Virg. 2. *a quiet life, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies Caesari fuit grata, Nep. 3. *peace*: quieta diuturna, Sall. 4. *sleep*: quietem capere, *to go to sleep*, Ov.: alta, *deep sleep*, Virg. 5. *death* (poet.): olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus, id. II. Meton. *a resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.): intectae fronde quietes, Lucr.

quiesco, ēvi, ētum, *v. n. to rest, repose, keep quiet*: placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. 2. Esp. *to remain neutral*: Cic. 3. *to sleep*: quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Pl. 4. Of things, *to rest, be still* or *quiet*: prato gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. 5. *to suffer* or *allow quietly, to permit*: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. 6. *to cease, leave off, desist from*: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Pl. [Root QUI: Sans. *śi*; Gr. *κεί-μαι, κοί-τη*, etc.]

quiētē, *adv. calmly, quietly*: quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. *Comp.*: quietius tranquillitusque, Liv. *Sup.*: quietissime se receperunt, Caes.

quiētus, a, um, *Part.* [quiesco].

I. Adj. *resting, calm, quiet, keeping quiet*: aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. 2. Esp. *peaceful, neutral*: quietos lacessit, Just. 3. *resting, sleeping*: quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. II. Transf. of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet*: annus, *gently flowing*, Hor.: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, Caes.: quieta statio, *a safe anchorage*, id. (Hence It. *cheto*; Fr. *quitte.*)

quī-lĭbet, quaelibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet, *pron. indefin. any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, any, all*: quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic.: nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor.

quĭn, *conj.* [qui ne (for non)]; lit. *by which not, how not*] *that not, but that* (with *subj.*): facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic.: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 2. After words expressing doubt or ignorance: non esse dubium, quin primum possent, *but that they were the most powerful*, Caes. 3. For the *relat. pron.* and non: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. II. As a corroborative or adversative particle = *immo*, with which it is freq. joined: *indeed, truly, nay, nay even*: credo: neque id injuria: quin mihi molestum est, Ter. So, quin etiam and quin immo, *nay even*: quin etiam voces jactare, Virg.: quin immo leviter inter se dissident, Cic. III. As an interrog. particle conveying indirect advice or encouragement, *why not? wherefore not?*: quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter.: quin concendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. So with *imperat.*: quin sic attendite judices, *but attend to this!* Cic.

quī-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what, pray?*: Ter.

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque uncia] *the fraction five twelfths*: si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as*, Hor. Of interest, *five per cent.*: Pers. II. Transf. (from the way of marking five, as on dice ⁘) to designate a method of planting, in which the trees in each row were opposite the centre of the interval between the adjoining two trees in the right and left hand rows: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic.

quindĕcies, *adv. fifteen times*: quindecies sesterium (*neut. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic.

quindĕcim, *card. num.* [quinque decem] *fifteen*: Caes.

quindĕcim-primi, orum, *m. plu. the board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia: Caes.

quindĕcimvir, v. quindecimviri.

quindĕcimvirālis, e, *adj.* [quindecimviri] *pertaining to the quindecimviri* or *council of fifteen*: Tac.

quindĕcim-viri, orum, *m. plu.* (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor.) *a college* or *board of fifteen men in commission*: quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac.: v Smith's Ant. 128.

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni] *consisting of five hundred each*: cohortes, Curt.

quingēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [quinque] *five hundred each*: Cic.

quingentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the five hundredth*: annus, Cic.

quingenti, ae, a, *card. num.* [quinque centum] *five hundred*: quingentos uno ictu occidere, Pl.

quingentĭes, *num. adv. five hundred times*: quingenties HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic.

quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quinque] *five each*: quini in lectulis, Cic. ‖ In gen. *five*: nomina, Liv.

quīni-dēni or **quin-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distrib. fifteen each*: quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. ‖ In gen. *fifteen*: quindenis hastis corpus transfigi, Pl.

quinimmo, v. quin.

quīni-vīcēni, or separate quini vicени, ae, a, *num. distrib. twenty-five each*: Liv.

quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quinquaginta] *fifty each*: in singulos HS. quinquagenis millibus damnari mavultis? Cic.

quinquāgēsĭes, *num. adv. fifty times* (for quinquagies): Pl.

quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.* [quinquaginta] *the fiftieth*: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. ‖ Subst. quinquagesima, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth*, as a tax: id.

quinquāgintā, *card. num. fifty*: millia, Cic.

quinquātrus, uum, *f. plu.* and **quinquātria**, orum and ium, *n. plu.* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides] *a festival of Minerva*, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, majores, on the 19th of March; and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June: Cic. Of the lesser quinquatrus: et jam quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov.: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quinquĕ, *card. num. five*: Cic.

quinque, for et quin: Pl.

quinquennālis, e, *adj.* [quinquennis] *that takes place every fifth year, quinquennial*: quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic. ‖ *lasting five years*: censura, Liv.

quinquennis, e, *adj.* [quinque annus] *of five years, five years old*: Hor.

quinquennĭum, ii, *n.* [quinquennis] *a period of five years, five years*: censores magistratum quinquennium habento, Cic.

quinquĕ-partītus (quinquepert.), a, um, *adj. divided into five parts, fivefold* (rare): argumentatio, Cic.

quinquĕ-prīmi (and separately, quinque primi), orum, *m. plu. the first five members of the senate* (βουλή): Cic.

quinquērēmis, e, *adj.* [quinque remus] *having five banks of oars*: decem quinqueremes naves, Liv. ‖ Subst. quinqueremis, is, *f.* (sc. navis) *a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme*: in quinqueremi, Cic.

quinquĕvir, viri, v. quinqueviri, *fin.*

quinquĕvirātus, ūs, *m.* [quinqueviri] *the office of a quinquevir*: Cic.

quinquĕ-viri, orum, *m. plu. the board of five, the quinquevirs, five men in commission for any purpose* (v. Smith's Ant. 318): Cic. *Sing.*: Scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor.

quinquĭes, *num. adv. five times*: quinquies absolutus est, Cic.

quinquĭplĭco, ī, v. a. [quinque plico] *to make five-fold*: magistratus, Tac.

quintādĕcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [quintusdecimus] *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion*: Tac.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* [quintus] *of* or *belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order*: Varr. ‖ Subst. quintāna, ae, *f.* (sc. via) *a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth maniple from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth*: Liv. 2. Transf. *a market* (because the camp-market was held in the quintana): Suet. 3. Quintani, orum, *m. plu. the soldiers of the fifth legion*: Tac.

quintĭlis (quinct.), is, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the fifth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv. 2. Subst. *m. the month of July*: Macr. (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar).

quinto, *adv. for the fifth time*: Liv.

quintum, *adv. for the fifth time*: Liv.

quintus, a, um, *ord. num.* [quinque] *the fifth*: locus, Cic.

quintus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num. the fifteenth*: quintisdecimis castris, Liv.

quippĕ, *adv.* and *conj.* [quis-pe; cf. nempe] a corroborating particle: *certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact*: recte igitur diceres to restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius, Cic.: quippe, vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Virg. 2. With the particles, *enim, etenim, quia*, etc., *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, Cic.: quippe quia, Ter. 3. With *pron. relat. as one in fact who, which*, or *that*, i. e. *since, or inasmuch as I, thou, he, it*, etc.; with *indic.* or *subj.*: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv.: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, Cic. 4. With *etiam* and *et, since indeed, for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg. 5. With *ut, so that*: Just.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippī-ni (quippeni), *adv. why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure*: Pl.

quī-qui, *pron. indef.* for quisquis, whosoever (rare): quiqui est, Pl.

quirīnālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [Quirinus] *a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Cal. Mart.): Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quīris (quiritis) or **curis** [a Sabine word] *a spear*: Ov.

Quīris, ĭtis, *m.* [Cures] *an inhabitant of the Sabine town* Cures: Virg. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*. In consequence of the union of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quirites (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritium. populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv.: rarely with the copula: devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, id. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites: Tac.: Jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship* (v. Smith's Ant. 318). *Sing. a Roman citizen, a Quirite*: dona Quiritis, Hor. ‖ Transf. Of bees (poet.): ipsae regum, parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg.

quirītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quirito] *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek*: Liv.

Quirītes, v. Quiris.

quirīto, ī, v. n. *to raise a plaintive cry, to wail*: Liv. 2. Esp. of an orator, *to scream, shriek*: Quint. [The ancients derived it from Quirites, v. supra: it may however be connected with queror.]

quis, quae, quid, *pron. interrog.* (in either direct or indirect questions) [corresp. with Gr. τίς] *who? which? what?*: *Da.* Quis homo est? *Sy.* *who is there?* Ter.: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Quis is sometimes *fem.* in early Latin: quis ea est? Pl. 2. Adj. *what? i. e. what sort of a person* or *thing?*: rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. *Neutr. absol.* with *gen. what? what sort of?*: exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic. 3. *Neutr.* quid? *how? why?*: quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, id.: quid ita? *why so?* id.: quid ni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* Ter. (ii) quid? quod, *what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover*: Cic. ‖ Indef. *any one, any body, anything; some one, somebody, something*: simplicior quis et est, Hor. Esp. after *si, ne, nisi, quum*: si to in judicium quis adducat, Cic.

quis, for quibus, v. qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what pray*: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Pleonastic. with *num.*: num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter. *In imus.*: In omnibus quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Pl. With *nam* first (poet.): nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg.

quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam, and subst. quidpiam or quippiam, *pron. indefin. any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some*: cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excessisset, Caes. 2. *Neutr. adverbially*: *in any respect, somewhat*: si grande quippiam nocuit, Cic.

quis-quam, quaequam, quicquam

(quidquam), *pron. indefin. any, any one, anybody, anything, something:* estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. (ii) nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one:* nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. (iii) With unus: quia nondum in quemquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. (iv) Hence, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one:* nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum ea arte excellit, id. (v) quisquam with nihil, pleonastic.: compersebam nihil ad Pamphilum quisquam attinere, Ter. (vi) quisquam, like quis, is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: anum quemquam, Pl.

quis-quĕ, quaeque, quodque, and Subst. quicque (quidque), *pron. indefin. whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing:* ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic.: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. The *sing. pron.* sometimes has a *plu. verb:* ubi quisque vident, cunt obviam, Pl. Like quis, quisque is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, id. (ii) With *gen.*: tnorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. (iii) With *comp.*: quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, id. (iv) With *sup.* to express universality: optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. (v) And with ordinal numerals: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year, every five years,* id. Esp. with primus, *the very first, the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible,* id. (vi) With *pron. reflect.:* ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. (vii) For uterque, *each of two, both:* oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. ‖ Transf. for quicunque, *whosoever, every one who, all that:* cujusque populi cives vicissent, Liv.

quisquĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [prob. from quisque; all sorts of things, odds and ends] *refuse, sweepings:* App. ‖ Transf. of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, dregs:* quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, Cic.

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and subst. quicquid (quidquid), *pron. indefin. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one, each, every, all:* esto ut hi sint quique integri sunt, et sani, Cic.: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman, without exception,* Liv. *Sing. pron.* with *plur.* verb: tunc procul abstitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. With *gen.*: deorum quisquis amicior Afris, Hor. *Neutr.* adverb. *how much soever:* quicquid progredior, *the farther, the more,* Liv. Quisquis *fem.*: mulier, quisquis es, Pl.

quĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [queo].

quī-vis, quaevis, quodvis, and subst. **quĭvis,** *pron. indefin.* who or what *you please, any whatever, any one, any thing:* ad quaevis numerum ephippiorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes.: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of,* Cic. With unus, *any one you please, any one whatever:* si tu solus, aut quivis unus, id. Quidvis, as subst. *any thing whatever, no matter what:* dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl.

quīvis-cunque, quaeviscunque, quodviscunque, *pron. indefin. who or what you please, each, every* (poet.): Lucr.

quŏ, *adv.* and *conj.* [prob. an abbrev. form of quom, an old *acc.* of qui] *to or into which place, whither:* quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Of persons: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, Cic. With *gen.*: quo gentium, *where in the world,* Pl. Fig.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what a pitch,* Liv. 2. Indefin. *to any place, any where:* si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. ‖ Fig. *for which reason, wherefore:* quo sequior sum Pamphilo, Ter. 2. *that, because:* quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic. 3. *to what end, for what purpose:* nescis, quo valeat numus, quem praebeat usum? *what money is good for,* Hor. 4. *to the end that, in order that:* castella communit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes.: eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic.

quo-ad, *adv.* (monosyl.: Hor.) Of time: *how long?*: senem quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter. 2. *as long as:* quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic. 3. *till, until, until that;* ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, Caes. ‖ Of place: *how far, as far as:* videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Fig.: jus civile caetenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. With ejus (ejus representing an *inf.* or *clause,* like Fr. *en* in similar cases): tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere ad me, *as far as you are able,* id.

quoad-usque, or, separately, quoad usque, *adv. until that:* Suet.

quŏ-circă (*in tmesi,* quo, bone, circa, Hor.), *conj. for which reason, wherefore:* Cic.

quŏ-cunquĕ (cumq.) (*in tmesi:* quo nos cunque feret, Hor.), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever:* quocunque venerint, Cic.

quod, *conj.* [*acc. n.* from qui] *that, in that, because:* cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coëgisti, Cic.: num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod iter per provinciam tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Caes. 2. *wherefore:* in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, Cic. 3. *as respects that, as to what:* quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, Caes. 4. *although, even if:* quod non Tasmaris domus est mihi fulta columnis, at Musae comites, Prop. 5. *since that, since:* jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Pl. 6. With other conjunctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas:* quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes.: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. 7. With *subj.* instead of *acc.* and *inf.*: scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, for filium amare, Pl.

quŏdam-mŏdo, or, separated, quodam modo, *adv. in a certain manner, in a measure:* Cic.

quŏ-ī, v. qui, *init.*

quŏĭas or **quŏĭātis,** e, for cujas or cujatis: Pl.

quŏjus, for cujus, v. qui.

quŏjus, a, um, for cujus, a, um: Pl.

quŏ-lĭbĕt, *adv. whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.): Lucr.: Ov.

quŏm, v. quum, *ad init.*

quŏ-mĭnus, *conj.* v. minus, *no.* vi.

quŏ-mŏdo, or, separately, quo modo (*in tmesi*: quo tu me modo voles esse, Pl.), *adv. in what manner, in what way, how.* ‖ Interrogatively: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. 2. In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. ‖ Relatively: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, id. (ii) Corresp. to sic, *in what manner, in the same manner:* et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, id. ‖‖ Indefinitely = quocunque modo, *in whatsoever manner:* quomodo potuissem, id. (Hence It. *come*; Fr. *comme.*)

quŏmŏdŏ-cunquĕ, *adv. in what manner soever, howsoever:* Cic. ‖ *in some way or another:* Pl.

quŏmŏdŏ-nam, *adv. in what manner pray? how?:* Cic.

quŏ-nam, *adv. whither pray?:* eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Fig.: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes.

quondam, *adv.* for quumdam, *at a certain time, at one time, once, formerly:* cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. ‖ Transf. *at times, sometimes:* quondam citharа tacentem suscitat Musam Apollo, Hor. 2. Of the future, *one day, some day, ever* (poet.): nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg.

quŏnĭam, *adv.* [quum jam] denoting sequence, *since, after that:* quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum? Pl. Hence ‖ to denote a cause or reason: *seeing that, whereas, since, because:* de suis privatim rebus ab ea petere coeperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes.

quŏ-piam, *adv. to any place whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Pl.

quŏ-quam, *adv. to any place, whithersoever:* neque se quoquam movit ex urbe, Nep.

quŏquĕ, *conj. also, too* (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the emphatic word): qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute prae-

cedunt, Caes.: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Pleonast. with *et, etiam*: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl.

quŏ-quŏ, or, separated, quo quo, *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quoquo ibo, Pl. With gentium: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world*, id. Fig.: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic.

quŏquŏ-mŏdo, or, separately, quoquo modo, *adv. in what way soever, howsoever*: quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic.

quŏquŏ-versus (-um) or quŏquŏversum, *in every direction, every way*: legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes.

quorsum and **quorsus**, *adv.* (for quòversum or -us) *to what place*: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. ‖ Fig.: *whither, to what*: sed quorsum haec pertinent? Cic. 2. Esp. *to what purpose? to what end? for what?*: quorsum est opus? Hor.

quŏt, *adj. indecl. how many? as many as*: quot homines, tot causae Cic. ‖ Transf. in specifications of time, *all, each, every*: hîc illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, *every year*, Virg.: usu. in one word: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic.

quŏtannis, v. quot.

quot-cunquĕ (cumq.) *adv. how many soever, as many as* (rare): Cic.

quŏtăni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [quot] *how many each*: Cic.

quŏti-diănus (quottid. and cotidianus), a, um (quŏtid., Mart.; but quŏtĭd., Cat.), *adj.* [quotidie] *every day, daily*: febris, Ter.: labor, Caes. ‖ Meton. *usual, common*: verba, Cic.

quŏti-diĕ (cotid.), *adv. daily, every day*: Ter.: Cic.

quŏties (quotiens), *adv. how often, how many times, as often as*: o quoties et quae nobis Galatea locuta est, Virg.

quŏties-cunquĕ (cumq.) *adv. how often soever, as often soever as*: Cic.

quot-quŏt, *adj. indecl. how many soever, as many soever as*: quotquot sunt dies, i. e. *daily*, Hor.

quŏtŭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quotus] *which number in the series?* Pl.

quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [quot] *which number in the series?* the question is answered by the ordinal numerals: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic.: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor.: quota pars laudis, *how very small*, Ov. With *quisque* (and in one word, quotusquisque) to designate a small number, *how few; how many*: quotus enim quisque philosophorum inveniur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i. e. *how few!* Cic.

quŏtus-cunquĕ, icumque, umcumque (cumq.) *adj. whatsoever in order, number*, etc.; *how great* or *small soever* (poet.): Tib.: Ov.

quŏtusquisquĕ, v. quotus.

quŏ-usquĕ, *adv. until what time, till when, how long*: quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum, Cic.

quŏ-vis, *adv. to any place whatever* (poet.): Pl.: Ter.

quum (quom, cum, rarely qum). Of time, *when, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as*, etc. Constr.: in *oratio directa* it is usu. foll. by *indic.* when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with *quum* describes only one of several concurring causes, the *subj.* is gen. used: in *oratio obliqua* it is always employed: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic.: praeclare facta, quum eorum tenes memoriam, *you do well in cherishing their memory*, id.: multi anni sunt, quum ille in aere meo est, *since*, id. With *subj.*: equites quum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant, Caes. (ll) *quum* with *subj.* is esp. used by way of substitution for the participles wanting in Latin (*e. g. perf. part. act.* and *imperf. part. pass.*); and in cases where the *abl. absol.* is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus Romam venisset, aditu Caesaris perterritus, ex urbe profugit, id.: aquilifer, quum magna multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, id. 2. Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), *very particularly, preeminently*: quummaxime volo te dare operam, Ter. 3. Quum (cum) . . . tum, *while . . . so too, not only . . . but also, both . . . and*: usu. with *indic.*: fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes.: quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. ‖ As a causal particle, *as, since, seeing that, although*; with *subj.*: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora, id.: quum quisque operam navare cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, Caes.: quippe quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

quummaximĕ (cummaxime), v. quum, no. I. 2.

R.

R, r, *indecl. n.* or (on account of littera) *f.* the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids. ‖ Interchanges of R with other letters. 1. With *s*. In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) is a euphonic substitution for the original sound of *s*: *e. g.* asa, lasea, plusima, meliosem, foedesum, Fusius, Papisius, Valesius, fusvos, janitos, became ara, lares, plurima, meliorem, foederum, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; so too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives ending in *or* or *os*: *e. g.* arbor, arbos; color, colos; honor, honos; labor, labos; lepor, lepos: so in quaeso, quaesumus, also written quaero, quaerimus; in nasus also naris, pulvis also pulver, *etc.* 2. For the interchanges of *r* with *d*, *l*, and *n*, vide those letters. 3. *r* is elided in pejero, for perjuro; in crebesco, rubesco, for crebresco, rubresco, *etc.* 4. *r* sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel: *e. g.* from the roots *ter, cer, ster*, come the perfects *tetĭ, cevi, stravi*; and the perf. part. *tritus, cretus, stratus*. ‖‖ Changes of *r* in the Romance languages. 1. into *l*: this is the most freq. change: *e. g.* Lat. *arbor, aridus, Tiburs*; It. *albero, alido, Tivoli*. 2. into *n*: e. g. Lat. *Siris*, It. *Sinno*. 3. into *d*: *e. g.* Lat. *armarium, prora, quaerere, rarus*; It. *armadio, proda, chiedere, rado*. 4. *rs* into *ss*: Lat. *dorsum*, It. *dosso*. 5. *r* frequently changes its place, esp. in connection with *t* and *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *stuprum*, It. *strupo*: Lat. *temperare*, Fr. *tremper*. 6. *r* medial or final is sometimes omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *area, aratrum*; It. *aja, arato*. ‖V. As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, rediendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al., R. P. respublica; R. R. rationes relatae.

răbĭdē, *adv. ravingly, rabidly*: omnia rabide appetentem, Cic.

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid*: canes, Lucr.: tigres, Virg.: leones, Hor. Of things: lingua, Prop.: morsa, Ov.

răbies, em, e (*gen.* raïdei, Lucr.), *f.* [rabo] *rage, madness*; esp. of dogs: Col. Of men, *madness, phrensy*: Plin.: Pl. ‖ Fig. *rage, fury, eagerness*; Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic.: civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Of the madness of love: Ter. Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv.: ventris, *ravenous hunger, voracity*, Virg. (Hence It. rabbia; Fr. *rage*.)

răbĭdē, *adv. ravingly, furiously*: nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic.

răbĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [rabiosus] *a little rabid*: literae, Cic.

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies] *raving, fierce, mad, rabid*: canis, Hor.

răbo, *v. n.* to *rave, be mad*: Sen.

răbŭla, ae, *m.* [rabo] *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a petifogger*: Cic.

racēmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [racemus fero] *cluster-bearing, clustering* (poet.): uvae, Ov.

răcēmus, i, *m.* [ῥάξ, ῥαγός] *a bunch* or *cluster* of grapes and similar fruits: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin.: Virg. ‖ Meton. *a berry, grape*: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. (Hence Fr. *raisin*.)

rădīcĭtus, *adv. with the roots, by*

roots: evellere arborem, Suet. ‖ Fig.: utterly, completely, radically: radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic.

rādĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [radix] *a small root*: Cic.

rādĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [radius] ‖ Act. *to furnish with spokes*: rota radiata, Varr. 2. Transf. *to make beaming, irradiate*; only in *pass.*: *to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams*: galeae gemmis radiantur et auro, Ov. Esp. in *Part. perf. irradiated, shining*: caput, *surrounded with a halo or nimbus* (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. ‖ Neutr. *to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate*: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. Esp. in *Part. imperf. beaming, shining*: lumina solis, Ov.: luna, Virg. (Hence Fr. *rayer.*)

rādĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *emitting many beams, radiant*: sol, Pl.

rādius, ii, *m. a staff, rod*: acuti radii immissi, *stakes*, Liv. Esp. *a spoke* of a wheel: Virg.: Ov. 2. In mathematics: (i) *a staff, rod* for measuring, *etc.*: Cic. (ii) *a semi-diameter, radius* of a circle: id. 3. In weaving: *a shuttle*: Ov. 4. In botany, *a kind of long olive*: Virg. ‖ *a beam* or *ray* of any shining object: of the sun: Cic.: Virg.: of lightning: id.: of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: auratī, id. [Same root as ῥάβδος, from ῥάσσω: ῥαβδί, and Lat. *radix, ra-mus* belong to the same root, also Eng. *root* and Germ. *wurz-el.*] (Hence It. *raggio, rasso*; Fr. *raie*; Eng. *ray.*)

rādix, icis, *f.* [v. radius] *a root* of a plant (gen. *plur.*): arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. 2. *as edible root*: id.: esp. *a radish*: Hor. ‖ Transf. *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, *etc.*: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes.: a Palatii radice, Cic. 3. *that upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests*; *a root, foundation* (poet.): linguae, Ov. ‖‖ Fig. *a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin* (gen. *plur.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic.: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, *i. e. so firmly established*, id. (Hence Fr. *racine.*)

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3. *v. a. to scrape, scratch, rub off*; *to polish*; *to shave off the hair with a razor* (while tondere is to cut with scissors): mulieres genas ne radunto, *scratch, tear*, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic.: caput et supercilia, *to shave*, Cic.: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv.: lapides, *to polish*, Hor.: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase*, Tac. ‖ Transf. *to touch in passing, to brush along, graze* (poet.): ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr.: hinc sitas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni radimus, Virg. 2. *to strip off, strip off*: damnosa cenacula quantum raderet, Pers. ‖‖ Fig. *to grate upon, hurt, offend*: aures delicatas radere, Quint. (Hence Fr. *raire*; frequent. from rasus, It. *rasare*; Fr. *raser*; also Subst. It. *raso*; Fr. *ras.*)

rallus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rarulus, from rarus] *thin*: tunica, Pl.

rāmālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [ramus] *twigs, sticks, brushwood*: Ov.

rāmentum, i, *n.* (ramenta, ae, *f.* Pl.): gen. *plu.* raménta, orum, [rado] *what is shaved, or rubbed off*; *scrapings, shavings, chips*, etc.: ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer*, Lucr.: ligni, Plin. ‖ Transf. *bits, morsels*, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *every scrap*, Pl.

rāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *pertaining to boughs or branches*: fragmenta, *i. e. sticks* = ramalia, Virg.

rāmex, icis, *m.* [id.] *a blood-vessel of the lungs*: Pl.

ramnes and **ramnenses**, ium, *m. plu. a Latin race*; hence, *one of the three original Roman tribes*: Liv. Poet. for *nobles of the olden time*: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 286.

rāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus] *full of boughs, having many branches, branching*: arbor, Lucr. ‖ Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. Poet. of the clouds, *forked*: Lucr.

rāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig*: Cic.

rāmus, i, *m.* [same root as radix, radius, *q. v.*] *a branch, bough, twig*: non truncus, non rami, non folia denique, Cic. Poet. for *a tree*: Virg. ‖ Transf. of things having a branching form: *a branch of a stag's antlers*: Caes. 2. *a branch of a mountain chain*: Plin. 3. *a club*: Prop. 4. *a branch* or *arm of the Greek letter* Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the one to virtue, the other to vice: hence called, Samii rami, Pers. ‖‖ Fig.: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. (Hence Fr. *ranche, rinceau.*)

rāna, ae, *f.* [perh. of same root as raucus, *q. v.*] *a frog*: Ov.: Hor. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. ‖ Transf. rana marina, *a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler*: Cic.

rancens, entis, *Part. stinking, putrid*: viscera cadaverum, Lucr.

rancĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rancidus] *stinking, rancid*: opsonia, Juv. ‖ Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: Pers.

rancĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root RANC of rancens, rancesco] *stinking, rank, rancid*: cadavera, Lucr.: aper, Hor. ‖ Fig. *disgusting, loathsome*: quid rancidius, Juv.

rānuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rana] *a little frog, a tadpole*: Cic. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. (Hence It. *ranocchia*; Fr. *grenouille.*)

rāpīdĭda, ae, *m.* [rapax] *robber*, a comic patronymic: Pl.

rāpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *greediness, rapacity*: Cic.

rāpax, ācis, *adj.* [rapio] *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious*: nātūra furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic.: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. 2. Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr.: ventus, Ov. As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qs. *that sweeps everything before it*): Tac. ‖ Fig. with *gen. grasping, greedy, avaricious*: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic.: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen.

rāpĭdē, *adv. hastily, quickly, rapidly*: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. *Comp.*: rapidius venit Rigodulum, Tac. ‖ Fig.: quod (*vaῦτικόν*) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic.

rāpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapidus] *swiftness, rapidity*: fluminis, Caes.

rāpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rapio] *tearing away, seizing* (poet.): leones, Lucr.: ferae, Ov. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, *a tearing, fierce pack*, id. Of *fierce, consuming* heat: Virg. Of a *funeral pile*: Ov. As an epithet of the sea (qs. *devouring*): Tib. ‖ Transf. *tearing* or *hurrying along, swift, rapid*: fluvius, Pl.: torrens, Virg.: amnis, Hor.: rapidissimum flumen, Caes.: venti, Virg.: venenum, Tac. ‖‖ Fig. *hurried, hasty*: oratio, Cic. (Hence It. *ratto.*)

rāpīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (mostly *plur.*): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. 2. Meton. *plunder, booty* (poet. and rare): abstractaque boves abjuratāque rapinae, Virg.

rāpio, rāpŭi, raptum (old *perf. subj.* rapsit, Cic.), 3. *v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear*, or *drag away*: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? Pl.: volucri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic.: ab aede rapuit funale, Ov.: repagula de posti, Virg.: commeatum in naves rapiunt, Liv.: nec variis obsita frondibus sub divum rapiam, *drag into open day*, Hor.: Nasonis carmina rapti, *torn from his home, banished*, Ov.: Achates rapuit in fomite flammam, *caught the spark*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault*, etc.: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic.: virgines, *to carry off, abduct*, Sall. *Absol.*: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to conquer rapidly*, Liv. 3. *to carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away*: improvisa leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to snatch, force*, or *hurry away*: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic.: comoediam in pejorem partem, *to put a bad construction upon, to misrepresent*, Ter.: almum quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate*; and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to attract strongly*: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas cuncta eo rapiebat, Cic.: animus cupidine caecus ad incoeptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. In a good

sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque raplantur, Cic. 3. *to seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): oscula, Hor.: illicitas voluptates, Tac. 4. *to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate*: rapiamus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor.: viam, *to hasten*, Ov. [Same root as ἁρπ-άζω.] (Hence Fr. *ravir, ravage.*)

raptim, *adv.* [rapio] *violently, greedily* (rare): semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. ‖. *hastily, suddenly, hurriedly*: haec scripsi raptim, Cic.: illa levem fugiēns raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly flying*, Virg.

raptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying off, abduction*: in raptione affuisse, Ter.

rapto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to seize and carry off, to drag*, or *hurry away*: flector raptatus bigis, Virg.: arbitrio voluerum raptatur equorum, Ov.: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. 2. Esp. *to waste, ravage, plunder*: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, id. ‖. Fig. *to drag along*: quid ego heroas, quid rantem in crimina divos? *accuse, arraign*, Prop. 2. Esp. *to hurry along* with passion, *to agitate*: ita me amor lassum animi raptat, Pl.

raptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor.* With *gen.*: orbis, Tac.: filiae, id. *Adject.*: lupi raptores, Virg. *Absol.*: gratus raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov. ‖. Fig.: nunquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, Vell.

raptus, a, um, *Part.* [rapio]. ‖. Subst. raptum, i, *n. that which is seized* or *plundered*: rapto vivere, *to live by robbery*, Liv.

raptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a violent snatching* or *dragging away*: Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, Ov. ‖. Esp. *a carrying off, abduction*: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac.

rāpŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rapum, *a turnip*] *a little turnip* or *rape*: Hor.

rārē, *adv. far apart, scatteredly*: Col. ‖. Of time: *rarely, seldom*: Pl.

rārē-făcio, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* [rarus] *to make thin* or *rare, to rarefy*: rarefieri, Lucr.

rārēsco, *3. v. n. incep.* [rarus] *to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied*: fulgit item quom rarescunt quoque nubila coeli, Lucr.: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, *shall open, grow wider*, Virg.

rārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *looseness of texture, distance apart*: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. ‖. Transf. *smallness of number, fewness, rarity*: capillorum, *thinness*, Suet.: raritas dictorum, Cic. 2. Meton. *a rarity*: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin.

rārō, *adv. seldom, rarely*: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur Cic.: raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit poena, Hor. *Comp.*: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. *Sup.*: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet.

rārus, a, um, *adj. not close* or *thick, thin, loose in texture*: opp. to densus: (terra) rara ait an supra morem si densa requiras; densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg.: rariores silvae, *the clearer parts of the forest*, Tac. ‖. Transf. *far apart, scattered, thin, scanty*: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes.: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic. Poet.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. 2. Esp. *milit. t. t. far apart, scattered about, dispersed, single*; opp. to confertus: accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, *in scattered parties, as skirmishers*, Caes. 3. *few, rare, infrequent*: in omni arte, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic.: vitio parentum rara juventus, *made less numerous*, Hor. (ii) For the adv. *raro*: nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. 4. Esp. *uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable*: rara puella fuit, Prop.: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. (Hence It. *rado.*)

răsilis, e, *adj.* [rado] *scraped, shaved, polished, smooth*: torno rasile buxum, Virg.: fibula, Ov.

răsĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to shave often, to shave* (rare): Suet.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum] *a hoe, rake*: Suet. (Hence Fr. *râteau.*)

raster, tri, *v.* rastrum, *ad init.*

rastrum, i, *n.* (in *plur.* usu. rastri, orum, *m.*: Virg.: Ter., etc.) [rado] *1 lit. a thing for scraping*, hence *a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock*: rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Virg.: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov.

rāsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado].

ratĭo, ōnis, *f.* [RA, root of ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] *1 lit. the mode or act of thinking*, hence *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation*: auri ratio constat, *the account agrees, is correct*, Cic. *Plur.*: falsas rationes inferre, id. ‖. Transf. *a list, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, id. 2. *a sum, number* (rare): pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, id. 3. *a transaction, business*: *a matter, affair*: ratio domestica, bellica, id.: rationes familiares componere, Tac. (ii) *plu. interests, advantage*: me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. ‖‖. Fig. *a reckoning, account, computation*: hanc rationem habere coepit, *to make the following calculation*, id. 2. *relation, connection with, respect to*: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have to do with the earth*, id.: ad nostrorum annalium rationem, *in respect to our annals*, id. (ii) *respect, regard, consideration, care for* (usu. with *gen.* and depend. on habere or ducere): (deos) plorum ex implorum habere rationem, id.: cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, Caes. (iii) *relation* to a thing. Subjectively: *course, conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan*, etc.: in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, id. Objectively: *condition, nature, kind, way*, etc.: ratio ordoque agminis aliter ac habebat ac Belgae ad, Nervios detulerant, id.: novae rationes bellandi, id. ‖V. Meton. *the reasoning faculty, the judgment, reason*: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor.: Arioviatum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. 2. *a ground, motive, reason*: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, id. (ii) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, *a ground* or *reason alleged in support of a propostition*: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, Cic. Also, *technical argumentation, reasoning, deduction, demonstration*: id. (iii) In law, *a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea*: ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. 3. *reasonableness, reason, propriety*, etc.: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was unreasonable*, Cic. 4. *rule order, method*, etc.: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. 5. *a theory, doctrine*, or *system*; *science*: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *system, philosophy*, Cic.: ratio atque usus belli, *theory and practice*, Caes. (i\ Subjectively, *knowledge* (rare): si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. 6. *a view* or *opinion*: Ter. (Hence It. *ragione*; Fr. *raison*; Eng. *reason.*)

rătiōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratiocinor] In rhetor. *an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning, ratiocination*: ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. 2. *a set form of reasoning, a syllogism*: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec insuetum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint.

rătiōcĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In rhetoric, *pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: genus, Cic.

rătiōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reckoner, accountant*: Cic. ‖. Fig.: id.

rătiōcĭnor, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [ratio] *to reckon, compute, calculate*: de pecunia ratiocinari, Cic. ‖. Transf. *to reason, argue*; *to infer, conclude*: id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, id.

rătiōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *reasonable, rational*: falso est (finitio), si dicas, *Equus est animal rationale*: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint.: philosophia, *i. e. logic*, Sen.

rătiōnārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a statistical table, schedule*: imperii, Suet.

rătis, is, *f. a raft, float*: flumen ratibus ac linteribus junctis transiebant, Caes.: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen,

nondum resolutis, *pontoons*, Liv. 2. Meton. *a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen. (poet.): Virg.

rătiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ratio] *a small reckoning, a little account:* subduxi ratiunculam, quantum æris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet. Pl. ‖. *a slight ground* or *reason:* leves, Cic. 2. In dialectics: *a trifling syllogism:* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, id.

rătus, a, um, *Part.* [rĕor]. ‖. Adj.: *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation;* hence, *settled, established, certain, valid*, etc.: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, Cic.: testamenta, *opp.* rupta, id.: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled*, Ov. 2. Particular phrases: (i) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol.* pro rata, *in a certain* or *fixed part, proportionally:* utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic.: tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata alitis, Liv. (ii) Ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, *to make* or *consider fixed* or *valid; to confirm, ratify, approve:* quid angur (habet), cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory*, i. e. *a favourable augury*, Cic.: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani tanctum esset, Liv.: ut Faustæ, cui cantum ille voluisset, ratum esset, Cic.

rauci-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [raucus] *hoarse-sounding:* cantus cornicum, Lucr.

raucus, a, um, *adj. hoarse:* rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl.: palumbes, Virg.: guttur, Ov. 2. *hoarse, hollow*, or *deep sounding, harsh, growling*, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop.: æs (*i. e.* tuba), Virg.: Hadria, Hor. ‖. Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Balbum venire, *has died away*, Cic. [*Raus-cus* and *rav-is* are connected with Sans. *ru*, "sonare:" the Lat. *ravus* perh. also belongs to the same root. Akin to this root is Sans. *rud*, "flere," and Lat. *rudo* and *rugio.*] (Hence Fr. *rauque* and *enrouer.*)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), ĕris, n. [akin to rudis] *a rude mass;* esp. *a piece of copper* used as a coin: quum rudera milites jacerent, Liv.

raudusculum (rod- and rud-), i, n. *dim.* [raudus] *a little piece of copper* used as a coin: Fest. ‖. Transf. *a small sum of money:* Cic.

răvio, 4. v. n. [ravis] *to talk oneself hoarse:* Pl.

răvis, ravim, *f.* [kindred with ravus and raucus] *hoarseness* (only in *acc. sing.*): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl.

rāvus, a, um, *adj. grayish* or *tawny:* (mare filiæ) nobismet ipsis modo cæruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic.: lupa, Hor. [Same as Germ. *grau*, Eng. *gray*, the initial *g* being dropped in Lat.]

rĕ or **rĭd**, *an inseparable particle:* red is used before vowels and *h*; also in red-do, and with the connecting vowel *i* in rĕd-i-vivus. In later Latin words only, re is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. reædifico, reæinanio, reinvito, *etc.* Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms religio, relliquæ, reccido. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post- class. poets. 2. Its primary signification is *back*: *a. g.* re-fero, *to carry back;* re-duco, *to lead back;* respicio, *to look back;* hence it implies (i) repetition, *again*: *e. g.* re-ficio, *to make again, renew.* (ii) opposition, *against:* repugno, *to fight against, resist.* (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, *e. g.* re-tego, *to un-cover.* (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. *e. g.* probo, *to approve;* re-probo, *to disapprove, blame.*

rĕa, æ, v. reus.

rĕapse, *adv.* [contr. from re and apse = ipsa] *in fact, in reality, actually, really:* earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic.

rĕātus, ūs, *m.* [reus] *the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment:* revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just.

rĕbellātio, ōnis, *f.* [rebello] *a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (for rebellio): Tac.

rĕbellātrix, ĭcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *revolted, rebel* (rare): Germania, Ov.

rĕbellio, ōnis, *f.* [bellum] *a renewal of war* (by a conquered people), *a revolt, rebellion:* rebellio facta post deditionem, Cæs.

rĕbellis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that renews war, insurgent, rebellious:* rebelles Æneadæ, Virg. Subst. rebelles, ium, *m. plu. rebels:* Tac. ‖. Fig.: rebellis amor, Ov.

rĕbellium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a renewal of war, rebellion* (for rebellio): Liv.

rĕ-bello, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to wage war again* (said of the conquered), *to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel:* Liv. Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat*, Ov. ‖. Fig.: pudor rebellat, Sen. (Hence old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel, revelry.*)

rĕ-bĭto, 3. v. n. *to go back, return:* si non rebitas huc, Pl.

rĕ-bŏo, 1. v. n. *to echo back, re-echo, resound* (poet.): reboant silvæque et longus Olympus, Virg.

rĕ-calcĭtro, 1. v. n. *to kick back* (of horses): poet. transf. *to refuse access:* Hor.

rĕ-călĕo, 2. v. n. *to be warm:* recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine adhuc, *still run warm*, Virg.

rĕ-călesco, lŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to become warm again, to grow warm:* Cic. ‖. Fig.: mens recalescit, Ov.

rĕ-călfăcio, fēci, 3. v. a. *to make warm again, to warm:* calidumque priori cæde recalfecit consorti sanguine telum, Ov. ‖. Fig.: tepidam recalfacit mentem, id.

rĕ-călvus, a, um, *adj. bald in front* Pl.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. *incep. to grow white again:* percussa recanduit unda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. ‖. *to grow hot again, to glow:* (ubi tellus) solibus æstheriis recanduit, id. 2. Fig.: recanduit ira, id.

rĕ-canto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to recall, recant:* recantatis opprobriis, Hor. 2. *to charm back, charm away:* nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov.

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. *to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat:* centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Cæs.: a Mutina, Cic. 2. Esp. *to go to rest:* Ov. 3. Of things: ut illæ undæ ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. And of apparent departure: provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt, Virg. (ii) Of situation: *to stand back, recede* (i. e. to be distant, retired): secreta parentis Anchisæ domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, id. ‖. In gen. *to go away, abandon:* nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius (apes), id. 2. Of things, *to separate from:* caput e cervice, Ov. ‖‖. Fig.: ab officio recedere, Cic.: ab armis, *to lay them down*, id. 3. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (nomen *hostis*) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, *has lost the signification of foreigner*, id. *Absol.*: et pariter Phœbes pariter maris ira recessit, *vanished*, Ov. With *in*: in ventos vita recessit, *passed away into the winds*, Virg.

rĕ-cello, *y. v. n. to spring back, bend back* (rare): gravi libramento plumbi resilientis ad solum, Liv.

rĕcens, ntis (*abl. sing.* in the poets sometimes recente: Cat.: Ov. *Gen. Plur.* recentum, Hor.), *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *fresh, young, recent* (opp. to vetus): (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, Pl.: cespites, Cæs.: flores, Hor.: prata, *fresh, green*: Virg. *Comp.*: epistola recentior, Cic. *Sup.*: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. With *ab*: *immediately after, fresh from, shortly after*, etc.: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, Cic. With *in* and *abl.* or with *abl.* only: quod comitatum Agrippinæ longo moerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, *whose grief was still fresh*, Tac.: cæde, id. (ii) Recenti re or negotio, *while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately:* quid si recenti re ædes pultem, Pl. (iii) Recentiores (*subst.* and *adject.*), *the moderns* (of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, Cic. ‖. Fig. *fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous:* ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Cæs.

rĕcens, *adv. lately, just, recently*, etc.: acceptum vulnus, Tac.: conditi Romæ, Suet.

rē-censĕo, sŭi, sum, and sĭtum, 2. *v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate*: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Caes.: recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. Poet.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to go over* in thought, *to reckon up, recount, review*: fata fortunasque virum moresque manusque, Virg.

rēcensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo] *an enumeration, reviewing, recension*: Cic.

rēcensĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rēcensus, a, um, *Part.* [recenseo].

rēcensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an enumeration, a review*: Suet.

rēceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [recepto] *a reservoir, magazine, receptacle*: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic.: Nili, Tac. ‖ Esp. *a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat*: castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv.: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. With *gen.*: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding-place for booty*, Cic.

rēceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a harbourer*: Flor.

rēceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recipio] *a receiving, reception*: Pl.

rēcepto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to take again, receive back; to recover, retake*: corpus omnes paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, Lucr.: mercatores, *to receive, admit*, Liv.: hastam receptat ossibus haerentem, *tugs back the spear*, Virg.

rēceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a harbourer, concealer*: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic.

rēceptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that receives*: App. 2. In a bad sense, *she that harbours* or *conceals*: Cic.

rēceptum, i, *n.* [id.] *an engagement*: Cic.

rēceptus, a, um, *Part.* [recipio].

rēceptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing back*: spiritus in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover*, Quint. 2. Milit. *t. t. a drawing* or *falling back, a retiring, retreat*: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes.: quum receptus primis non esset, Liv. *Plur.*: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. ‖ Meton. (*plu.*) *places of retreat, refuge*: tuti receptus, Virg. ‖‖ Fig. *a return, retreat*: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes

rēcessim, *adv. backwards*: Pl.

rēcessus, a, um, *Part.* [recedo].

rēcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat*; opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. 2. Meton. *distant, retired*, or *secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic.: hic speluncs fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess*, Virg ‖ Fig.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic.

rēcharmĭdo, i. *v. n.* [Charmides] *to cease to be Charmides*, qs. *to decharmidise oneself*, a burlesquely-formed word: Pl.

rēcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [recido] *falling back*: Fig. *returning, recurring*: numus, Juv. Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt*, Virg.

rē-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic.: in good MSS. also written reccido, Cic.; and in the poets rēcido; Lucr.: Ov.: Juv., *etc.*), *v. n.* [cado] *to fall back, recoil*: neque posse e terris in loca coeli recidere inferiora, Lucr.: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to fall back* or *down; to return*: in graviorem morbum recidere, *to relapse*, Liv.: contentio nimia vocis recideret, *had subsided*, Cic.: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 2. *to fall* or *be reduced to*; *to come* to any state or condition: constr. with *ad, in*, or an *adv.* of direction. With *ad*: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. With *in*: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidisset, id. With an *adv.* of direction: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv.: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic.

rē-cīdo, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo] *to cut away, cut down, cut off*: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg.: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor.: aliquid priscum ad morem, *i. e. to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac.

rēcīnctus, a, um, *Part.* [recingo].

rē-cingo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. *v. a. to ungird, unloose* (post.): tunicas, Ov. Reflect.: recingor, *I ungird, strip myself*, id.

rē-cino, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cano] *to sing again, resound, echo*: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. 2. In gen. *to cause to resound*: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id.

rēcĭpĕrātio, **rēcĭpĕrātor**, and **rēcĭpĕro**, v. recup.

rē-cipio, cēpi, ceptum (recepso for recepero, Cat.), 3. *v. a.* [capio] *to take back, get back; to retake, regain, recover*: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes.: nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, *should have retaken*, Cic.: ensem multa morte recepit, *drew out again*, Virg. (ii) With *pron. reflect.*: *to draw back, withdraw*; *to betake oneself*; and milit. *t. t. to retreat*: se ex hisce locis, Cic.: se recipiendi spatium, Liv.: se ad suos, Caes. Without *pron. reflect.*: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, id. 2. *to keep back, retain, reserve*: posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, Pl. 3. Fig. *to get back; to regain, recover*: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov.: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. (ii) With *pron. reflect.* (*a*) *to betake oneself, withdraw, retire*: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. (*β*) *to recover, to collect oneself*: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic.: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. ‖ *to take, admit, accept, receive* (both lit. and fig.): constr. the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the place is expressed by *acc.* with *ad* or *in*; by *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in*; and by simple *acc.*: cunctae praefecturae eum recipiunt, id.: equus frenum recepit, *submitted to*, Hor. With *ad*: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. With *in* and *acc.*: aliquem in deditionem, Caes.: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. With *in* and *abl.* or *abl. only* (ie purely local relations): tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv.: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. With a local *acc.*: aliquem domum ad se hospito, Caes. 2. Of money transactions: *to receive*: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. 3. In fencing: recipere ferrum, ensem, etc., *to receive a thrust*; recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. 4. Fig. *to take upon oneself, to assume*; *to receive, accept, admit, allow*: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon oneself*, Liv.: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. (ii) Esp. *to take upon oneself, undertake*: with *pron. reflect.* dep. on *ad* or *in*: curam ad se, Suet.: promitto in meque recipio, Cic. More freq. without *pron. reflect.*: recepi causam Siciliae, id. (iii) *to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, promise, engage*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. With *dat.*: ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, id. (iv) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one: id.: for which, recipere reum, Tac. (Hence It. *recevere*; Fr. *recevoir*.)

rēcĭprŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus]. ‖ Act. *to move backwards* or *backwards and forwards*: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includere nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. (ii) Reflect. *to move in a contrary direction*: quinquiremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to back about*, id. 2. Fig. *to reverse, convert a* proposition: Cic. ‖ Neutr. *to move backwards, go back*; *to come and go, reciprocate*: fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocat, *ebbs and flows*, Liv.

rēcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj. going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing*: aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. 2. Esp. of the sea or water in gen. *ebbing, receding*: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret, Tac. [Etym. dub. perh. *recĭ-procus* from *re* and *pro*.]

rēcīsus, a, um, *Part.* [recīdo]. ‖. Adj.: *abridged, short*: opus, Vell.

rēcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recito] *a reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. *a reader, reciter*: Hor.

rēcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a reader* of documents in judicial proceedings: Cic. In gen. *a reader, reciter*: Hor.

rē-cĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to read out, recite*, esp. a document, statement, report, *etc.*, in public or legal proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, id.: senatum, Liv. 2. In gen. *to read out, recite* any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor.

reclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo] *a cry of opposition* or *disapprobation*: Cic.

reclāmĭto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [id.] *to cry out* or *exclaim against*: Fig.: Cic.

re-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to cry out against, exclaim against, to contradict loudly.* ‖. Neutr.: in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. 2. *to reverberate, re-echo, resound* (poet.): scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, Virg. ‖. Act.: una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. (ii) *Pass. Impers.*: cum erat reclamatum, id.

reclīnis, e, *adj.* [reclino] *leaning back, reclining*: Ov.

re-clīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino] *to bend* or *lean back, recline*: caput, Cic. *Reflect.*: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. ‖. Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me*, id.

re-clūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [claudo] *to open* what had been closed, *to throw* or *lay open; to disclose, reveal*: portam, Virg.: viam arcis, Ov.: domum, Hor.: pectora pecudum (in augury), Virg. 2. Fig.: ebrietas operta recludit, Hor.: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. ‖. *to shut off* or *up* (rare) singulas separatim, Just.

reclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [recludo].

rēcoctus, a, um, *Part.* [recoquo].

rē-cōgĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. to think over, consider, reflect*: tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, Cic.

rēcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco] *a recollection, recognition*: scelerum suorum, Cic. ‖. *a reviewing, investigation, examination*: equitum, Suet.

rē-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a. to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognise*: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: sacra cruta annalibus, Ov. ‖. *to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*: socios navales, Liv.: ergastula, Suet. 2. Esp. *to examine* a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate*: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic.

rē-collĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. *v. a. to gather again; to gather up, collect*: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. ‖. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, Cic.

rē-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3. *v. a. to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew*: desertam terram, Liv. 2. *to inhabit again, to revisit*: nemo libentior recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. ‖. Fig. *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew*: eas artes, quibus a puero deditus fuimus, Cic.: Galbae imagines, *to set up again*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider*: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic.: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, *contemplating*, Virg.

rē-comminiscor, 3. *v. a. dep. to recall to mind, recollect*: Pl.

rē-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put together again, to reunite, readjust* (rare): comas, Ov.

rēconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio] *a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal*: concordiae, Cic. 2. *Absol. a reconciling, reconciliation*: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv.

rēconcĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: pacis, Liv.

rē-concĭlio, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* reconciliasso, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to bring back, to restore*: reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. ‖. Fig. *to bring together again, reconcile, recover, restore*: me cum C. Caesare redncit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic.: militum animos imperatori, Liv. (ii) *to make friendly, conciliate*: Caes. in Cic. (iii) *to re-establish, restore*: concordiam, Liv.: existimationem judiciorum, *to recover the character*, Cic.

rē-concinno, 1. *v. a. to set right again, repair* (rare): tribus locis aedificio, reliqua reconcinno, Cic.

rēconditus, a, um, *Part.* [recondo]. ‖. Adj. *put back* or *out of the way, hidden, concealed*: venae auri argentique, Cic. Subst. recondita, orum, *n. plu. remote, sequestered places*: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. 2. Fig. *hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite*: literae, Cic.: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id.

rē-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a. to put back again; to put* or *stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury, etc.*: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic.: Caecubum, Hor.: quod celari opus erat, habebant scposĭtum et reconditum, *concealed*, Cic. Post.: oculos, *to close again*, Ov.: ensem in pulmone, Virg. ‖. Fig.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *stores away*, Cic.

rē-confĭo, 1. *v. a. to blow up again, rekindle*. Fig.: Lucr.

rē-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3. *v. a. to cook* or *boil over again*: Pelium, Cic. 2. Transf. *to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast*, or *forge again*: recoquunt patrios fornacibus ensea, Virg. ‖. Fig.: recoctus scriba, *made into a scribe*, Hor.

rēcordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recordor] *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance*. With *gen.*: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. *Absol.*: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, id.

rēcordo, 1. *v. a.* for recordor, *to be mindful of*, etc.: ad ea, quae, pro salute omnium gessi, recordanda et cogitanda, Cic.

rēcordor, atus, 1. *v. a.* and *n. dep.* [cor] *to think over, bethink oneself of, be mindful of*; *to call to mind, remember, recollect*: communes belli casus, Caes.: virtutes (Manlii), Liv.: priorem libertatem, Tac. With *relat. clause*: recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno perpessos, Caes. With *gen.* (rare): flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, Cic. With *de*: tu si meliore memoria es, velim scire, equid de te recordare, id. *Absol.*: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. ‖. *to think of, meditate* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov.

rē-crĕo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make* or *create anew, to reproduce, restore*: lumen, Lucr.: carnes, Plin. ‖. In gen. *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate*; and reflect. *to become refreshed, to revive*. Of the body: voculam, Cic.: ex vulnere, id.: humerum leni vento, Hor. (ii) Of the mind: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, Cic.: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, Caes.: se ex magno timore, Cic.

rē-crĕpo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sound back, resound, echo* (poet.): Virg.

rē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. *v. n. to grow* or *increase again*: Liv.: Ov.

rē-crūdesco, dŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to become raw again*; of wounds, *to open afresh*: only fig.: recrudescente Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv.

rectā, *adv.* (*sc.* via) *straight forwards, right on, directly*: Marius a subselliis in rostra recta, Cic.

rectē, *adv. in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly*: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. ‖. Fig. *rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well*: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id.: recte factum, *opp.* turpiter, Caes.: cum fuit cui recte ad te literas darem, *safely*, Cic.: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, Pl.: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *at a high price, opp.* male, Cic. *Comp.*: rectius bella gerere, Liv. *Sup.*: rectissime judicas, Cic. 2. With adjectives, like our *right, well, very, much*: salvus sum recte, Pl. 3. Elipt. esp. in answers, *well, quite well, right, excellently*: Ter.: Pl.:

Quint. 4. As a courteously evasive answer like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, *all's well, it's all right*, or, in politely declining an offer, *no I thank you*: *Dc.* Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recta pater, Pl.: rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, Ter.

rectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a guiding, direction*: rerum publicarum, Cic.

rector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a guider, director*: of *a helmsman*: Virg.: Ov.: of *a horseman*: id.: of *an elephant-driver*: Liv. ‖ Transf. *a leader, ruler, governor*: rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic.: rector coelestum deûm Olympi, Cat.: of Neptune: rector pelagi, Ov.: of the *commander* of an army: Tac.: of *a tutor, teacher*: Suet. Of things: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. ‖ Adj.: *drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes.: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent *in perpendicular lines*, Cic.: homines, *straight, erect*, Cat. *Neutr. subst.*: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. 2. Transf. of sight, *straight* (as opposed to *oblique, sideways*): hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. 3. Fig. in gen. *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv.: nominibus rectis expendere numos, *i. e. on good securities*, Hor.: ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura, *correct, beautiful*, Prop. *Comp.*: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. *Sup.*: rectissima ratio, Quint. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. (iii) Esp. *morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. to pravus); and *neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous*; *rectitude, virtue*: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id.: recta consilia, Liv.: in rectis, Cic.: animus secundis temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, *the nominatives case*, opp. to obliqui casus: Quint.

rĕ-cŭbo, *i. v. n. to lie upon the back, to recline*: sub tegmine fagi, Virg.

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.* [recŏlo].

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, *i. v. n.* [root CUB; cf. accumbo] *to lie down again; to lie down*: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. 2. Esp. *to recline at table*: redit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. ‖ Of things, *to fall* or *sink down*: onus (domus quassatae) in prōclinatas partes, Ov.: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Virg.

rĕcŭpĕrātĭo (recip.), ōnis, *f.* [recupero] *a getting back, regaining, recovery*: libertatis, Cic.

rĕcŭpĕrātor (recip.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that regains* or *recovers*: urbis, Tac. ‖ In law, recuperatores *were judices at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision*: Cic.: Liv.

rĕcŭpĕrātōrius (recip.), a, um, *adj.* [recuperator] *pertaining to the recuperatores*: judicium, Cic.

rĕcŭpĕro (recipero), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover*, etc.: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic.: amissa, Caes.: pecuniam depositam, Cic. With an abstract object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to obtain again, regain, recover*: si et vos et me ipsum recuperaro, Cic. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of *recipio*, but on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. *-ero*. Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. *recī* and *paro*.] (Hence It. *ricoverare*; old Fr. *recouvrer*; Eng. *recover*.)

rĕ-cūro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to restore, make whole, cure*; also, *to take care of, to prepare with care*: me otio et urtica, Cat.

rĕ-curro, curri, *3. v. n. to run* or *hasten back*: ad me, Cic.: in arcem, Liv.: rure, Hor. Poet. of the *revolving* of the sun: Virg.: and of the year: Hor. ‖ Fig. *to come back, return, recur*: mox bruma recurrit iners, id.: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. 2. Esp. *to have recourse to*: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a running* or *going back, return, retreat*, etc.: inde alios ineunt cursus alioque recursus, Virg.: ut recursus pateret, Liv.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to curve* or *bend backwards, to turn back*: colla equi, Ov.: recurvatae undae (Maeandri), *winding, serpentine*, id.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj. bent back, crooked* or *curved*: cornu, Virg.

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recuso] *a declining, refusal*: disputationis, Cic. ‖ Esp. in law, *an objection, protest*: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. 2. *a counter-plea*; opp. to petitio: id.

rĕ-cūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling*; constr. with *acc., inf., acc. and inf., de, subj.* or *absol.*: uxorem, Ter.: servitutem, Sall.: prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti, Virg.: de stipendio, Caes.: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, Cic.: neque recusare quin armis contendant, Caes. *Absol.*: non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. Of things: genus impediunt cursumque recusant, Virg. ‖ Esp. in law, *to object, take exception, plead in defence*: tu me ad verbum voces: non ante venio, quam recusaro, Cic.

rĕcussus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

rĕ-cŭtio, no *perf.*, cussum, *3. v. a.* [quatio] *to strike back* or *backwards, to cause to rebound*: uteroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, Virg.

rĕ-cūtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *circumcised*: Judaei, Mart. ‖ Transf. *Jewish* (poet.): sabbata, Pers.

rĕdactus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

rĕd-ambĭtio, 1. *v. n. to walk back*: bene ambula et redambula, Pl.

rĕd-āmo, 1. *v. a. to love again, return love for love*: Cic.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, *3. v. a. to disprove, refute, confute, contradict*. With *acc.*: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: advenit qui vestra dies mulieribrus armis verba redarguerit, *will show them to be false*, Virg.

rĕd-auspĭco, 1. *v. n. to take the auspices again*: comically for, *to return*: Pl.

redditus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (old *fut.* reddibo, Pl.: *pass.*: reddibitur, id. *Part. perf.* reddĭta, Lucr.), *3. v. a. to put back, give back, return, restore*: captivos, Caes.: equos, Cic.: paribus paria reddunt, *are set against, opposed to*, id.: se ipse convivio reddidit, *returned to the banquet*, Liv. 2. Of words (post.): veras audire et reddere voces, *to answer, reply*, Virg. ‖ Transf. *to give up, deliver*; *to yield, relinquish, resign*: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic.: lucem, Ov.: ultimum spiritum, Vell.: animas, Virg.: vota, *to pay, offer*, id. (ii) *to put* or *bring forth, produce*: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, Quint.: vocem, Virg.: fructum, quem praedia reddunt, Ter. (iii) *to impart, assign, give*: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is given, belongs to the gods*, Virg.: neque iis potentibus jus redditur, *is granted*, Caes.: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, Liv.: peccatis veniam, Hor. (iv) Legal t. t. reddere judicium, *to fix the time for a trial*: Caes.: Tac.: so, jus reddere, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*, id. 3. *to translate, render*: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. 3. *to repeat, narrate, recite*: dictata, Hor.: carmen, id. 4. *to represent, imitate, resemble*: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. 5. *to make* or *cause to be*; *to render*: reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Pl.: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. (Hence It. *rendere*; Fr. *rendre*; also from redditum, It. *rendita*; Fr. *rente*.)

rĕdemptio, ōnis, *f.* [redimo] *a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. ‖ *a buying up, bribing*: judicii, Cic. ‖ *a farming of the revenue*: id. (Hence Fr. *rançon*.)

rĕdempto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to buy back, ransom*: Tac.

rēdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor): redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic.

rēdemptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contracting, farming* (rare): Liv.

rēdemptus, a, um, *Part.* [redimo].

rĕd-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, 4. *v. n.* *to go* or *come back; to return:* e provincia, Cic.: a foro domum, Pl.: rure, Ter.: in urbem, Liv.: ad navem, Pl. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic.: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor.: collis ad planitiem redibat, *sloped down to*, Caes. *Pass. impers.*: ad arbitrum reditur, Pl. With a homogeneous object: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. ‖ Fig.: aspersisti aquam, jam redit animus, Pl.: redire in pristinum statum, Caes.: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Nep.: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic.: redire ad se signifies also, *to come to oneself*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*: Ter.: ad sanitatem, Cic.: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor.: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. 2. Esp. in speaking: *to go back, recur*, to a former subject: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to come in, be yielded* as income, *etc.*; *to arise, proceed*: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. 2. *to come to, be brought* or *reduced to, to fall to, devolve on*: constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* or an adverb of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes.: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter.: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, *have not been brought into, are not registered in*, Cic.: eo meae fortunae redeunt, *come to that pass*, Ter.

rĕd-hālo, 1. *v. a.* *to breathe forth again, exhale:* Lucr.

rĕd-hĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2. *v. a.* [habeo] *to give back, return:* viaticum salvum tibi, ut mihi dedisti redhibebo, Pl. ‖ Mercant. *t. t.* of a buyer, *to give back* an article; of a seller, *to take back*: in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. *v. a.* [ago] *to drive, lead*, or *bring back:* (Sol) dejectos redegit equos, Lucr.: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, Caes.: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. ‖ Transf. of money or property, *to get back, call in, collect, raise:* bona vendit, pecuniam redigit, Cic.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. 2. *to bring* or *reduce to* any condition: constr. with *acc.* dep. on *in, ad*, or *sub*; an *adv.* of place, or *absol.*: vivos in servitutem, Pl.: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes.: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv.: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id.: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes.: eo redigis me, Ter. *Absol.*: ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down*, id. 3. *to make* or *render* (for reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. 4. Of number or quantity, *to bring within; to lessen, diminish, reduce:* ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. esse redactos esse dixerunt, id.: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor.

rēdĭmĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [redimio] *a band, fillet, chaplet, frontlet, etc.*: Cic. ‖ Fig. *a bond, fetter*: Pl.

rēdĭmĭo, ĭi, ĭtum (*imperf. past*, redimibat, Virg.), 4. *v. a.* [etym. uncert.] *to bind* or *wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.*: tempora vitta, Virg.: capillos mitra, Ov.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? Cic.: loca silvis, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. Poet.: torta redimitus tempora quercu, Virg.

rĕd-īmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. *v. a.* [emo] *to buy back, repurchase:* eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. 2. Esp. *to buy back, ransom, redeem* a prisoner, slave, *etc.*: *Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes intercperint? *De.* Redimam, Pl.: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. 3. In gen. *to buy off; to release, rescue:* pecunia se a judicibus palam redemerat, Cic.: se a Gallis auro, Liv. ‖ Transf. *to buy up, purchase:* essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. 2. *to take* or *undertake by contract; to hire, farm, etc.*: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes.: picarias de censoribus, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to purchase, i. e. gain, procure*: ego vitam omnium civium, quinque hominum amentium ac perditorum poena redemi, id.: pacem Arioviste ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. 2. *to ward off, obviate, avert*: quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. 3. *to make amends, atone, compensate for, redeem*: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall.: vitium ancore (*sc.* Jove), Ov.

rĕd-integro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh*: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes.: proelium, Liv.: memoriam, Cic.

rĕd-ĭpiscor, 3. *v. a. dep.* [apiscor] *to get again, recover*: Pl.

rĕditio, ōnis, *f.* [redeo] *a going* or *coming back; a returning, return* (rare for reditus): domum, Caes.

rĕditus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *returning, return:* noster itus, reditus, Cic.: Romam, id. *Plur.*: Virg.: Hor. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. 2. Fig.: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, id. ‖ Transf. *a return, revenue, income, proceeds*: Nep. *Plur.*: Liv.

rĕdīvĭa, v. reduv.

rĕdī-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. re *init.*] *renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: lapis, Cic.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* *to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of*. ‖ Act.: vinum redolens, Cic. 2. Fig.: doctrinam exercitationesmque paene puerilem, id. ‖ Neutr.: quod fracta magis redolere videntur omnia, Lucr. With *abl.*: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. 2. Fig.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic.

rĕ-dōmĭtus, a, um, *Part.* *retamed, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic.

rĕ-dōno, avi, 1. *v. a.* *to give back again*: aliquem dis patriis, Hor. ‖ *to give up, resign*: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, *i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars*, id.

rĕ-dormĭo, 4. *v. n.* *to sleep again*: Cels.

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum (rēdŭco, Lucr.), 3. *v. a.* *to lead* or *bring back, to conduct back*: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes.: reducitur ad eum Cn. Magius, id. Poet.: quos Elea domum reduxit palma, Hor.: solem reducit, Virg. 2. *to cause to return, to deliver, rescue*: aliquem de exsilio, Cic.: a morte, Virg. 3. Esp. reducere uxorem, *to marry again*: Ter.: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. 4. *to draw back*: with inanimate objects: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes.: auras naribus, Lucr. 5. Reducere aliquem domum, *to conduct* or *accompany* one *home* (as a mark of respect): (P. Scipio) quum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. ‖ Fig.: aliquem in gratiam, Ter.: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic.: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, *withdraw myself*, Ov.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis viresque, Hor. ‖ For redigere, *to bring* or *get out, to produce, yield*: LX. pondo panis e modio (milli) reducunt, Plin. 2. *to bring* or *reduce to* some condition: aliquid in formam, Ov. (Hence from reductus, It. *ridotto*; Fr. *redoute.*)

rĕductio, ōnis, *f.* [reduco] *a leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (rare): reductio regis, Cic.

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leads* or *brings back* (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* [reduco]. ‖ Adj. *drawn back*; of place, *retired, remote, lonely*: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Virg. 2. Fig.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj.* *curved* or *bent backwards* (rare): Plin. Poet. in gen. *curved, bent*: pennis rostroque redunco, Ov.

rĕdundantĭa, æ, *f.* [redundo] *an overflowing, superfluity, excess:* Vitr. ‖ Fig. of style: *redundancy:* illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic.

rĕd-undo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow:* mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic.: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. (ii) redundatas for redundans (poet.): amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. 2. Transf.: with *abl.* or *absol.: to overflow with:* quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to flow* or *come back, overflow, overwhelm:* quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id.: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have proceeded*, id. 2. *to be superfluous, redundant* or *excessive; to be copious, to abound:* quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id.: redundante multitudine, Tac.: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. (ii) With *abl. to have an excess* or *redundancy of; to be redundant in:* tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, id.: armis, Tac.

rĕdŭvĭa (redivia), æ, *f. an agnail, whitlow:* Plin. Proverb.: quum capiti moderi debeam, reduviam curem, *to be busy about trifles*, Cic. [Compared with *indusiae* and *exuviae*, *reduvia* would seem to come from the root DU, "put:" v. *exuo.*]

rĕdux, ūcis, *adj.* [reduco]. ‖ Act. *that leads* or *brings back:* Jupiter, Ov. ‖ Pass. *that is led* or *brought back, returned:* quid me reducem esse volmistis? *i. e. from exile*, Cic.: reducos socios, Virg.

rĕfectio (refict.), ōnis, *f.* [reficio] *a restoring, repairing:* Capitolii, Suet. ‖ Fig. *refreshment, recreation, recovery:* etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels.

rĕfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, repairer:* Suet.

rĕfectus, a, um, *Part.* [reficio].

rē-fello, felli, *v. a.* [fallo] *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic.: sensus, Lucr.: dicta, Virg.

rē-fercio, si, tum, 4. *v. a.* [farcio] *to fill up, stuff, cram:* meministis tum judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas refercirl, Cic. ‖ Fig.: aures sermonibus, id.

rē-fĕro, rettŭli (also rettŭli), rēlātum (rēlātum, Lucr.), *irr. v. a.* 2. *irreg. to carry, bring, draw* or *put back:* vasa domum, Pl.: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes.: intro referre pedem, *to return*, Pl. (ii) With *pron. reflex. to go back, return:* Romam se retulit, Cic.: sese in castra, Caes. 2. Esp. *to give back, return, restore, repay* = reddere: scyphos, quos utendos ded Philodamo, retulerlne? Pl.: sera octonis idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. 3. Milit. *t. t.* with pedem or gradum, *to withdraw, retreat*, vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. Reflect.: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, Liv. (ii) Transf. in gen.: feroque vico rettulit retro pedem (viator), Theodr. ‖ Fig.: referto sonum, *to echo*, Cic.: o mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. 2. Esp. *to pay back, repay:* denique par pari referto, Ter. Esp. in the phrase, referre gratiam (rarely gratias), *to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite:* Cic. 3. *to restore, renew, repeat, resemble*, etc.: Hecyram iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter.: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. 4. *to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege:* cujus orationem legati domum referunt, Caes. With *acc.* and *inf.*: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Veientibus, quidam annales retulere, Liv. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. With *subj.*: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, Hor. (ii) *to rejoin, answer, reply:* Anna refert, Virg. (iii) Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: *to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose:* constr. usu. with *ad senatum* (sometimes omitted); the subject gen. expressed by *de* with *abl.*; sometimes by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); or by *a relat. clause:* rem ad senatum refert, Sall.: tuno relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv.: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, Sall. *Impers. pass.:* de ea re postulant uti referatur, id. Referre is sometimes, but very rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (*sc.* Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Hence (iv) transf. in gen. *to consult, ask the advice of*, oracles, *etc.*: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum, Cic. (v) referre ad populum, *to propose* or *refer anew* (the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum): v. fero, II. 10 (ii)): id. 5. *to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record*, etc.: indictum in tabulas publicas relatum, id.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, id. (ii) referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present*, or *render an account:* relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. II. Hence, transf. referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, *etc. to count* or *reckon among:* diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. 6. *to trace back, ascribe, refer:* qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic.: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor.

rē-fert, *impers.* (*personal:* Pl.) [rem fert: I it. *it carries* or *bears upon one's affairs* or *property:* hence] *it concerns, is of consequence* or *importance to:* c.p.nstr. identical with that of interest, *q. v.* (intersum, no. IV.): id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter.: non accipsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. With a subject-clause: neque refert cujusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, Tac. With *ad, in*, or *dat.*: quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl.: dic, quid refert intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille aret? Hor. 2. without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen. *to be important, to make a difference:* ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spopondlerit, Liv.: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amisels vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. With a subject-clause: parvi retulit non suscepisse, Ter.: tuo vitio rerumne labores, nil referre putas? Hor. *Absol.*: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, *as though it mattered*, Tac.

rĕfertus, a, um, *Part.* [refercio]. ‖ Adj. *stuffed, crammed, filled, full:* of persons (as objects) with *gen.*: referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Rarely with *abl.*: domus erat alcatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, id. (ii) Of things, with *abl.*: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. *Absol.*: locuples ac referta domus, id. *Comp.*: refertius aerarium, id. *Sup.* theatrum celebritate refertissimum, id. 2. Fig.: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id.: disciplinae formula plena et referta, id.

rē-fervĕo, 2. *v. n. to boil* or *bubble up, to boil over:* Plin. ‖ Fig.: Cic.

rēfervesco, vi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [refervco] *to begin to bubble up:* Cic.

rē-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall.: opus, Cic.: muros, classem, portas, Caes.: exercitus, Liv. 2. Esp. *to get back again, get in return, get from:* nunquam eris dives ante quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tuerl sex legiones possis, Cic. 3. *to re-appoint, re-elect:* tribunos, consulem, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to restore* (rare): refecta fides, Tac. 2. Esp. *to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit:* of the body: exercitum ex labore atque inopia, Caes.: vires cibo, Liv.: quum saltus reficit jam roscidus luna, *refreshes, revives*, Virg. (ii) Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consensus iste reficit et recreat meum meam, Cic.: refecta tandem spe, Liv.

rē-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out* or *off:* num figentur rursus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? Cic.: cli-

peum de poste Neptuni sacro, Virg. Poet.: refixa sidera, *falling*, Id. ‖ Transf. *to take down the tables of the laws*, i. e. *to annul, abolish, abrogate them*: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic.

rĕ-fingo, *3. v. a. to make again, make anew* (rare): cerea regna, Virg.

rĕfixus, a, um, *Part.* [refigo].

re-flăgito, *1. v. a. to demand again, demand back* (rare): Cat.

reflātus, ūs, *m.* [reflo] *a blowing against, blowing*: Plin. Meton. *a contrary wind*: Cic.

re-flecto, xi, xum, *3. v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to bend* or *turn back* or *backwards*; *to turn about* or *away*: caput leviter, Cat.: colla, Virg.: oculos, Ov. 2. Fig. *to turn* or *bring back, to avert*: nonnunquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic.: animum reflexi, *I reflected within myself*, Virg. ‖ Neutr. *to turn back*; fig. *to yield*: Lucr.

reflexus, a, um, *Part.* [reflecto].

re-flo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to blow back, blow contrary*: reflantibus ventis, Cic. ‖ Act. *to blow away from oneself, to blow* or *breathe out*: (aër) quum ducitur atque reflatur, Lucr.

re-fĭo, *3. v. n. to flow* or *run back*; *to flow off, overflow* (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov.: Nilus refluit campis, Virg.

refĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [refio] *flowing back, ebbing*: mare, Ov.

rĕformidātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformido] *a great fear* or *dread*: Cic.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, ātum, *1. v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear*: with *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent doloreu et reformidant, Cic.: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. With *inf.*: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. With *relat. clause*: nec quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Id. Of things as subjects: tum brachia (vitium) tonde: ante reformidant ferrum, Virg.

rĕ-formo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to shape again, remould, transform, change*: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum quod fuit ante reformet, *until she resume her former shape*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to amend, reform*: mores depravatos, Plin.

rĕfŏtus, a, um, *Part.* [refoveo].

rĕ-fŏveo, fōvi, fōtum, *2. v. a. to warm* or *cherish again*; *to refresh, restore, revive*, etc.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov.: vires mollitia coeli, Tac. ‖ Fig.: reliquias partium in Africa, Suet.

refractārĭlŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [refractus] *somewhat stubborn* or *refractory*: dicendi genus, Cic.

refractus, a, um, *Part.* [refringo].

re-frāgor, atus, *1. v. n. dep.* opp. to *suffragor, to oppose, resist*; *to thwart, gainsay*: ilia lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic.: alicujus honori (*m.* trumpho), Liv. 2. Of things: *to oppose, withstand*: tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint.

re-frēno (**refraeno**), avi, atum, *1. v. a. to check, curb*: equos, Curt. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to curb, restrain*: fluvios, Lucr.: aquas, Ov. 2. Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic.: indomitam licentiam, Hor.

re-frico, ŭi, ātum, *1. v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret*: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. 2. Fig. *to excite afresh, renew*: memoriam pulcerrimi facti, Id. ‖ Neutr. *to break out afresh, appear again*: crebro refricat lippitudo, Id.

refrigĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero] *a cooling, coolness*: Cic.

re-frigĕro, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to make cool* or *cold*; *to cool off*: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic.: aqua, Plin. *Absol.*: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, Cic. Reflect. *to cool oneself*: refrigerandi sui causa, Suet. ‖ Fig. *to cool down, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal*; pass. *to be cooled, exhausted*; *to grow cool* or *languid*: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, Cic.: quum Antonii librarius refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled*, Vell.

re-frigesco, frixi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow cold* or *cool*: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to grow cold* or *remiss*; *to abate, grow stale, lose interest*; *to fail, flag*: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, Cic.: quod de Pompeio Caninius egit, sane quam refrixit, id.: quum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *when there is less doing in judicial business*, Id.

re-frīngo, frēgi, fractum, *3. v. a.* [frango] *to break up, break open*: portas, Caes.: claustra, Cic.: carcerem, Liv. 2. In gen. *to break, break in pieces*: ramum, *to break off*, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to break, break in pieces, destroy*, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes.: Achivos, Hor.

rĕ-fŭgio, fūgi, *3. v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to flee back*; *to run away, escape*: ex alto, Caes.: ad urbem, Liv.: in silvam, Virg. 2. Of things: vites a canlibus brassicisque refugere dicuntur, Cic. (ii) Of situation: *to run back, recede*: refugit ab litore templum, Virg. ‖ Fig.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis, Cic.: animus luctu refugit, Virg. 2. *to flee to, take refuge with*: ad legatos, Cic. B. Act. *to run away from*; *to avoid, shun*: judicem, id.: trepidus repente refugit attollentem iras (anguem), Virg. ‖ Fig.: vicina jurgia, Hor. Poet. with *inf.*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, id.

rĕfŭgium, ii, *n.* [refugio] *a taking refuge*: portas refugiis profugorum aperuere, Just. 2. Meton. *a place of refuge*: silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. ‖ Fig.: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, Cic.

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *flowing back, receding, vanishing*: unda, Ov. Subst. *a fugitive*: refugos sequi, Tac.

rĕ-fulgĕo, si, *2. v. n. to reflect a light*; *to shine, glitter, glisten*: quum caerula nubes solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, Virg.: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. ‖ Fig.: Jovis tutela refulgens, Hor.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour back*; *to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc.: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov.: imis stagna refusa vadis, Virg. 2. Transf. of things not liquid: refunditur alga, *is flung back*, id.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [refundo].

rĕfūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [refuto] in rhetor. *a refutation*: Cic.

rĕfūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a refutation*: refutatu, Lucr.

rĕfūto, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [on etym. v. confuto: lit. *to pour back*; hence] *to check, drive back, repress*: nationes bello, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to repress, restrain, oppose*: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, id.: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) prodiderim, *may fate avert!* Virg. 2. Esp. *to confute, refute, disprove*: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies*, Lucr.

rēgālīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [regalis] *a small bird*, perh. *the wren*: Suet.

rēgālis, e, *adj.* [rex] *pertaining to a king, kingly, royal, regal*: genus civitatis, *a monarchy*, Cic.: sceptrum, Ov. Poet.: comae, i. e. *of Lavinia*, Virg.: situs pyramidum, Hor. *Comp.*: rex regalior, Pl. ‖ *usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid*: ornatus, Cic.: animus, Liv. (Hence It. *reale*; Fr. *royal*; also It. *reame*; Fr. *royaume*.)

rēgālĭter, *adv. royally, splendidly, domineeringly*: Liv.: Ov.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, *3. v. a. to bear, carry*, or *bring back*: terram e fossa, Liv.: tellurem, *to throw back*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to throw* or *cast back, to retort*: convicia, Hor.: culpam in illos, *to throw the blame on them*, Plin.

rēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [regero].

rēgia, ae, *f.* (*sc.* domus) [regius] *a royal palace, castle, court*: in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic.: regia solis, Ov. (ii) Esp. *the castle of Numa, situated on the* Via Sacra: id. Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this* regia, Liv. ‖ Transf. *the royal tent* in a camp: id. ‖ Meton. *the court*, i. e. *the royal family, the king and his courtiers*: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, id. IV. (*sc.* urbs) *a royal city, residence, capital*: Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. V. For the Gr. basilica, *a colonnade, portico, hall*: dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet.

rēgiē, *adv. royally; sumptuously; despotically*: accubabo regie, Pl.: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, *imperiously*, Cic.

rēgificē, *adv. royally, magnificently*: instructa domus, Enn. in Cic.

rēgificus, a, um, *adj.* [rex facio] *kingly, royal, magnificent* (poet.): Virg.

rēgifugium, ii, *n.* [rex fuga] *a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings*: Fest. (cf. regis fuga, Ov.): v. Smith's Ant. 218.

rē-gigno, *3. v. a. to beget* or *bear again, to reproduce*: Lucr.

rēgillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [regius] *royal, magnificent*: inducula, Pl.

rēgimen, ĭnis, *n.* [rego] *a guiding, guidance, direction*: regimen equorum exercere, Tac.: classis, Vell. 2. Meton. *a rudder* (poet.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a guiding, directing, governing; rule, government, command*: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv.: summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. 2. Esp. *the direction of state affairs, rule, government*: regimen suscipere, id. 3. Meton. *a ruler, director, governor*: regimen rerum, Liv. (Hence Fr. *régime*.)

rēgina, ae, *f.* [rex] *a queen*: Cic.: Hor. 2. Transf. *a goddess*: Juno, Pl.: o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. (ii) *a daughter of a king, a princess*: Virg. (iii) *a lady of rank*: sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. ‖ Fig.: (Justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. (Hence It. *reina*; Fr. *reine*.)

rēgio, ōnis, *f.* [rego] 1 lit. *a making straight*; hence, *a line*: de recta regione deflecto, Cic. 2. E regione, adverbially: *in a straight line, directly*: e regione moveri, *opp.* declinare, id. (ii) *in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite*: constr. with *gen., dat.*, or *absol.*: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes.: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, Cic. *Absol.*: acie e regione instructa, Nep. ‖ Transf. *the visual line, boundary-line*, esp. in augury: nempe eo (*sc.* lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, quum urbem condidit, id. 2. In gen. *a boundary line, limit, boundary*, usu. *plur.*: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes fisdem quibus solis cursus, regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. 3. *a quarter, region* of the heavens or earth: vespertina, Hor.: neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov. 4. *a tract, territory, region*: agri fertilissima regio, Caes.: regione portae Esquilinae, *in the neighbourhood*, Liv. (ii) Esp. *a province, district*: plur. *lands, territories*: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes.: in quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, Liv. (iii) *a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and the surrounding territory*: Suet. (v. Smith's Class. Dict. *art.* Roma). ‖ Fig. *a province, department, sphere*: dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl.

rēgiōnātim, *adv. by districts* or *wards*: Liv.

rēgius, a, um, *adj.* [rex] *pertaining to a king, kingly, royal*: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic.: exercitus, Caes.: anni, *i. e. the reign of the kings* (at Rome), Cic.: alas, *the eagle*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *royal, princely, splendid, magnificent*: moles, *splendid edifices*, Hor.: morbus regius, *the jaundice*, id.

re-glūtino, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unglue, to unloose, separate* (rare): Cat.

rēgnātor, ōris, *m.* [regno] *a ruler, sovereign*: deorum, Pl.: summi Olympi, Virg.

rēgnātrix, īcis, *adj. f.* [id.] *ruling, imperial*: in domo regnatrice, Tac.

rēgno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [regnum] A. Neutr. *to have royal power, to be king, to reign*: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic.: tacitis regnavit Amycla, Virg.: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. With *gen.*: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos gente sub Hectorea, Virg.

2. In gen. *to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern*: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Esp. in a bad sense, *to tyrannize, domineer*: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. (ii) Of things, *to hold sway, prevail*: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate*: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. B. Act. *to rule, sway, govern*: terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Virg.: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur, Tac.

rēgnum, i, *n.* [rex] *kingly government, royal authority, royalty*: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic.: regnum obtinere, Caes. 2. In gen. *dominion, sovereignty, rule*: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. (ii) Esp. in a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny*: Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, Cic.: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent, Liv. ‖ Meton. *a kingdom*: ad fines regni sui, Caes. Poet. of bees: cerea regna refingunt, Virg. 2. Transf. *an estate, possession*: post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, *fields*, id.

rēgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to stretch, to keep* or *lead in a straight line*, or *in the right direction*: *to guide, conduct, direct*: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr.: onera navium regi velis, Caes.: equum, Liv.: missum jaculum, Ov. 2. Esp. in law, regere fines, *to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits*: Cic. ‖ Fig. *to guide, lead, conduct, direct*: rem consilio, Ter.: bella, Caes.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv.: vellem susceptasses juvenem regendum, Cic. 2. Esp. *to control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over*: civitatem, id.: populos imperio, Virg. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. 3. *to set right, correct*: errantem regere, Caes.

re-grĕdior, gressus, *3. v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to go* or *come back; to return*: ut regredi quam progredi malient, Cic.: ex itinere regressi, Liv. 2. Milit. *t. t. to march back, retire, retreat*: illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. ‖ Fig.: in memoriam regredior audiens me, Pl.

regressus, a, um, *Part.* [regredior].

regressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going back, return, regress*: nihil erat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. 2. Milit. *t. t. a retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. ‖ Fig. *a return, retreat*: nullo ad poenitendum regressu, Tac.

rēgŭla, ae, *f.* [rego] *a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule*: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 2. Transf. in gen. *a straight staff*: *a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. ‖ Fig. *a rule, pattern, model, example*: fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic.: sanit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor.

rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex] *a petty king, prince, chieftain*: regulos ex acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv. ‖ Transf. *a king's son, a prince*: id.

rē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to taste again* or *repeatedly* (rare): regustatum digito terebrare salinum, *i. e. licked out*, Pers. ‖ Fig.: illam (laudationem Lolli) legi, volo tamen regustare, *to read again*, Cic.

rē-gyro, avi, 1. *v. n. to turn about again, to wheel round*: fig.: Fior.

rē-ĭtĕrātio, ōnis, *f. a repeating, reiteration*: Quint.

rējectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rejicio] *that is to be rejected*: Cic.

rējectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a throwing back*: sanguinis, *i. e. throwing up*, Plin.

‖ Fig. *a rejecting, rejection*: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, rejectione hujus civitatis, Cic. 2. Esp. in law, *a challenging, rejection* of a judex: judicum, id. 3. Rhetor. *t. t.* in alium rejectio (*al.* trajectio), *a shifting off from oneself to another*, id.

rējecto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw* or *cast back* (rare): Lucr.

rējectus, a, um, *Part.* [rejicio]. ‖ Subst. rejecta (or rejectanea), orum, *n. plu. things to be rejected*: Cic.

rē-jĭcio (rēicio), jēci, jectum (reïcio, Virg.: scanned otherwise rĕĭcio, etc.),

3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw, cast,* or *fling back*: of inanimate objects: telum in nostes, Caes. Poet.: oculos Rutulorum reiicit arvis, *turns away, averts,* Virg. (II) Of living objects, *to drive* or *chase back* (mostly poet.): capellas a flumine, id. (III) With *pron. reflect. to throw* or *cast oneself back, to throw* or *fling oneself*: tum illa rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms,* Ter. 2. Esp. Milit. *t. t. to beat back, repel, repulse*: eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiiciebant, Caes. 3. Pass. Nautical *t. t. to be driven back*: a Leucopetra profectus, rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. ||. Fig. *to cast off, remove, repel, reject*: abs te secordiam omnem reice, Pl.: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. (II) In law: judices rejicere, *to challenge* or *reject* the judges appointed by lot: quum ex CXXV. iudicibus quinque et LXX. eus rejiceret, id. 2. Esp. *to scorn, disdain, despise*: rejecta praeda, Hor. 3. *to refer to, make over to*: ad ipsam te epistolam rejicio, Cic. (II) Rejicere ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, *etc.*) *to refer a matter* or *person to some officer* or *authorised body*: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes.: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, Liv. *Absol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, id. 4. *to put off, defer, postpone*: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. reiiciebantur, Cic.

rē-lăbor, lapsus, 3. v. n. dep. *to slide* or *glide back*; *to sink* or *fall back* (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, *sinking back upon the couch,* Ov.: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back,* Virg. ||. Fig. *to relapse, to return*: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor.

rē-languesco, gŭi, 3. v. n. incep. *to grow languid* or *faint again*: (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. 2. Transf. of the wind, *to lull, abate*: Sen. ||. Fig.: quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, Caes.

rēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [refero] *a carrying back, bringing back*: Quint. ||. Fig. *a throwing back, retorting*: relatio criminis est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria lacessierit, Cic. 2. Esp. *a returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. 3. *a motion, proposal,* made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate: relationem approbare, Liv.: incipere, Tac. Hence (II) Transf. *a report, narration,* in gen.: dictorum, Quint. 4. *a rhetorical figure* in Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant: Cic.

rēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover, proposer,* in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatore, Balb. in Cic.

rēlātus, a, um, *Part.* [refero].

rēlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an official report*: absentibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. 2. In gen. *a narration, recital*: virtutum, id.

rēlaxātio, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo] *an easing, relaxation*: fig.: animi relaxatio, Cic. *Absol.*: *mitigation, alleviation* (sc. doloris), id.

rē-laxo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to widen again*: *to unloose, loosen, open*: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic.: densa relaxare, Virg.: tunicarum vincula, Ov. 2. Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. ||. Fig. *to loosen, unbind, free*: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. 2. *to ease, lighten, alleviate,* '*assuage*; *to cheer up, enliven, relax*: animos doctrina, id.: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id.: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. Reflect.: insani quum relaxentur, *when they have a lucid interval,* Cic.

rēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [relĕgo].

rēlēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [relĕgo] *a sending away, exiling, banishment*: Cic.

rē-lĕgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to send away, despatch, remove*: rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. Poet. with *dat.*: Trivia Hippolytum nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, *consigns him to Egeria,* Virg. 2. Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exilium or deportatio, *to banish to a certain distance from Rome or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without* capitis deminutio (*v.* Smith's Ant. 173): (consul) L. Lamiam in contione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic.: exercitus relegatus in Siciliam, ne ante Punici belli finem in Italiam reportaretur, Liv. ||. Fig.: apud quem ille sedens Samnitum dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected,* Cic. 2. Esp. *to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute*: culpam in hominem, Quint. Poet. with *dat.*: causas alicui, Tib.

rē-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to gather together* or *collect again* (mostly poet.): janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, *i. e. by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again,* Ov. 2. Esp. of places, *to travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again*: Helleespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, id.: relegit Asiam, *again coasts along,* Tac. ||. Fig. *to go through* or *over again* in thought, *to read* or *relate again*: Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor.: scripta, Ov.

rē-lentesco, 3. v. n. incep. *to grow slack again, to slacken*: fig.: Ov.

rē-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to lift up, raise*: corpus e terra, Ov. ||. Transf. *to make light, to lighten*: epistolam graviorem pellectione, Cic.: vimina curva favi, *i. e. to empty,* Ov. 2. Fig. *to relieve, alleviate, assuage, abate, comfort, refresh,* etc.: cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, *has relieved you from a burden,* Cic.: pectora sicca mero, Ov.: famem, id.

rēlictio, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo] *a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning*: relictionem consulis sui, Cic.

rēlictus, a, um, *Part.*] relinquo].

rēlĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rēligātio, ōnis, *f.* [religo] *a binding up, tying up*: Cic.

religio (relligio), ōnis, *f. belief in* and *reverence for the gods*; *a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies*; and in gen. *piety, religion*. horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic.: religio deorum immortalium, *worship,* id.: fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *was held in such reverence,* id. *Plur.*: Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters, religion,* Caes. 2. Esp. *reverence for the gods, religion* regarded from the sceptical point of view; *superstition*: humana foede cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, Lucr.: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, *superstitious feelings,* Caes. ||. Transf.: subjectively, *a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, religious awe,* etc.: injicere religionem alicui, Cic. With *gen.*: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, Liv. (II) Meton. *an offence against religion,* giving rise to scruples of conscience: liberaret religione templum, id. (III) Esp. religio jurisjurandi, or *absol. scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath*: religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. *Absol.*: perterritus miles timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit, *his military oath,* Caes. 2. In gen. *strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness, exactness,* etc.: propter fidem et religionem judicis, Cic. |||. Objectively, *the holiness, sacredness, sanctity* of an object (a deity, temple, *etc.*): propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Hence, 2. Meton. *an object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing*: sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. [Two etymologies have been given of this word. Cicero derives it from relĕgere: others assume religare as the primitive. The former is the more probable; *religio* thus signifying the careful pondering over a thing.]

religiōsē, *adv. piously, religiously*: religiosius deos colere, Liv.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. 2. *scrupulously, punctually, conscientiously*: testimonium dicere, id.

religiōsus (rellig.), a, um, *adj.* [religio] *reverencing* or *fearing the gods, pious, devout, religious*: nostri majores religiosissimi mortales, Sall.: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites,* Cic. ||. Transf. subjectively, *religiously considerate, scrupulous*: civitas religiosa, ne quid praetermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset, Liv. (II) *over-scrupulous, superstitious*: ut stultae et miserae sumus religiosae, Ter. 2. In gen. *scrupulous, strict, precise, conscientious*: quod et in re mis-

ericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. III. Objectively, of things consecrated to religious purposes, *holy, sacred*: loco celeberrimo ac religiosissimo, id.: limina deorum, Virg. (ii) Esp. dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen*, e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, *etc.*: Cic.: Liv.

rĕ-ligo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bind back* or *behind, to bind fast*: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, Cic.: flavam comam, Hor. 2. Esp. nautical *t. t. to fasten* or *moor a ship*: naves ad terram religare, Caes. 3. Fig.: quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, *bound to external things*, Cic. II. *to unbind*: Cybele religat juga manu, Cat.

rĕ-lino, lēvi, 3. *v. a. to unseal, open* any thing fastened with pitch, resin, etc.: relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Post.: servata mella thesauris, *to take out*, Virg.

rĕ-linquo, liqui, lictum, 3. *v. a. to leave behind*; *to leave, move away from*: puerum apud matrem domi, Pl.: post tergum hostem relinquere, Caes. (ii) Esp. with a qualified predicate, *to leave in a certain state*: Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, id.: aras sine ture, Ov. 2. Fig.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. (ii) Esp. with a qualified predicate, *to leave in a certain state*: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *has left untouched*, Ter. II. *to leave behind* by dying; *to leave* or *bequeath*: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic.: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. 2. Fig.: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic.: pater, o relictum filiae nomen, Hor. III. *to let remain, not to take away*; pass. *to remain*: equitatus partem illi attribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes.: unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, *leave to me*, Ov.; relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, Caes. 2. Fig.: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, Cic. *Impers. pass.* with *subj.*: relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispania, quiescamus, id. IV. *to leave in possession of, to give up, surrender*: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac.: urbem direptioni et incendiis, Cic. V. *to forsake, abandon, desert, leave in the lurch*: non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo ab te, Pl.: auctores signa relinquendi et deserendi castra, Liv. (i) Fig.: quem vita reliquit, *who dies*, Lucr.: ab omni honestate relictus, *destitute of*, Cic. 2. *to let slip, neglect, relinquish*: et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, neglect*, id.: obsidionem relinquunt, *raise the siege*, Caes.: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*, Cic.

rĕlĭquiae (reliqu.), arum, *f. plu.* [relinquo] *leavings, remains, relics, rest, remainder*: copiarum, Nep.: cladis, Liv.: gladiatoriae familiae, Caes. 2. Esp. *the leavings* of the table, *remains, fragments*: Pl. 3. *the relics, ashes* of a body that has been burned: C. Marii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic. 4. *the* (unconsumed) *remains of a sacrifice*: Suet. II. Fig.: quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare, i. e. *the finishing of the Punic war*, Cic.

rĕlĭquus (rĕlĭcŭus as a quadrisyl., Lucr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that is left* or *remains, remaining*: with *dat.*: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. *Neutr. absol.*: quid est huic reliqui? id. Without *dat.*: ne causa ulla restet reliqua, Ter. *Neutr. absol.*: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Subst. with *gen. the rest, remainder, residue*: quod belli reliquum erat, Liv. 2. Partic. phrases: reliquum est, with *subj.* or *inf. it remains*: reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. (ii) Reliquum or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere: (*a*) *to leave behind, leave remaining*: quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturna caede ac fuga feceras, Liv. *Neutr.*: quod reliquum vitae virumque fames fecerat, Cic. Esp. negatively: te nullum onus culquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, id. (*b*) *to leave undone, to omit, neglect* (only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *omitted nothing*, Caes. 3. Esp. of time, *that is left* or *remains*, i. e. *subsequent, future*: spes reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Hence, in reliquum, adverbially, *in future, henceforwards*: Liv. 4. Of debts, *outstanding, in arrear*: and Subst. reliqua, *n. plu.* (less freq. reliquum), *the balance*: nunc quod reliquum restat, volo persolvere, Pl.: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. II. Freq. to be rendered by *the other, the remaining, the rest, the remainder* (as the complementary part of something before mentioned or implied): Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Without a subst.: magnam partem eorum concidit; reliqui seso fugae mandarunt, Caes. *Sing.*: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic.

rĕlīsus, a, um, *Part.* [relido].

rellig. and **relliqu.**, v. relig. and reliqu.

rĕ-lūceo, xi, 2. *v. n. to shine back, shine out*; *to blaze, glow*: flamma relucit, Virg.: vestis fulgore reluxit sacra domus, Ov.

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [relucco] *to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear*: solis imago reluxit, Ov.: reluxit dies, Tac.

rĕ-lustor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep. to struggle against, resist*: visti cubitum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac.

2. Transf. of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo magis reluctatae constabet cornua Bacchi, Ov.

II. Fig. *to oppose, resist*; *to be adverse* or *reluctant*: reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell.

rĕ-macresco, crŭi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow lean* or *thin again*: Suet.

rĕ-mālĕdīco, 3. *v. n. to return re proachful language, to abuse* or *revile again*: Vespas. in Suet.

rĕ-mando, 1. *v. a. to send back word, to notify in return*: Eutr.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, 2. *v. n. to stay* or *remain behind*: ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad navicula nostras descendimus, Cic.: Romae, Caes.

II. Esp. *to remain, continue, abide, endure*: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic.: si vita apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. 2. With an adject. as predicate, *to remain, continue* in a certain state: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic.

rĕ-māno, 1. *v. n. to flow back*: Lucr.

rĕmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo] *a staying* or *remaining behind*; *a continuing in one's place*: Cic.

rĕmēdĭum, ii, *n.* [medeor] *that which heals again*; *a cure, remedy, medicine*: pantheras, quae in barbaris venenata carne caperantur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. II. Fig. *a means of assistance* or *relief*; *a remedy*: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, Caes.: id remedium timori fuit, Liv.

rĕ-mensus, a, um, *Part.* [remetior] *Pass. repassed, traversed again*: pelago que remenso improvisi adsumt, Virg.

rĕ-mĕo, avi, 1. *v. n. to go* or *come back, to return*: remeabo intro, Pl.: in patriam, Ov.: ad se (legati), Liv. Poet. with *acc.*: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Virg. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: cum humore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet alit, *would flow back again*, Cic. II. Fig.: si natura juberet a certis annis aevum remeare peractum, Hor.

rĕ-mētĭor, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep. to measure* or *mete again* or *back*: Poet.: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Virg. II. Fig. *to reflect upon*; *to repeat*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen.

rēmex, igis, *m.* [remus ago] *a rower, oarsman*: Cic. In *sing.* collect. for remiges: vasces sensit sine remige portus, Virg.

rēmigātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remigo] *a rowing*: Cic.

rēmigĭum, ii, *n.* [remex] *a rowing*: homines remigio aequi, Pl. II. Meton. *oars*: Tac. Post. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. 2. *oars-men, rowers*: Cic.

rēmĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to row*: Cic.

rē-migro, 1. *v. n. to return, i. e. to* one's former habitation: in domum veterem e nova, Cic.: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Cæs. ‖ Fig. *to return, go back*: ad justitiam, Cic.

rĕ-mĭniscor, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [root MEN: *v.* memini] *to recall to mind, recollect, remember*: constr. with *gen., acc., inf.* and *acc.* or *abscl.*: se non tum filia discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic.: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Cæs.: reminiscere, totius imum hic esse in summa, Lucr. ‖ *to imagine, conceive*: Nep.

rē-misĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2. *v. a. to mix again* or *up*: Sen. ‖ Fig. sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor.

rēmissē, *adv. gently, mildly*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

rēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remitto] *a letting down, lowering* (lit. rare): ex supercilliorum aut remissione, aut retractione, Cic. ‖ Fig. *a relaxing, abating, remission, abatement*: senescentis morbi remissio, id.: febris, Suet.: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, *lameness, want of spirit*, Cic.: but, ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, *relaxation, recreation*, id. And in still another sense: (adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, *to mildness, lenity*, id. 2. *a remitting* of a penalty, debt, *etc.*: ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam videamur, id.

rēmissus, a, um, *Part.* [remitto].

‖ Adj.: *slack, loose, relaxed, languid*: ridens Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor.: vere nitent terrae, vere remissus ager, *thawed*, Ov. 2. Fig. *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay*, etc.: remissior ventus, Cæs.: cantus remissiores, Cic.: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, id.: joci, *gay, merry*, Ov. (B) *negligent, remiss*: esse remisso ac languido animo, Cæs.

rē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A Act. *to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield*: aliquem domum, Cæs.: mulieres Romam, Cic.: obsides alicui, Cæs.: librum tibi remisi, Cic.: ut melius muris, quam testa marina remittit, *yields*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to loosen, slacken, relax*: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, Cic.: brachia, *i. e. to let sink*, Virg.: quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *thaws*, Tib. ‖ Fig. *to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc.: (specula) simulacra remittunt, *reflect*, Lucr.: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac.: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit*: animum per dies festos licentius, *to recreate*, Liv.: pugnam, Sall.: quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, Cic. (B) With *inf. to cease, leave off, omit*: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, Hor. (lii) With *pron. reflect. to relax, abate*: cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. 3. *to give up, resign, concede, sacrifice*: with *dat.* of pers.: multam, Cic.: poenam alicui, Liv.: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Cæs.: ut memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. *Absol.*: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, id. Poet. with *inf. to allow, permit*: sed mora damnoso est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. B Neutr. *to decrease, abate*: si forte ventus remisisset, Cæs.

rēmixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.* [remisceo].

rē-mollĭor, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep. to press, push*, or *move back* or *away*: saepe remolliri luctatur pondera terrae, Ov.

rē-mollesco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become soft again, to grow soft*: ut Hymettia sole cera remollescit, Ov. ‖ Fig.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to become enervated*, Cæs.

rē-mollio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4. *v. a. to make soft again, to make soft, soften*: quare Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: Suet.

rē-mŏra, ae, *f. delay, hinderance*: quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Pl. ‖ *the Latin name for the fish* echeneis: Plin.

rēmŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [remoror] *a delay, hinderance*: Ov.

rē-mordĕo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2. *v. a. to bite again*; only fig. *to vex, torment, disturb*: quin me remorsurum petis, Hor. *Absol.*: si juris materni cura remordet, Virg.

rē-mŏror, ātus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* I Neutr. *to stay behind, linger, loiter*: in Italia, Liv. ‖ Act. *to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer*: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. *Absol.*: ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, Sall. Of things: alicujus commodum, Ter. *Part. perf. pass.*: pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov.

rēmŏtē, *adv. at a distance, afar off, remotely* (rare): Cic.

rēmŏtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [removeo] *a putting away, removing, removal* (rare): Fig.: remotio criminis, Cic.

rēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [removeo].

‖ Adj. *out of the way retired, sequestered*: silvestribus ac remotis locis, Cæs.: pars domus, *i. e.* penetralia, Ov.: ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. 2. *distant, remote*: Gades, Hor.: sedes remotas a Germania, Cæs. 3. Fig. *removed, disconnected, separate, free from, destitute of*: quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic.: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id.: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor.

rē-mōvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (*syncop. past perf.* remorant, Hor.), 2. *v. a. to move* or *draw back*; *to take away, set aside, remove, change a thing from one position to another*: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam. Pl.: pecora, Cæs.: dapes, mensam, Ov.: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic.: naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Cæs. ‖ Fig.: *to remove, withdraw, take away*, etc.: sumptum removit, Cic.: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall.: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic.: se ministerio sceleris, Ov.

rē-mūgio, 4. *v. n. to bellow back or again; to resound, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov.: Sibylla antro remugit, Virg.

rē-mulcĕo, si, sum, 2. *v. a. to stroke back* (poet.): caudam, *to droop*, Virg.

rēmulcum, i, *n.* [*ῥύμα*, a towing line] Nautical *t. t. a tow-rope*, or *any other contrivance for towing*: navem remulco abstraxit, Cæs. (Hence It. *remorchiare*; Fr. *remorquer*.)

rēmulsus, a, um, *Part.* [remulceo]

rēmūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror] *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: Cic.

rē-mūnĕror, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep. to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate*: aliquem munere, Cic.: aliquem magno praemio, Cæs. Of things as objects: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv.

rē-murmŭro, 1. *v. n. to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.): remurmurat unda, Virg.

rēmus, i, *m. an oar*: Cæs.: Virg. Proverb.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Poet. of birds: alarum, Ov. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: id. ‖ Fig.: querelam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. [The root of *remus* is prob. RET; cf. Gr. *ἐ-ρε-τμός*.] (Hence Fr. *rame*.)

rē-narro, 1. *v. a. to tell over again* (poet.): fata divum, Virg.

rē-nascor, nātus, 3. *v. n. dep. to be born again; to grow, rise*, or *spring up again; to be renewed, to revive*: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov.: nec te Pythagoras fallant arcana renati, in allusion to the doctrine of metempsychosis, Hor. 2. Transf.: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv. ‖ Fig.: principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic.: Trojae renascens fortuna, Hor.

rēnātus, a, um: 1. *Part.* [reno]. 2. *Part.* [renascor].

rē-nāvigo, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to sail back*: Cic.

rē-nĕo, 2. *v. a. to unspin*, i. e. *to undo, unravel* (poet.): Clymenus Clotho que dolent, haec fila reneri, *i. e. that the destiny is reversed*, Ov.

rēnes, renum, *m. plu.* [perh. akin to *φρήν*, midriff] *the kidneys*: Cic.

rē-nĭdĕo, 2. *v. n.* [prob. for reniteo]

to shine back, to be reflected; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent (poet.): non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor.: circum renidentes Lares, *i. e. shining from the reflection of the fire*, id. ‖ Fig. *to be glad, cheerful*: puer Icarus una stabat et ore renidenti captabat plumas, Ov. With *acc.* and *inf.*: adjecisse praedam torquibus exiguis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. 3. *to smile, laugh*: homo renidens, Liv.: Ignatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usquequaque, Cat.

rĕnīdesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [renideo] *to grow bright again, to shine*: Lucr.

rĕ-nītor, 3. *v. n. dep. to strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist*: Plin. ‖ Fig.: quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent esse, Liv.

rĕ-no, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to swim back* (rare): simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, *i. e. shall float back to the surface*, Hor.

rēno or **rhēno**, ōnis, *m.* [a Teutonic word, *rennthier*, "running animal"] *a northern animal*, supposed by some to be the *rein-deer*, which formerly existed farther south in Europe than at present: Caes.

rē-nōdo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to unbind, loosen* (poet.): comam, Hor.

rēnōvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [renovo] *a renewing, renewal*: Ov.

rēnōvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a renewing, renewal*: mundi, Cic. 2. *compound interest*: confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, id. ‖ Fig.: auspiciorum renovatio, Liv.

rē-nōvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make new again; to restore, renovate, repair*: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic.: durum arvum, *to renew by ploughing*, Ov.; but also, *to restore by leaving fallow*: agrum, id. 2. Esp. *to take compound interest*: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. ‖ Fig.: vetus exemplum, id.: veterem iram, Tac.: proelium, Caes.: Anchisae renovare annos, *i. e. to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to refresh, recreate, recover, revive*: quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv.: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic.

rē-nūmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (rare) *to count over, count up*: milia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castellum conjecta Caesari renumeraverunt, *reported to Caesar that the number was*, Caes. 2. *to pay back, repay*: aurum alicui, Pl.

rēnuntĭātio (renunc.), ōnis, *f.* [renuntio] *a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement*, esp. *the declaration of the election of a magistrate*: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex literis publicis, Cic.: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id.

rē-nuntĭo (renuncio), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bring or carry back word, to report, declare, announce*: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv.: quta nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. With *acc.* and *inf.*: Caesari renuntiaverunt pulverem majorem videri, Caes. With *subj.*: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, velintne annon, Ter. *Pass. impers.*: renuntiatum est (ascensum) facilem esse, Caes. *Absol.*: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. 2. Esp. of the official announcement of an election, *to declare elected, to make the return*: qui (magistratus) prinsquam renuntiarentur, Liv.: aliquem consulem, Cic. ‖ *to retract, revoke, refuse; to disclaim, renounce*: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv.: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic.

rĕnuntĭus, ii, *m.* [renuntio] *a reporter*: Pl.

rē-nŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [NU; v. abnuo] *to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*. ‖ Neutr.: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor.: renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov. With *dat.*: quibus supercilliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *denying this charge*, Cic. ‖ Act.: renuis tu, quod jubet alter, Hor.

rē-nūto, 1. *v. n.* [renuo] *to decline, refuse*: Lucr.

rĕor, rātus (2 *pers. pres.* rere, Virg.: Hor., *etc.*), 2. *v. a. dep. to think, suppose, imagine, deem*: non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor.: remur impetrari posse, Cic. *Absol.*: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, id. [The root RE or RA, from which *res* comes, has occasioned much discussion. It is prob. connected with Germ. *rathen*; and *res* denoted in the most general sense any thing thought of, like Germ. *ding*, Eng. *thing*, from *denken*, "to think."]

rē-păgŭla, orum, *n. plu.* [PAG, root of pango: 1it. *that which fastens back*] *bolts, bars*: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. ‖ Fig. *restraints, limits*: omnia repagula juris pudoris officiique perfringere, id.

rē-pandus, a, um, *adj. bent backwards, turned up* (so as to expand): calceoli, Cic.

rēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reparo] *that may be repaired, restored, or regained; retrievable* (poet.): damnum, Ov.

rē-parco, 3. *v. n. to spare, to refrain or abstain from*: Pl.: Lucr.

rē-păro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to get or procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew*: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic.: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet.: exercitum, Liv. 2. Esp. *to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with*: vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. ‖ Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem reparare, Liv.: damna, Hor. 2. *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit*: animos, Liv.: membra labori reparat, *refreshes them for labour*, Ov.

rēpastĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [repastino] *a digging up again*: Cic.

rē-pastino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to dig again; to dig around, trench*: Varr.

rē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. *v. a. to comb again, to comb* (poet.): coma repexa, Ov.

rē-pĕdo, avi, 1. *v. a.* [pes] *to go or step back, to retreat, recoil*: Lucr.

rē-pello, reppŭli (repp.), pulsum, 3. *v. a. to drive or push back; to reject, repulse, repel, etc.*: homines inermos armis, Cic.: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. Of impersonal objects: telum aere repulsum, Virg.: manum, *to push back*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to drive away, reject, refuse, repulse*: repelli orationem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. : ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic.: periculum, Caes.: connubia nostra, *to reject*, Virg.

rē-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to weigh back*: sequaque formoso pensa rependis herae, *you weigh back, return the wool weighed out*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight*: cui (Septumulcio) pro C. Grecchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic.

2. Fig. *to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense*: hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov.: fatis contraria fata, *to balance*, Virg.: damna formae ingenio, *to compensate*, Ov.

rĕpens, entis, *Part.* [repo].

rĕpens, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown] *sudden, hasty, unexpected*: adventus consulis, Liv.: bellum, id.: additio, Ov. ‖ Transf. for recens, *fresh, recent*: neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac.

rĕpens, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly*: Ov.

rēpensō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rependo] *to make up for, recompense*: bona malis, Vell.

rēpensus, a, um, *Part.* [rependo].

rĕpentē, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly*: abripuit repente esse subitus, Pl.: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes.: modo egens, repente dives, Cic.

rĕpentīno, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly*: Caes.: Cic.

rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [repens] *sudden, hasty, unexpected*: subitus, that which comes suddenly, unexpected or not; repentinus, that which comes unexpectedly, and hence quickly also: subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: mors, Cic.: temerarium et repentinum consilium, id.: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, Liv.: repentinum et praeceps venenum, Tac.

rēpercussio, ōnis, *f.* [repercutio] *a striking back, reflection*: Sen.

rēpercussus, a, um, *Part.* [repercutio].

rēpercussus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a rebounding, repercussion, of light, sound, wind, etc.; reflection, echo*: solis, Plin.: venti, Tac.

rē-percŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 *v. a.*

to strike back, cause to rebound: of light, sound, etc. *to reflect, reverberate, re-echo*: repercusso Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov.: lumen, Virg.: montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re-echoing*, Tac.: valles, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to cast back, retort, repel*: Quint.

rĕ-pĕrio, repĕri (also repperi), rĕpertum (old *fut.* reperibitur, Pl.), 4. *t. a.* [*v.* aperio] *to find, meet with, find out*: ego illam reperiam, Pl.: reperiam multos, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to find, discover*; also, *to get, obtain*: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur, id.: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, Caes. 2. *to ascertain, learn, perceive*: with *acc.* and *inf.*: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. (ii) With *esse* understood: cum transgressos repperisset coss., Vell. So (b) *Pass.* with a *nom. predicate*: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, Cic. 3. *to find out something new; to invent, devise*: nihil novi reperiens, id.: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor.

rĕpertor, ōris, *m.* [reperio] *a discoverer, inventor, author*: vitis, *i. e. Bacchus*, Varr.: mellis, Ov.: medicinae, *i. e. Aesculapius*, Virg.

rĕpertus, a, um, *Part.* [reperio]. ‖ Subst.: reperta, orum, *n. plu. inventions*: Lucr.

rĕpĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [repeto] *memory, remembrance*: Lucr.

rĕpĕtītio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a demanding back, reclamation*: Ulp. ‖ *a repeating, repetition*: repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 2. Esp. in rhetor. *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences* (ἀναφορά): Cic.

rĕpĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that demands back, a reclaimer*: Ov.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part.* [repeto].

rĕ-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, *3. v. a. to go back to, return to, revisit*. With *acc.*: fratresque virumque, Ov.: viam, qua venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. With *prep.*: onerarias retro in Africam repetere, id. 2. *to go to seek for again; to fetch back*: Lysias est Atticus, quanquam Timaeus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic.: alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then brought and passed over*, Liv. 3. *to go towards again* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to fall upon, strike*, or *attack again*: regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, id. *Absol.*: signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. (ii) Esp. in law, *to prosecute again*: id. ‖ Fig. *to go back to; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat*: praetermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic.: auspicia de integro, Liv. With *inf.* and *acc.*: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr.

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part.* [repecto].

rĕ-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill again; to fill up, replenish*, etc.: exhaustas domos, Cic.: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv. 2. Fig. *to supply, make up for, complete*: quod vos deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. ‖ In gen. *to fill up, make full, to fill*: campos strage hominum, Liv.: venas sanguine, Ov. 2. Fig.: populos sermone, Virg.: repleri justa juris civilis scientia, Cic.

replētus, a, um, *Part.* [repleo]. ‖ Adj.: *filled, full*: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. With *abl.*: exercitus iis rebus (*sc.* frumento et pecoris copia), *abundantly provided*, Caes. With *gen.*: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 2. Fig.: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr.

replĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [replico] *a folding* or *rolling back again* (of a book); transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, *qs. by winding it up again*, Cic.

replĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [replico].

rĕ-plĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fold* or *roll back, to bend* or *turn back*: radios solis, *to reflect*, Sen.: jocinera replicata, *folded inwards*, Suet. ‖ Fig.: ut ne replices annalium memoriam, *unfold*, Cic.: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quoque replicantis, *unrolling*, id.

rĕpo, psi, ptum, *3. v. n.* [another form of serpo, q. v.] *to creep, crawl*: repens animans, Lucr.: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. 2. Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. ‖ Fig.: sermones repentes per humum, *low, mean*, id.

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* repostivi, Pl.: *Part. sync.* repostus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter poems), *3. v. a. to place, put*, or *lay back*; *to replace, restore*, etc.: lapidem suo loco, Cic.: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv.: flammis ambesa reponunt robora navigiis, *restore*, Virg. 2. Fig.: *to put* or *bring back*; *to replace, restore, renew*: nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, id.: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. 3. *to repay, return like for like*: peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reo non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic. ‖ *to bend backwards*: reposta cervice, Lucr. ‖ *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve*: acervum farris tecto, Virg.: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Poet.: eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, *the buried*, Virg. 2. Fig.: reponere odium, Tac. ‖ *to put in the place of, to substitute*: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. 2. Fig.: at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, id. ‖ *to lay aside, to lay down, put away*: arma omnia, Caes. Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, *i. e. permit to be laid aside*, Virg. ‖ With the meaning of the simple verb: *to lay, place, put, set*: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. 2. Fig.: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes.: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, *place, reckon among*, Cic.

rĕ-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry* or *bring back*: aurum ab Theotimo domum, Pl.: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic.: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. Poet.: reportare pedem, *to return*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away; to get, gain, obtain*: nihil ex praeda domum suam, Cic.: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. ‖ Fig. *to bring back*: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor.: (Echo) ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, Ov. 2. Esp. *to bring* or *carry back on account*; *to report*: adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat advenisse viros, id.

rĕ-posco, *3. v. a. to demand back*, to *ask for again*: constr. the thing asked for in *acc.*; the person from whom it is demanded in *acc.* or *abl.* with *ab*: pecuniam, Tac.: eum simulacrum Ceres, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to ask for, claim, demand, enact, require*: natos ad poenas, Virg.: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic.

rĕpōsĭtōrium, ii, *n.* [repono] *that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter*, etc.: Plin.

rēpōsĭtus, a, um. *Part.* [repono]. ‖ Adj.: *remote, distant* (rare): repostas Massylum gentes, Virg.

rēpostor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: templorum, Ov.

repōstus, a, um, *Part.* [repono].

rē-pōtĭa, orum, *n. plu.* [poto] *a drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment*: Hor.

repraesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento] *a bringing before one, a showing, a representation*: Quint. ‖ Mercant. *t. t. a cash payment*: Cic.

re-praesento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to make present again, to bring back; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent*: corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, Cic.: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis? Hor. ‖ Mercant. *t. t. to pay immediately or in ready money*: reliquae pecuniae vel usuram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. *to do, perform*, or *execute immediately* or *without delay*; hence, *to hasten*: se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, et proxima nocte castra moturum, Caes.: minas irasque coelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv.

re-prĕhendo (repraehendo, and contr. reprendo and repraendo: Ov.: Hor. *etc.*: cf. prehendo), di, sum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to lay hold of for the purpose of checking or pulling back*; hence, *to hold back, hold fast* (rare in lit. sense): quae here pallio me reprehenderunt, Pl.: quosdam manu, Liv. 2. Fig.: revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend*: quod ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes.: delicta, Sall.: aliena studia, Hor. *Absol.*: quo plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendendum, Cic. 2. In rhetoric, *to refute*: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. (Hence, through reprehensus, It. *ripresaglia*; Fr. *représaille*; Eng. *reprisal*.)

reprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reprehendo] *a holding back*; fig. *a checking, check*, in speaking: Cic. ‖ *blame, censure, reprimand, reproof*: with *gen.*: culpae reprehensio, id.: negligentiae, Quint. *Absol.*: reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. 2. Meton. *a fault*: Quint. 3. Rhetor. *t. t. a refutation*: quoniam in confirmationem et reprehensionem diviseras orationis fidem, Cic.

reprĕhenso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to seize again or frequently, to detain with eagerness*: reprehensans singulos, Liv.

reprĕhensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a censurer, reprehender*: Cic.: delicti, Ov. ‖ Transf. *an improver*: comitiorum, Cic.

reprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.* [reprehendo].

repressor, ōris, *m.* [reprimo] *he who restrains or represses* (rare): Cic.

repressus, a, um, *Part.* [reprimo].

re-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press or keep back; to check, curb, restrain*: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Velos, Cic.: dextram, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to check, restrain, limit, repress*: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes.: itinera, Cic.: fugam, Caes. Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum repressit, *has restrained*, Ter.

re-prōbo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to disapprove, reject, condemn* (rare): quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, id est voluptatem et dolorem, Cic.

reprōmissio, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto] *a counter-promise*: Cic.

re-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a. to promise in return, to engage or bind oneself*: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. ‖ *to promise again or anew*: imperatorum repromittens, Suet.

repto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [repo] *to creep, crawl*: Plin. 2. Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Hor.

rēpūdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudio] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare): supplicum, Cic. *Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, id.

rēpūdĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [repudium] prop. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate*: sponsas admodum adolescens duas habuit, priorem virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet.: uxorem, id. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate*: cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic.: duces, Caes.

rēpūdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [repudium] *that ought to be rejected or disdained*: nuptiae, Pl.

rē-pūdĭum, ii, *n.* prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 139, *a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation*: renuntiare repudium sponsae, Pl.: remittere uxori, Suet.

rē-pŭĕrasco, 3. *v. n. incep. to become a boy again*: Cic. ‖ Transf. *to become childish*; also, *to play or frolic like a child*: Pl.: Cic.

rēpugnans, antis, *Part.* [repugno]. ‖ Adj. and Subst. *contrary, opposed, repugnant*: repugnantia, orum, *n. plu.* in rhetoric, *contradictions*: locus ex repugnantibus, Cic.

rēpugnanter, *adv. unwillingly, with repugnance*: Cic.

rēpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno] *resistance, opposition*. Meton. *a means of defence*: Plin. ‖ *contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: rerum, Cic.

rē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to fight against, oppose; to resist, defend oneself*: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. 2. In gen. *to resist, oppose, contend against*: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. With *dat.*: repugnare et resistere crudelitati, id. With a *prep.*: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, id. With *subj.*: si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. With *inf.*: amare repugno filium, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Id. ‖ Esp. *to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant*: quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic.

rēpulsa, ae, *f.* [repello] *a rejection, repulse*, esp. in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes.: omnes magistratus sine repulsa assequi, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a denial, refusal, repulse*: posce aliquid: nullam patiere repulsam, Ov.

rē-pulsans, antis, *Part. driving or beating back*: Fig.: colles verba repulsantes, *re-echoing*, Lucr.

rēpulsus, a, um, *Part.* [repello] ‖ Adj. *removed, remote, distant*: quod tamen a vera longe ratione repulsum est, Lucr.

rēpulsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a driving back, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* (usu. in *abl. sing.*): (effigies) assidua crebroque repulsu rejectae, Lucr.

rē-pungo, 3. *v. a. to prick or goad again*: Fig.: Cic.

rē-purgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cleanse or clear again*: iter, Liv. ‖ Transf. *to purge away, remove*: quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov.

rēputātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reputo] *a reckoning, computation*: Gal. ‖ *a thinking over, consideration*: Tac.

rē-pŭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to count again, reckon, calculate*: solis deductiones, Cic.: tempora, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to think over, meditate, reflect upon*: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic.: cum animo facinus suum, Sall. With *acc.* and *inf.*: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. With *relative clause*: quid ille vellet, id.

rē-quies, ētis, *f.* (the *dat. sing.* and all the *plur.* cases are wanting) *repose* from labour, care, *etc.*; *rest, relaxation, recreation*: requies curarum, Cic.: nec mora, nec requies, Virg. Gen. requietis, Cic. *Acc.* requietem, id.: requiem, id. *Voc.* requies, Lucr. *Abl.* requiete, poet. Cic.: requie, Ov.

rē-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* A. Neutr. *to become at rest again; to rest oneself, rest, repose*: legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes.: ut in ejus sella requiesceret Cic. (ii) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib.: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 2. Esp. of the dead, *to rest, repose* in the grave: portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat (Ennius) mortuum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to repose, find rest, take consolation*: ubi animus ex multis miseriis saepe perculis requievit, Sall. B. Act. *to let*

rest; to stop, arrest (poet.): requierunt flumina cursus, Virg.

rēquiētus, a, um, *Part.* [requiesco]

‖ **I.** Adj. *rested, refreshed:* militem requietum, integrum, Liv.: ager, *that has lain fallow*, Ov.

rēquīrīto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [requiro] *to ask after, inquire for:* res novas, Pl.

rē-quīro, quīsīvi, or sīi, quīsītum, 3. *v. a.* [quaero] *to seek again; to look after, search for:* juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov.: libros, Cic.: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. **2.** *to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after:* animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic.: causam, Ov. With *relative clause:* illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, Cic.: foratus et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Virg. *Absol.:* paude requirenti nomen terraeque tumque, Ov. (ii) With *prep.* and *abl.* of pers. *to inquire of; to question:* ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, Cic.: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, id. ‖ **II.** Esp. *to ask for* something needed; *to need, want, require:* qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id.: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. (ii) *Pass. to be requisite, necessary:* in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. **2.** Transf. *to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss:* et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id.: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, *they feel the loss of*, Caes.

rēquiētus, a, um, *Part.* [requiro].

rēs, rēi, *f.* (rēī, *gen.* and *dat.*: Lucr.: monosyl. id.) [on etym. v. reor] a word of the most general and extensive signification, denoting any thing that may be thought, done, or spoken of: *a thing, a something, an object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case*, etc.: eas res quas legati commemorassent, memoria teneret, Caes.: rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv.: res mala, *a wretched condition*, Sall.: bellicam rem, *war*, Cic.: so with the *adj.* familiaris, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, uxoria, *etc.*: nil admirari prope res est una solaque, *the only thing, only means*, Hor. Emphatically with *Sup.*: scilicet rerum facta est pulcerrima, Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world*, Virg. Adverbial phrases: pro re, *according to circumstances:* ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall. Pro or e re nata, *under the circumstances:* Cic. ‖ Esp. *reality* as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, *etc.; an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth;* hence, in the *abl. sing.* sometimes strengthened by vera, and in one word, revera, *in fact, in reality, really, indeed:* id. **2.** *effects, substance, property, possessions:* suam rem familiarem auxisse, *his private property*, Caes.: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. *Plur.:* privatae res, Cic. **3.** *benefit, profit, advantage, interest* (gen. with *in, ex, ob, ab*, etc.): id frustra, an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall. Hence, alicui rei esse, *to be good for any thing, to be of use* or *advantage:* Pl. **4.** *cause, reason, ground, account;* only adverbially, in *abl.* or in *acc.* with *ob: therefore, on that account:* ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, Caes. Hence the adverbs quare and quamobrem. **5.** *a matter of business, an affair, transaction:* rem cum aliquo transigere, Cic.: rem suscipit, *undertakes the business*, Caes. **6.** In law, *a cause, suit:* tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. **7.** Res publica, and in one word, respublica, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic;* also, *political affairs, administration*, or *power*, etc.: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id. And sometimes simply res: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Virg. *Plur.:* custode rerum Caesare, Hor. **8.** Esp. res novae, *political changes, a revolution:* cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat, Caes.: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall.

rēsacro, v. resacro.

rē-saevio, 4. *v. n. to rage again:* Ov.

rēsălūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [resaluto] *a greeting* or *salutation in return:* Suet.

rē-sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to greet* or *salute in return:* Cic.

rē-sānesco, nīi, 3. *v. n. incep. to grow sound again, to heal again:* Fig.: error animi, Ov.

rē-sarcio, no *perf.*, sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch* or *mend again; to repair, restore:* discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter.: tecta, Liv. ‖ Fig.: damnum liberalitate, Suet.

re-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. *v. a. to cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down; to cut* or *tear open:* pontem, *to break down*, Caes.: tell latebram penitus ense, *to cut open*, Virg.: vulnera, Ov. Fig.: an male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. **2.** Meton. *to open:* vias, Lucr. Fig.: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, *etc.:* acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, id.: testamenta mortuorum, id.

re-scisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. *v. n. incep. to learn, find out, ascertain:* omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter.: cum id rescierit, Cic.: quod ubi Caesar rescilt, Caes.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* [rescindo].

re-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to write again, write anew:* Suet. Hence, **2.** Esp. milit. *t. t. to enroll anew, to reenlist:* rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. (ii) *to transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. ‖ *to write back* or *in return, to reply in writing:* antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. **2.** Esp. polit. and legal *t. t. to answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision:* Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), Suet. **3.** *to enter to the credit of an account;* hence, in gen. *to pay, repay:* illud mihi argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter.: dictantic quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, *to discharge*, Hor.

rescriptus, a, um, *Part.* [rescribo].

‖ **I.** Subst. rescriptum, i, *n. an imperial rescript:* Tac.

rē-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut loose, cut off:* ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic.: enodes truncos, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain:* quod sfunt, nimia resecari oportere, naturalia relinqui, Cic.: libidinem, id.

rē-secro (resacro, Nep.), 1. *v. a. to pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly:* Pl. ‖ *to liberate from a curse:* Nep.

rēsectus, a, um, *Part.* [reseco].

rēsĕcūtus, a, um, *Part.* [resequor].

rē-sēmino, 1. *v. a. to sow again;* poet. *to beget* or *produce again:* se (phoenix), Ov.

rē-sĕquor, sĕcūtus (only in the *perf.* and *Part. perf.*), 3. *v. a. dep. to follow* in speaking; *to answer, reply to* (poet.): Nereis his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov.

rē-sĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unlock, open:* limina, Virg.: januam, Ov.: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Transf.: pectus, *to tear open*, Ov. ‖ Fig. nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic.

2. Esp. *to disclose, reveal:* oracula mentis, Ov.

rē-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve,* i. e. *to keep for some particular purpose;* constr. the remote object, or, end, if expressed, is denoted by *acc.* with *ad* or *in*, by *dat.*, or by an *adv.*: reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes.: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv.: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes.: cui te exitio fortuna reservat? Virg.: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. **2.** *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve, reserve:* reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernis, Caes.: quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, Ov.

rĕses, ĭdis (*nom. sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [resideo] *that remains sitting, that stays behind;* also, *motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish*, etc.: aqua, *stagnant water*, Varr.: plebs in urbe, *remaining*, Liv.: resides animi, *unexcited feelings*, Virg.

rē-sīdeo, sēdi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo] *to sit down, remain sitting; to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside:* sed resideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic.: piger pandi tergo residebat asellī, Ov.: erra-

vitae via seu lassa resedit, incertum, *remained behind*, Virg. 2. Meton. *to remain idle* or *listless*: Plin. Hence Act. *to keep* or *celebrate a holiday*: venter gutturque resident esuriales feriās, Pl. ||. Fig. *to remain behind, remain, be left*: constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*: in corpore perspicuum est, vel exstincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, Cic. si qua (ira) ex certamine resident, Liv.

rĕ-sīdo, sēdi (resīdi, rare and duo.), 3. *v. n. to sit down, to settle*: (aves) plurimum volant, cetera genera residunt et insistunt, Plin.: mediis residunt aedibus, Virg. Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae pelles, *settle, gather*, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, *to settle* or *sink down, to subside*: si montes residissent, Cic.: residentibus flammis, Tac. ||. Fig. *to sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside*: quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg.: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv.: bellum, Hor.

rĕsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resideo] *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary*; Subst. *the remainder, residue, rest*: odium, Cic.: residua et vetus simultas, Liv.: residui nobilium, Tac. ||. Esp. *outstanding, unpaid, due*: pecuniae, Cic. Subst. residua, orum, *n. plu. arrears, dues*: vectigalium, Suet.

rĕ-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to unseal, open*: literas, Cic.: testamenta, Hor. 2. *to disclose, reveal* (poet.): venientia fata, Ov. 3. *to annul, cancel, rescind*: tabularum fidem, Cic. ||. *to transfer* in an account, *repay*: Fest. Hence *to give back, resign*: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor.

rĕ-sĭlio, ŭi, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to leap* or *spring back*: ranas juvat saepe in gelidos resilire lacus, Ov.: velites ad manipulos, Liv. (ii) Of inanimate subjects, *to rebound, recoil, retreat*: non secus haec (sarissa) resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov.: ignis ab ictu, Plin.: in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to shrink, contract*, Ov. ||. Fig.: ab hoc crimen resilire vides, Cic.

rĕ-sīmus, a, um, *adj. turned up, bent back*: Ov.

rĕsīna, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with ῥητίνη] *resin*: Plin.

rĕsīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [resina] *resined*: juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv.

rĕ-sīpio, 3. *v. a.* [sapio] *to savour, taste*, or *smack of*: mustum resipit ferrum, Varr. ||. Fig.: Epicurus minume resipiens patriam, Cic.

rĕsipisco, īvi *or* ĭi (resipisset, Cic.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [resipio] *to recover one's senses; to revive, recover*: afferte aquam dum resipiscit. Jam resipisti? Pl. ||. Fig. *to become reasonable again, come to one's right mind*: te intelligo resipisse, Ter.: Cic.

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n. to stand back, remain standing; to stand still, halt; to stay behind, remain, continue*: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit; restiti, Ter.: ille saepius appellatus asperit ac restitit, Caes.: Vetius negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. 2. Fig.: incipit effari mediaque in voce resistit, Virg. ||, *to withstand, oppose, resist*; esp. as milit. t. t.: constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.*: quum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. *Absol.*: aegre, id.: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. *Pass. impers.*: ab nostris eadem ratione qua pridie resistitur, Caes. 2. In gen.: omnia consilia consulatus mei, quibus filii tribuno plebis pro re publica restitissem, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. *Absol.*: resistentibus collegis, Sall. *Pass. impers.*: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. (ii) Of things: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. *Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *advance into it*, Tac. |||. *to rise again* (rare and only Fig.): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *raise ourselves up again*, Cic.

rĕsōlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo] *an untying; a laxness, weakness*: lori, Gell. ||. Fig. *a solution, explanation*: sophismatis, id.

rĕsōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [resolvo].

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3. *v. a. to untie, unbind; to loosen, release, open, dissolve*, etc.: equos, *to unharness*, Ov.: oras, *to cast loose from the shore* (*v.* ora, *no.* IV.), Liv.: virginem catenis, *to release*, Ov.: claustra, *to open*, Lucr.: literas, Liv.: ignis aurum resolvit, *melts*, Lucr.: nivem, Ov. Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate*, Ov.: tenebras, Virg. 2. Esp. *to relax, unbend*: corpus (somno), Ov. 3. *to pay*: Pl. ||. Fig. *to release, set free*: teque piacula nulla resolvent, Hor. 2. *to separate; disclose; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish*: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, *banishes*, Virg.: vectigal et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. 3. Esp. *to relax, soften*: disciplinam militarem, id. 4. *to enervate, enfeeble*: felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. 5. *to perform, fulfil*: senatum quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea resoluturum, Cic.

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono] *resounding*: Echo, Ov.

rĕ-sōno, avi, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* |. Neutr. *to sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo*: theatrum natura resonans, Cic. With *abl.*: (i) of the sound: aedes late plangoribus, Virg. (ii) of its source: testudo septem nervis, Hor. Poet. with *acc.*: litoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi, *resound with*, Virg. With *ad*: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. With *dat.*: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. 2. Fig.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. ||. Act. *to re-echo, repeat*: formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Virg. Poet. with *acc.* of the place: ubi Solis filia lucos assiduo resonat cantu, id.

rĕsōnus, a, um, *adj.* [resono] *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov.

rĕ-sorbĕo, 2. *v. a. to suck back, swallow again*: quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov.: saxa (pontus), Virg.

re-specto, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to look back* or *behind repeatedly* or *intently; to look* or *gaze about; to look at*. Neutr.: quid respectas? nihil periclī est, Ter.: ad tribunal, Liv. 2. Act.: alium (alius), Tac. ||. Fig. *to look behind, to wait; to wait for, expect; to care for, regard, respect*. Neutr.: verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. 2. Act.: si qua plos respectant numina, *regard*, Virg.

respectus, ūs, m. [respicio] *a looking back* or *about*: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. 2. Meton. *a refuge, retreat, asylum*: ad Romanos, Liv. ||. Fig. *respect, regard, consideration*: respectum amicitiae habere, id.: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, id. (Hence It. rispitto; Fr. répit.)

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* [spargo] *to sprinkle over; to besprinkle, bestrew*: praetoria oculos, Cic.: aliquem cruore, Liv. ||. Fig.: servili probro respersus est, Tac.

respersio, ōnis, *f.* [respergo] *a sprinkling over, besprinkling*: pigmentorum, Cic.

respersus, a, um, *Part.* [respergo].

re-spicio, exi, ectum (old *perf. subj.* respexis, Pl.), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [specio] *to look back* or *behind, to look about; to look back at, look to* or *for*. Neutr.: longe retro, Cic.: respice ad me, Pl.: ad oppidum, Cic. 2. Act.: modo prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov.: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. ||. Fig. Neutr.: M. Titulius cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *looked to him, was centered in him*, id. 2. Act.: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepida, *which they might look to*, i. e. *from which they might expect aid*, Liv. |||. Esp. *to look at with solicitude*, i. e. *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect*, etc. (in this sense mostly act.): di homines respiciunt, Pl.: mox deos respexere: restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of*, Tac.: populi Romani commoda, Cic. With *pron. reflect. to think of* or *have regard for oneself*: Ter. Cic. With *ad*: Fortuna respiciens ad opem ferendam, id.

respīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [respiro] *the windpipe*: Ov.

respīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a breathing back, exhaling*; hence, in gen. *breath-*

ing, respiration: Cic. 2. Transf. *exhalation*: aquarum, id. ‖. Fig. *a taking breath; an intermission, pause*: morae respirationesque delectant, id.

respīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing breath, respiration*: Cic.

re-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to blow* or *breathe back; to breathe out, exhale*: quum aspera arteria animam a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. ‖. Meton. *to take breath*: *to breathe, respire* (*neutr.*): id.: Ter. 2. Fig. *to recover breath; to revive, be relieved* or *refreshed*: constr. *absol.* or with *abl.* and *ab*: (improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, nunquam sinit eum respirare, nunquam acquiescere, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, Liv. 3. Of inanimate subjects, *to abate, diminish, cease*: oppugnatio respiravit, Cic.

re-splendĕo, 2. *v. n. to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent* (poet.): Virg.

re-spondĕo, di, sum, 2. *v. a. to promise, offer*, or *present in return*: only in the phrase, par pari (*dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like*: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. ‖. In gen. *to answer, reply, respond*: constr. that to which the reply is addressed, in *dat.* or in *acc.* with a *prep.*; the substance of the reply usu. expressed by *acc.* and *inf.*, but sometimes by *neut. acc.*: cui oratioui Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, id.: nec absurde adversus utroseque respondisse visus est, Liv.: plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes.: respondent populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. *Supine*: (haec) quam brevia responsu, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. (ii) Fig.: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. (iii) *to answer to a summons, declare one's presence*: quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. Hence (iv) Meton. *to appear, be present*: ipsi (*sc.* pes paeon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, 2. Esp. *to give an opinion, advice, decision, response*: de jure consulentibus respondere, id.: poesumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice*, Tac. ‖‖. *to answer to; to agree, accord*, or *correspond with*: ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic.: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *lies opposite to*, Virg.: hoc tuum munus est, ut ita eruditur (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, *may correspond with, be the counterpart of*, Cic.: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv

responsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo] *an answer, reply; a refutation*: Cic. 2. In rhetoric: alibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument*, id.

responsĭto, āvi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] of lawyers, *to give an opinion, advice*: Cic.

responso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to answer, reply, respond* (poet.): neu quisquam responset, quando hasce sedes pultabit senex, Pl. ‖. Fig.: exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque responsant circa, *re-echo*, Virg.: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor.

responsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who answers* or *replies*: Pl.

responsum, i, *n.* [id.] *an answer, reply*: suis postulatis responsa exspectare, Caes.: responsum senatus, Liv.: reddere alicui, Cic.: responsum ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive*, Caes.: referre (ab aliquo), *to deliver*, Cic. 2. Esp. *an opinion, response, oracle*, etc.: haruspicum responsa, id.: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv.

responsus, a, um, *Part.* [respondeo].

respŭblica, v. res, *no.* II. 7.

re-spŭo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to spit back* or *out; to cast out* or *off; to expel*, etc.: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic.: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov. ‖. Fig. *to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, disdain*: orationem, Cic.: non respuit Caesar conditionem, Caes.: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned*, Cic.

re-stagno, 1. *v. n. to run over, overflow*: Liv. Transf. of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, Caes.

restauro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [root STA: cf. instauro] *to restore, repair, rebuild*: theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. ‖. Fig. *to renew, repeat*: bellum, Just.

re-stillo, āvi, 1. *v. a. to let fall back in drops*: quae (tuae literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic.

restinctio, ōnis, *f.* [restinguo] *a quenching* (of thirst): Cic.

restinctus, a, um, *Part.* [restinguo].

re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to put out, quench, extinguish*: ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl.: flammam, Liv.: incendium, Cic. 2. Transf. *to quench, slake, assuage, allay*: sitim, id.: pocula ardentis Falerni lympha, Hor. ‖. Fig. *to extinguish, destroy; put an end to*: studia, Liv.

restĭo, ōnis, *m.* [restis] *a rope-maker, rope-seller*: Suet. 2. Meton. *one who is scourged with ropes*: Pl.

restipŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor] *a counter-engagement* or *obligation*: Cic.

re-stipŭlor, 1. *v. a. dep. to stipulate* or *engage in return*: Cic.

restis, is, *f.* (*acc.* restim or restem; *abl.* usu. reste) *a rope, cord*: in foro pompa constitit: et per manus reste data, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. Proverb.: ad restim res rediit, *there is nothing left for it but hanging*, Ter. [Perh. of same root as *vate*, and therefore *vas-tis* instead of *vat-tis*.]

restīto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [resto] *to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate*: Liv.

restītrix, īcis, *f.* [resisto] *she that stays behind*: Pl.

re-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to put* or *set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive*, etc.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic.: arborem, Virg.: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes.: ordines, Sall.: aciem, Liv. 2. Fig.: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter.: pugnam omnibus locis, Liv.: cum semel occideris, non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te restituet pietas, Hor. 3. With *in*: *to restore to a former condition*, etc.: Siciliam iste per triennium ita vexavit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nulle modo possit, Cic. (ii) Esp. in law and politics, *to replace one in his rights; to recall, reinstate*, etc.: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. *Absol.*: Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. 4. *to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong*, etc.: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, id. ‖. Esp. *to give back, deliver up; return, restore*: constr. with *dat.* or *ad* and *acc.*: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv.: Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. Fig.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. With *ad*: (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. *Absol.*: veteres clientelas, Caes.

restitūtio, ōnis, *f.* [restituo] *a restoring, restoration*: domus incendio absumptae, *a rebuilding*, Suet. ‖. *a replacing, reinstating, recalling*, etc.: damnatorum, Cic.

restitūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: templorum omnium, Liv. Fig.: salutis meae, Cic.

restitūtus, a, um, *Part.* [restituo].

re-sto, stĭti (*Perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop.), 1. *v. n. to stand behind, keep back, stand still* (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: resisto is the common word): Prop. ‖. *to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm* (rarer than resisto): constr. usu. *absol.*, rarely with *dat.* or *adversum*: quia summa vi restare (milites) nuntiabantur, Liv. With *dat.*: pancis plures vix restatis, id. With *adversum*: paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. ‖‖. *to be left, remain*: ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes restarem ut genitor, Virg.: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. *Impers.*: restat, ut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, Cic. With *inf.* (poet.): restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. 2. Esp. of future time, *to remain for, await*: placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? *hereafter, for the future*, Cic.

restrictē, *adv. closely, sparingly*: facere, Cic. ‖. *strictly, exactly*: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id.

restrictus, a, um, *Part.* [restringo]. ‖. Adj. *bound up, tight, close, cov-*

fined: togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. *Comp.*: restrictiores digiti (pedum), *shorter*, id. 2. Fig., *close, niggardly*: in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. *Comp.*: id. (ii) *moderate, modest*: Plin. (iii) *strict, stern, rigorous*: summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac.

rĕ-stringo, inxi, ictum, *3. v. a. to draw back tightly; to bind back, bind fast, tighten*, etc.: restringitur vinculis, Tac.: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena, Cat. 2. Fig. *to restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc.: homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin.: animum moestitia, Tac. ‖. *to draw back, open* (rare): dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Pl.

rĕ-sūdo, 1. *v. n. to sweat out, exude*: Curt.

rĕsulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [resilio] *to spring back, to rebound* (only of things): tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. 2. Esp. of sound, *to resound, re-echo*: ubi concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, id. (ii) Meton. of places: saltus, Tac. ‖. Fig.: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contexu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint.

rĕ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, *3. v. a. to take up again, take back, resume*: positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov.: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. ‖. Fig.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, *to recover*, Ov.: interruptum somnum, Suet.

rĕsumptus, a, um, *Part.* [resumo].

rĕ-sūpino, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to throw one on his back; to bend* or *turn back*: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. ‖. Fig.: aliquem, *to make proud, puff up*, Sen.

rĕ-sūpinus, a, um, *adj. bent back, lying on one's back, supine*: resupinum in coelo contneri, Att. in Cic.: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *her head thrown back with pride*, Ov. ‖. Fig. *lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent*: voluptas, Quint.

rĕ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, *3. v. n. to rise* or *raise oneself up again, to appear again*: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov.: Hor. Of things: herbae, Ov.: resurgens urbs, *being rebuilt*, Tac. ‖. Fig.: quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv.: illic fas regna resurgere Troiae, Virg.

rĕ-suscĭto, 1. *v. a. to raise up* or *rouse again*; *to revive, resuscitate*: Tert. ‖. Fig.: positam iram, *to revive, resuscitate*, Ov.

rĕ-sūtus, a, um, *Part. ripped open*: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet.

rĕ-tăbŭlo, 1. *v. a. to retaliate*: Gell.

rĕtardātio, ōnis, *f.* [retardo] *a hindering, delaying, retarding*: Cic.

rĕ-tardo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖. Act. *to make slow again, retard, impede*: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic: instantia ora retardat cuspide

prastenta, Ov. 2. Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, Cic.: aliquem a scribendo, id. ‖. Neutr. *to tarry, remain behind, delay*: in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, id.

rĕ-taxo, 1. *v. a. to censure, reprove*: Suet.

rēte, is, *n.* (*abl.* reti, Pl.: more freq. rete: *acc.* retem, id.), *a net*: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic.: retia ponere cervis, Virg. ‖. Fig.: *a net, toil, snare*: tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. (Hence It. *rachetta*; Fr. *raquette*; also It. *ressa*.)

rētectus, a, um, *Part.* [retego].

rē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to uncover, bare, open*: thecam numariam, Cic.: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, *shall make visible, reveal*, Virg. 2. Fig. *to disclose, discover, reveal*: arcanum consilium, Hor.: occulta conjurationis, Tac.

rē-tendo, di, tum *or* sum, *3. v. a. to unbend, slacken, relax* (rare): arcum, Ov.

rētensus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo].

rētentio, ōnis, *f.* [retineo] *a keeping back, a holding in*: aurigae, Cic. Fig. *a withholding*: assensionis, id.

rētento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to keep back, to hold fast*: cur me retentas? Pl.: agmen, Liv.: frena, Ov.: puppes, Tac. ‖. Transf. *to preserve, maintain*: (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic.

rē-tento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to try* or *attempt again*: timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov.: viam leti, id.· With *inf.*: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, id.

rētentus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo]. ‖. *Part.* [retineo].

rē-texo, xui, xtum, *3. v. a. to unweave, unravel*: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. (ii) Post. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, *be decomposed*, Lucr. 2. Fig. *to break up, cancel, annul, reverse*: istius praeturam, Cic.: illa (dicta), *to take back*, id.: scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct*, Hor. ‖. *to weave again* or *anew*; *to renew, repeat*: properata retexite fata, *call back to life*, Ov.

rētextus, a, um, *Part.* [retexo].

rētiārius, ii, m. [rete] *a net-fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary (a mirmillo or secutor) by throwing a net over his head): Suet.: *v.* Smith's Ant. 195.

rētĭcentia, ae, *f.* [reticeo] *a keeping silent, silence*: quid taces? enicas me istiusmodi tua reticentia, Pl. ‖. In rhetor. = aposiopesis, *a pause in the midst of a speech*: Cic.

rē-tĭcĕo, cŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [taceo]. ‖. Neutr. *to be silent again; to keep silence*: quum Sulpicius reticuisset, Cic. With *dat. to refrain from answering*: nunc interroganti senatori

si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. ‖. Act. *to keep something secret, to conceal*: nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Pl. *Absol.*: nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic.

rĕtĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rete] *a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule*: Cic.: *a net-work cap* for confining the hair: Juv.: cf. Smith's Ant. 103.

rētĭnăculum, i, *n.* [retineo] *a band, tether, halter, haiser*, etc. (usu. *plu.*): Liv.: Virg.

rētĭnens, entis, *Part.* [retineo]. ‖. Adj. *tenacious, observant of*: constr. with *gen.*: homo usi juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic.: avitae nobilitatis, Tac.

rētĭnentia, ae, *f.* [retinens] *a retaining in the memory, recollection*: Lucr.

rē-tĭnĕo, tŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold* or *keep back; to detain, retain; to restrain*: *Ep.* Asta, abire hinc non sinam. *Th.* Quid nunc me retines? Pl.: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes.: homines, Cic.: biduum tempestate retentus, *detained*, Caes.: lacrimas, Ov. 2. Fig.: liberos retinere, *to keep within bounds, restrain*, Ter.: aliquem in officio, Cic.: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. ‖. *to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain*, etc.: oppidum, Caes.: summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic. 3. Fig.: existimo jus augurum rei publicae causa conservatum ac retentum, id.: pristinam virtutem, Caes.: commissa (aures), Hor. (Hence It. *ritenire*: Fr. *tenir*, from the old form *reuger*, reins.)

rētis, is, v. rete, *ad init.*

rē-tŏno, 1. *v. n. to thunder back, resound*: loca fremitu, Cat.

rē-torquĕo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. to twist* or *bend back; to turn* or *cast back*: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov.: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic.: brachia tergo, Hor.: pantherae terga, *to wrap about*, Virg.: violenter undas litore, *to drive back*, Hor. *Reflect.*: ubi pauladum retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel round*, Caes. ‖. Fig.: scelus in auctorem, Just. (Hence Fr. *retorta*.)

rē-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj. parched, burned*, or *dried up*: fructus, Plin.: mus, *dried up, old*, Phaedr.

rētortus, a, um, *Part.* [retorqueo].

retractātio, ōnis, *f.* [retracto] *hesitation, refusal* (only with *sine*): sine ulla retractatione, Cic.

retractātus, a, um, *Part.* [retracto]. ‖. Adj.: *revised, corrected*: Cic

re-tracto (retracto), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to take hold of* or *handle again*; in *take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc.: arma, Liv.: ferrum, Virg.: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. 2. Fig. *to reconsider, revise*: locos orationis a me retractandos, Cic.: munera Cumae nostra, Hor. ‖. *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant*: Absol.: vemlet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive

probabis, Cic. 2. With *acc. to withdraw, retract:* nihil est quod dicta retractent ignavi Aeneadae, Virg.

retractus, a, um, *Part.* [retraho]. ‖. Adj.: *lying back, remote, distant:* emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. *Comp.:* retractior a mari murus, id.

re-trăho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to draw back, withdraw; to call back:* me retrahis, Pl.: aliquem, Cic.: aliquem in urbem, Caes.: castra intra penitus, Liv. (ii) Esp. *to drag* or *bring back:* Caes. 2. Fig.: postquam pœta vetus poëtam non potest retrahere ab studio, *to remove*, Ter.: aliquem a republica, Cic. ‖. *to draw forth* or *bring up anew; to bring to light* or *make known again:* aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, Tac.: obliterata aeraril monimenta, id.

retrecto, v. retracto.

re-tribŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a. to give back, return, restore, repay:* populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv.

retrō, *adv.* [from re and the suffix tro; cf. citro, ultro, intro, *etc.*] Of place. *backwards, on the backside, behind:* with words implying motion: vestigia retro sequor, Virg.: ora retro flectit, Ov. (ii) With words implying rest: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. ‖. Of time: *back; in past times, before, formerly:* quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. ‖‖. In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand:* ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat, Cic.

retro-ăgo, ēgi, actum, *3. v. a. to drive* or *turn back*, etc.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to push back*, Quint. ‖. Fig.: ordinem, *to reverse*, id.

retrō-cēdens, entis, *Part. retiring, receding:* retrocedentes, Liv.

retrō-grădior, *3. v. n. dep. to go back* or *backwards, to retrograde:* Plin.

retrorsum and **retrŏversum**, *adv. back, backwards, behind:* me vestigia terrent, omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. ‖. *back, backwards, in return, in reversed order:* ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, *etc.*, Cic. (Hence It. *ritrosso.*)

retrō-versus (vorsus, and syncop. retrorsus), a, um, *adj. turned back* or *backwards:* Medusae ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov.

re-trūdo, no *perf.*, sum, *3. v. a. to thrust back:* Pl.

retrūsus, a, um, *Part.* [retrudo]. ‖. Adj.: *removed, concealed:* simulacra deorum, Cic.

rĕ-tundo, tĭdi (rettŭdi, Phaedr.), tūsum (retunsus, Pl.), *3. v. a.* lit. *to hammer back;* hence, *to blunt, dull:* ferrum in Massagetas, Hor.: gladios in rempublicam destrictos, Cic. ‖. Fig. *to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain, etc.:* collegam, Tac.: impetum erumpentium, Liv.

rĕtūsus (retunsus), a, um, *Part.* [retundo]. ‖. Adj. *blunted, blunt, dull:* ferrum, Virg.: tela, Ov. 2. Fig.: ingenia, Cic.

rĕus, i, *m.*, and **rĕa**, ae, *f.* [res]. In law, orig. *a party to an action* (res), *a plaintiff* or *defendant;* subsequently, *the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.:* reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. ‖. Transf. in gen.: *one who is bound, responsible, liable:* ut suas quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable for*, Liv.: voti reus, *bound by his vow* (*sc.il.* his prayer being granted), Virg. ‖‖. *one accused* or *arraigned, a defendant, prisoner;* also, *one condemned, a criminal:* quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. *Fem.:* ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. (ii) With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id.: de ambitu, id. 2. Transf. in gen.: reus fortunae ejus diei, *accused of the ill fortune of*, Liv. (Hence It. *rio, reo.*)

rē-vălesco, lŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength* or *condition; to recover:* Ov. ‖. Fig.: Laodices (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac.

rē-vĕho, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to carry* or *bring back:* Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic.: praedam inde, Liv. 2. Reflect. *to drive, ride, or sail back; to return:* equo citato ad urbem revectus, id.: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. ‖. Fig.: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back*, Cic.

rē-vello, velli, vulsum, *3. v. a. to pluck* or *pull back; to pull* or *tear out, off* or *away:* tela de corpore, Cic.: caput a cervice, Virg.: saxum e monte, Ov.: herbas radice, *by the root*, id.: scuta manibus, Caes.: proximos terminos agri, *to remove*, Hor. ‖. Fig.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic.

rē-vēlo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare:* caput (*opp.* involvere), Suet.: frontem, Tac.

rē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, *4. v. n. to come again, come back, return:* reveni, ut filium persequar, Pl.: in urbem, Tac. ‖. Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, Pl.

rē-vento, *1. v. n. to come back, return:* Lucr.

rēvĕra, v. res, *no.* II.

rē-verbĕro, *1. v. a. to beat* or *cast back, to repel* (rare): saxa, Sen. ‖. Fig.: iram Fortunae, id.

rēvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* [revereor]. ‖. Adj.: *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend:* nox, Ov.

rēvĕrens, entis, *Part.* [revereor]. ‖. Adj.: *respectful, regardful, reverent:* sermo erga patrem imperatorenque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. *Comp.:* nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet.

rēvĕrenter, *adv. respectfully:* Plin. *Comp.:* Tac. *Sup.:* Suet.

rēverentia, ae, *f.* [revereor] *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence:* adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic.: legum, Juv.

rē-vĕrĕor, ĭtus, *2. v. a. dep. to stand in awe* or *fear of; to respect, honour, revere:* revereor filium, Pl. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic.: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv.

rē-verro, *3. v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again:* Pl.

rēversio (revors.), ōnis, *f.* [reverto] *a turning back* before one arrives, *the act of returning:* quam valde illa reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. 2. Of things, *a returning, return:* febrium, id.

rēversus, a, um, *Part.* [reverto].

rē-verto (-vort.), verti, *3. v. n. to turn back, to come back, return* (used almost exclusively in the *perfect* tenses, the imperfect being derived from revertor, *q. v.*: the *pres. imperf.* occurs in Lucr.): legati ad eum reverterunt, Caes.: Deiotarus quum ex itinere revertisset, Cic. ‖. Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, id.

rē-vertor (-vort.), versus (-vors.), *3. v. n. dep.* [verto] *to turn back, turn about; to come back, return* (rarely used except in the *imperfect* tenses: the perfect occur sometimes in the later authors; *e. g.* Vell.: Quint.: Tac.): inde illico revortor domum eo, Pl.: reversus ille, Caes.: revertebar silva, Ov.: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. (ii) Of things: quis neget Tiberim reverti, Hor. ‖. Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id.: ad sanitatem, Caes. 2. Esp. *to return* from a digression, *revert to:* discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic.

rēvictus, a, um, *Part.* [revinco].

rē-vīdĕo, 2. v. n. *to see again, visit again:* nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl.

rē-vincio, vinxi, vinctum, *4. v. a. to bind back* or *backwards; to bind round, bind fast, fasten:* anserae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes.: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. 2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat.

rē-vinco, vici, victum, *3. v. a. to conquer, subdue:* victrices catervae consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor.: revicta conjuratio, *repressed*, Tac. ‖. Fig. *to convict; to refute, disprove:* nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, Cic.

rēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* [revincio].

rē-vīresco, rŭi, *3. v. n. incep. to become* or *grow green again:* laetae silvae, Ov. 2. Transf. *to become young again:* spes est virginibus, arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, id. ‖. Fig. *to grow strong again; to grow young again; to reflourish, revive:* quamquam sunt accisae (res),

tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic.: domus Germanici, Tac.

rē-vīso, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to look back on, to come again to see, to revisit*: ut ad me revisas, Pl. ‖. Act. *to go* or *come to see again; to revisit*: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic.: urbem, Lucr.

rē-vīvisco (revivesco), vixi, 3. *v. n. incep. to come to life again, to revive*: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. ‖. Fig.: res publica, id.

rēvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [revoco] *that may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable* (poet.): telum, Ov.

rēvŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *a calling back, recall*: Ov.

rēvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling back* or *away, a recalling*: a bello, Cic. ‖. Fig.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, id. 2. In rhetor.: revocatio verbi, *a withdrawing, revocation*, id.

rē-vŏco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to call back, recall*: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic.: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. (ii) Esp. milit. *t. t. to call back, to order to return* or *retreat*: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque intinere desistere jubet, id.: naves omnes revocat, id. Transf. in gen.: (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, *to draw* or *fetch back, turn back*, etc.: oculos meos, id.: pedem ab alto, Virg. 3. *to call for a repetition of a speech*, etc.; *to encore an actor*, etc.: Livius (Andronicus), quum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, Liv.: quum Orestem fabulam docuret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, Cic. ‖. Fig. in gen. *to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover*: *to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer*, etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned*, id.: veteres artes, Hor.: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg.: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic.: quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et quotidiano labore revocabat, Caes. 2. Esp. with *ad* and *acc. to apply, reduce, refer*: impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. 3. *to recall, revoke, retract, cancel*: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov.: libertatem, Tac. ‖. *to ask back again, to invite in return* (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. ‖V. *to call again, summon anew* (rare): tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocaturosque se eosdem tribus renuntiarunt, Liv.

rē-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly back*: grus, Cic.: mergi, Virg.

rēvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj* [revolvo] *that may be rolled back* (poet.): Ov.

rēvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [revolvo].

rē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. *v. a. to roll back*: *to unroll, unwind*; *to revolve, return*: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. Poet.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, *from which the waves are rolled back*, Virg. (ii) Reflect. *to return*: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Poet. of time: secula, Ov. 2. Esp. *to turn over, read over, repeat*: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. ‖. Fig.: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through* or *experience again*, Virg. (ii) Reflect. *to return to*: in eandem vitam te revolutum denso video esse, Ter. 3. Esp. *to relate again, repeat*; *to brood* or *reflect upon*: sed quid ego haec necquicquam ingrata revolvo? Virg.

rē-vŏmo, ŭi, 3. *v. a. to vomit forth again*; *to disgorge*: salsos fluctus pectore, Virg.: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov.

rēvorsĭo, v. reversio.

rēvorto and **rēvortor**, v. revert.

rēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [revello].

rex, rēgis, *m.* [rego] *a monarch, king*: during the Republic, i. q. *tyrant, despot*: Cic. (On the Roman Kings, v. Smith's Ant. 320 *seq.*) But the name rex continued to be used for *priest*; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum, v. sacrificulus; and Smith's Ant. 321. 2. Adj. (poet.) *ruling, that rules* or *sways*: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. 3. Esp. like the Gr. *βασιλεύς, the King of Persia*: Ter. 4. *Jupiter*, as king of gods and men: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. And of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, *Neptune*, Ov.: umbrarum, *Pluto*, id. ‖. Transf.: *head, chief, leader, master*, etc.: *a lion*: Phaedr.: *the queen-bee*: Virg.: *the Eridanus*, as the principal river of Italy: id.: *a governor, preceptor*: actae puerilitae, Hor.: *the leader, king* in children's games: id.: *the protector, patron* of parasites: Juv.: *the son of a king* or *chieftain, a prince*: Virg.: *a powerful, rich*, or *fortunate person*: Hor. (Hence It. *re*; Fr. *roi*.)

rhapsōdĭa, ae, *f.* = *ῥαψῳδία, a rhapsody*: secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep.

rhēda, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint.] *a four-wheeled carriage*; Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 322.)

rhēdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rheda] *pertaining to a* rheda: muli, Varr, ‖. Subst. rhedarius, ii, *m. the driver of a* rheda, *a coachman*: Cic.

rhēno, onis, v. renio.

rhētor, ōris, *m.* = *ῥήτωρ, a teacher of oratory* or *rhetoric, a rhetorician*: qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, Cic. ‖. *an orator*: Nep.

rhētŏrĭca, ae, and **rhētŏrĭce**, es, *f.* = *ῥητορική, the art of oratory, rhetoric*: Cic.

rhētŏrĭcē, *adv. in an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner, rhetorically*. Cic.

rhētŏrĭcōtĕros, i, *comp. adj.* = *ῥητορικώτερος, more oratorical*: Lucil. in Cic.

rhētŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *ῥητορικός, pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical*: ars, *a treatise on rhetoric*, Cic. 2. Subst. rhetorica, orum, *n. plu. rhetoric*: rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, id.

rhīnŏcērōs, ōtis, *m.* = *ῥινόκερως, a rhinoceros*: Mart. ‖. Meton. *a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn*: Juv.

rhō, *indecl.* = *ῥῶ, the Greek name of the letter* r: Cic.

rhombus, i, *m.* = *ῥόμβος, a magician's circle*: Ov. ‖. *a kind of fish, the turbot*: Hor.

rhomphaea, ae, *f.* = *ῥομφαία, a long javelin* used by barbarous nations: Liv.

rhythmĭcus, i, *m.* = *ῥυθμικός, one who pays attention to* or *teaches the art of preserving rhythm*: Cic.

rythmos or **-us**, i, *m.* = *ῥυθμός, symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech: Quint.

rīca, ae, *f. a veil to be thrown over the head*, worn by Roman women: Pl.

rīcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [rica] *a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it*, worn esp. by women and mourners: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 322.

rictum, i, v. rictus, *ad init.*

rictus, ūs, *m.* (rictum, i, *n.*: Cic.: *plur.*: ricta, Lucr.) [ringor] *the opened mouth* (esp. in laughing): Hor.: *plur.*: Ov. Of animals, *gaping, distended jaws*: id.

rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖. Neutr. *to laugh*: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. 2. Esp. *to laugh pleasantly, to smile*; and with *ad* or *dat. to smile on*: ridere ad patrem, Cat.: cui non risere parentes, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things, *to smile, to look cheerful* or *pleasant*: florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. With *dat.*: tibi rident aequora ponti, *smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr. 3. *to laugh in ridicule, to mock*: quando potentior largis muneribus riserit aemuli, Hor. ‖. Act. *to laugh at, laugh over*: joca tua, Cic. *Pass.*: haec ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, id. 2. Esp. *to smile upon*: quasi muti silent neque me rident, Pl. 3. *to laugh at, ridicule, jeer*: quem semper ridere possemus, Cic. *Pass.*: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, id. (Hence It. *ridere*; Fr. *rire*.)

rīdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *laughing*: Pl.

rīdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny*: Pl.

rīdĭcŭlē, *adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously*: Pl.: Cic. ‖. *ridiculously, absurdly*; id.

rĭdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus] *laughable, facetious, droll:* parasitus ridiculosissimus, Pl.

rĭdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo] *moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious:* cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic.: inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia: ridicula res est, Pl. Poet. with *inf.:* (Porcius) ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, Hor. 2. Subst. ridiculus, i, *m. a jester, buffoon:* Pl. (ii) ridiculum, i, *n. a laughing matter; a jest, joke,* etc.: in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic.: mihi solas ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself,* Ter. ‖ In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous:* hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, Cic.: poëma, Hor.

rĭgĕo, 2. *v. n. to be stiff* or *numb, to stiffen,* esp. with cold: frigore, Cic.: gelu, Liv.: prata rigent, Hor. (ii) In gen.: gelido comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end,* Ov.: vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, *standing out,* Virg. 2. Poet. transf. *to stand stiff* or *upright.* (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. [Akin to *frigeo:* also to Gr. ῥιγέω, φρίσσω, root φρικ.]

rĭgesco, gui, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rigeo] *to grow stiff* or *numb: to stiffen, harden,* esp. with cold (poet.): vestes indutae, Virg. In gen.: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. 2. Transf. *to stand erect, to bristle up:* sensi metu riguisse capillos, Ov.

rĭgĭdē, *adv. in a straight line, stiffly:* Sen. ‖ *rigorously, severely:* Ov.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo] *stiff, hard, rigid:* pruinae, Lucr.: tellus, Virg.: aqua, Ov.: crura, Cic.: quercus, Virg. *Comp.:* Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitarentur veritatem, Cic. ‖ Fig. *hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough:* mors, *i. e. stiffening, making rigid,* Lucr.: Sabini, *rude, unpolished,* Hor.: rigidi et tristes satellites, Tac. (Hence Fr. *roide.*)

rigo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to wet, moisten, water, bedew:* tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor.: lucum perenni aquae (fons), Liv. 2. Poet. transf.: natos vitali rore, *to suckle,* pošt. Cic. 3. Fig.: ora alloquio Philetaea aqua, Prop. ‖ *to convey water* or *any other liquid* = irrigo (rare): aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv. 2. Fig.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed,* Lucr. [Akin to Germ. *regen:* Eng. *rain.*]

rigor, ōris, *m.* [rigeo] *stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, hardness, firmness:* Alpinus, Ov.: septentrionis, Tac.: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv.: ferri, Virg. ‖ Fig. *hardness, inflexibility, roughness, severity, rigour:* te tuus iste rigor positique sine arte capilli decent, *rudeness,* Ov.: disciplinae, Tac.

rigŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo]. ‖ Act. *that waters, irrigates:* rigui in vale Hor.: fluminis, id. With *adject.:* suc ritu res quaeque procedit, Lucr.: novo sublime ritu moliar atrium, Hor.

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus] *pertaining to a brook:* alecula, Col. ‖ Subst. rivales, ium, *m. plu. those who use the same brook, neighbours:* Gell. 2. Transf. rivalis, is, *m. one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival:* eadem est amica ambobus; rivales sumus, Pl. Proverb.: amare sine rivali, *to have no rival or competitor:* o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis] *rivalry in love:* Cic.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus] *a small brook, a rill, rivulet:* Prud. ‖ Fig.: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, Cic.

rīvus, i, *m. a small stream of water, a brook:* omnia flumina atque omnes rivos Caesar averterat, Caes. Proverb.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to make mountains of molehills,* Ov. 2. Of other liquids: uberes lactis, Hor.: sanguinis, Virg. ‖ Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. [Akin to Sans. *sru,* "fluere;" Gr. ῥέω.] (Hence It. *rio;* Fr. *ru,* dim. *ruisseau.*)

rixa, ae, *f.* [RIG, root of ringor] *a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife:* ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic.: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv.: Academias nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. ‖ In gen. *a battle, contest* (rare): cum Oceano rixa, Flor. Of beasts: Ov.

rixor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [rixa] *to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute:* quum esset cum eo de amicula rixatus, Cic. ‖ Transf. of things: *to oppose; to clash, disagree:* dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen.

rōbīginōsus (rubig.), a, um, *adj.* [robigo] *rusty:* strigilis, Pl.

rōbīgo (rub.), ĭnis, *f. rust* of metals: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. 2. Transf. *blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness,* etc.: Hor.: Ov. ‖ Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, id. [Perh. of the same root as *rūb-er, rūb-or,* etc., notwithstanding the difference of the quantity.]

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *oaken, of oak:* pons, Ov.

rōbŏro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make strong: to strengthen, invigorate, confirm:* artus, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic.: recti exitus pectora roborant, Hor.

rōbur, ŏris, *n. hardness, strength:* duri robora ferri, Lucr. ‖ *a very hard kind of oak:* Plin. (ii) In gen. *an oak:* fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. *was pinned fast to the oak,* Ov. (iii) *oak-wood, oak:* naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. (iv) *the trunk* of an oak: annoso robore quercum, *of an old and sturdy trunk,* Virg. 2. In gen. *any very hard kind of tree* or *wood:* morsus roboris, *of the wild*

olive, id. 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: Lacedæmonii in robore accumbunt, *on oaken benches*, Cic.: *the wooden horse* before Troy: Virg. (ii) Esp. *the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius* (called also Tullianum): Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 72. III. Fig. *power, strength, force, vigour*: alter virtutis robore firmior quam ætatis, Cic. 2. *the strongest, most effective*, or *best part, the pith* or *kernel*; of soldiers, *the flower*, etc.: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id.: senatus robur, Liv. [Akin to Gr. ῥώ-μη.] (Hence It. *rôvere*; Fr. *rouvre*.)

rōbustus, a, um, *adj.* [robur] *hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust*: lapides, Plin.: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic.: transit in ætatem post ver robustior annus fitque valens juvenis, Ov. 2. Fig.: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. ‖ *of oak, oaken*: stipites, Liv.: fores, Hor.

rōdo, si, sum, *v. a. to gnaw*: quod clipeos mures roässent, Cic.: pollicem dente, Hor. 2. Transf. *to eat away, corrode, consume*: ferrum (robigo), Ov. ‖ Fig.: in convivia roduntur, *backbite, disparage*, Cic.

rōgālis, e, *adj.* [rogus] *pertaining to a funeral pile*: flammæ, Ov.

rōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [rogo] *an asking; an entreaty, request*: ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. 2. in rhetor. *a question, interrogation*: id. ‖ Esp. *a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill* (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): ad populum, Cæs.: ad plebem, Liv.: quæ (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, *was proposed, introduced*, Cic.: intercedere rogationi, *to oppose it*, id.: rogationem antiquare, *to reject it*, Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 225.

rōgātiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [rogatio] *an unimportant bill or proposed law*: Auct. Or. pro domo. ‖ *a little question*: Cic.

rōgātor, ōris, m. [rogo] *a beggar, mendicant*: Mart. ‖ Esp. *one who proposes a law to the people*: Lucil. 2. *an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk*: Cic. 3. Transf. in gen. *one who makes a proposal, a proposer*: id.

rōgātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a request, suit, entreaty* (only in *abl. sing.*): Cic.

rōgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [rogito] *for rogatio, a proposed law*: Pl.

rōgĭto, āvi, ā, *v. a. freq.* [rogo] *to ask* or *inquire frequently* or *eagerly*: multa super Priamo rogitans, Virg. ‖ *to pray, entreat*: aliquam ad coenam ut veniat, Ter.

rōgo, āvi, ātum (rogassit for rogaverit, Cic.), 1. *v. a. to ask, question, interrogate*: constr. the pers. asked in *acc.*; the thing asked, in *acc.*, *abl.* with *de*, or *relat. clause*; hence, freq. with double *acc.*: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic.: de istac virgine, Ter.: rogant me servi, quo eam? Pl.: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic. *Absol.*: prius respondes quam rogo, Pl. 2. Esp. in public affairs, rogare aliquem (sententiam), *to ask one for his opinion* or *vote*: quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. *Pass.*: quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Cæsari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, id.: primus rogatus sententiam, Sall. Hence, (ii) rogare populum *or* legem, or *absol. to propose a law, introduce a bill*: plebem, Cic.: legem, id. *Absol.*: ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, id. (iii) *to propose* or *offer for election*: with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with *acc.* denoting the elective body: qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, id.: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, Cic. 3. Milit. *t. t.* rogare milites sacramento, *to administer an oath to them*: Cæs. 4. In law, *to propose a stipulation*: Pl. ‖ Transf. *to ask, beg, request, solicit*: constr. the pers. asked in *acc.* or *abl.* with *ab*; the request is expressed by *acc.* or by a *subj. clause*: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic.: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Cæs.: id ut faciias, te etiam atque etiam rogo? Cic.: Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Cæs. Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, *I had rather buy than beg*, Cic. [Akin to Germ. *fragen*; also prob. to Sans. *prachh*, "interrogare," and Lat. *precor, proco*.]

rōgus, i, m. *a funeral-pile*: in rogum illatus, Cic. Poet.: defunctæ avidos carmina sola rogos, *escape destruction*, Ov. Meton. *the grave*: obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop.

rōrārii, orum, m. *plu.* [ros] *a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers*: Liv.

rōresco, ĕre, *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to begin to be condensed into dew*; and in gen. *to become liquid*: Ov.

rōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedewed, wet with dew*: terga jugi, Prop.

rōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ros fero] *dew-bringing* (poet.): Lucr.

rōro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ros] *to drop* or *distill dew* (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. More usu. *impers. dew falls*: Suet. Act.: tellus rorata mane pruina, *moistened, besprinkled*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *to drop, trickle, drip, distill*. Neutr.: rorant pennaeque sinusque, *drip* or *shed moisture*, id. Act.: *to bedew, to moisten, wet*: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. *Absol.*: pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop*, Cic.

rōs, rōris, *m. dew*: nocturnum excipere rorem, Cæs.: gelidus, Virg. *Pisc.*: gelidos rores, poet. Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *any distilling moisture* (poet.): salis, Lucr.: ros, *water*, Virg.: lacrimarum, Ov. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 2. Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and *neut.* rosmarinum, *rosemary*: marino rore, Hor.: and simply ros, Virg. [Akin to Sans. *rasa*, "sapor, succus aquæ;" Gr. ῥόσος.]

rōsa, æ, *f.* [akin to *ῥόδον*] *a rose*; also other flowers, such as *the rose-mallow, etc.*: sera, Hor.: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Collect. *roses, wreaths of roses*: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? id. As a term of endearment: mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Pl.

rōsārium, ii, n. [rosa] *a place planted with roses, a rose-garden*: Col. *more* freq. *plur.*: Virg.

rōsārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-*: absorptio, *a drink flavoured with roses or something similar*, Suet.

rosĕidus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] *wet with dew, dewy*: mala, Virg.: dea, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *moistened, watered, wet* (rare): rosetda rivis arva, Virg. (Hence Fr. *arroser*; *rosée*.)

rōsētum, i, n. [rosa] *a garden or bed of roses*: Virg.

rōseus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-* (for rosaceus): vinculum, Sen. 2. *rose-coloured, rosy*: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr.: Phoebus, Virg. (ii) *ruddy, blooming* (poet.): labella, Cat.: os (Veneris), Virg.

rōsĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] for roscidus: Ov.

rosmārinum and **rosmārinus**, v. ros, *no.* II. 2.

rostra, v. rostrum, *no.* II. 2.

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [rostrum] *having a beak or crooked point; beaked, curved*: navis, Cic.: ora navium rostrata, Hor.: corona rostrata = corona navalis, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel*: (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg.: v. Smith's Ant. 118: columna rostrata, *a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels, erected to commemorate a naval victory*, Virg.: esp. *that in the Roman* forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duilius: Quint.: v. Smith's Ant. 102.

rostrum, i, n. [rodo] *the bill* or *beak* of a bird; *the snout* or *muzzle* of an animal: cibum arripere adunctiate rostrorum, Cic.: of swine: Ov.: of dogs: id. (ii) Of human beings, *mouth, snout*: Pl. ‖ Transf. of similarly shaped objects: *the curved point* of a bill-hook: Col. Esp. *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak*: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Cæs. Hence, 2. Rostra, orum, *n. plu. the Rostra*, an erection between the Comitium and the forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates.

it was transferred to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 322): ut in Rostris prius quam in senatu literæ recitarentur, Liv.: in Rostra ascendere, Cic.: aliquem de Rostris deducere, Cæs.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro Rostris, Suet.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo].

rōta, æ, *f. a wheel*: aurea summæ curvatura rotæ, Ov. Esp. *a potter's wheel*: amphora coepit institui: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. (ii) *a wheel for torture*, τροχός: in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Græcos, bestam vitam non ascendere, Cic. 2. Meton. *a car, chariot* (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. (ii) *the disk* of the sun: solis rota, Lucr. ‖. Fig.: fortunæ rotam pertimescere, *i. e. fickleness, inconstancy*, Cic. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, *i. e. in elegiac metre*, Ov. [Akin to Sans. *ratha*, "currus;" Germ. *rad.*]

rōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rota]. ‖. Act. *to turn* or *swing round*; *to whirl about*: Learchum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov.: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish*, Virg.: fumum (flammæ), Hor. Reflect. *to turn* or *roll round*, *to revolve*: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. 2. Fig.: aut curtum sermone rotato torqueat enthymema, *round, concise*, Juv. ‖. Neutr. *to turn* or *roll round*, *to revolve* (rare): parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg.

rōtŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little wheel*: Pl.

rōtundē, *adv. roundly*: Col. ‖. *smoothly, elegantly*: a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic.

rōtundo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [rotundus] *to make round, to round off*: quum similem universitatis naturæ efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. ‖. Fig.: of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor.

rōtundus, a, um, *adj.* [rota] *round, circular*: stellæ globosæ et rotundæ, Cic. *Comp.*: rotundiores baccæ, Hor. ‖. Fig. *round*, i. e. *presenting no salient angles to the world*: (sapiens) fortis et in se ipse totus teres atque rotundus, id. 2. Esp. of style, *round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant*: erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic.: Gratis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. (Hence It. *rotondo*; Fr. *rond.*)

rūbē-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. to make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (poet.): setas sanguine, Ov.

rūbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber] *reddish*: vinum, Mart.: Pers.

rūbens, entis, *Part.* [rubeo]. ‖. Adj.: *red, reddish*: rubenti murice, Virg.: rubenti dextera, Hor. 2. *red with shame, blushing*: ore rubente, Tib.

rūbĕo, 2. *v. n.* [ruber] *to be red* or *ruddy*: ocelli fiebant rubent, Cat.: aviaria sanguineis baccis, Virg. ‖. Esp. *to colour up, blush*: rubeo, mihi crede, Cic.

rūber, bra, brum, *adj. red, ruddy*: sanguis, Hor.: flamma, Ov.: juvenum recens examen Eois timendum partibus Oceanoque rubro, *the Eastern* (i. e. Indian) *Ocean*, Hor. Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. [Akin to *rufus* and to Sans. *rudhira*; Gr. ἐ-ρυθρός; Germ. *roth*; Eng. *red, ruddy.*]

rūbesco, bŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [rubeo] *to grow* or *turn red, to redden*: Aurora, Virg.: tempora matutina, Ov.

rūbĕta, æ, *f.* [rubus] *a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes*, prob. *the common toad*, from the skin of which an acrid secretion exudes: Juv.

rūbētum, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *brambly thickets*: Ov.

rūbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble-*: fiscina, *woven of bramble-twigs*, Virg.

rūbicundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus] *somewhat ruddy*: Juv.

rūbicundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo] *red, ruddy*: rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Pl.: corna, Hor.

rūbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *red, reddish* (rare): ampulla, Pl.

rūbīgo, *etc.* v. robigo.

rūbor, ōris, *m.* [rubeo] *redness* (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic. ‖. Esp. *a blush*: verecundus, Ov. 2. Meton. *bashfulness, modesty*: ruborem incutere, Liv. Hence, (ii) *shame, disgrace*: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic.

rūbrĭca, æ, *f.* [contr. of ruberica, from ruber] (sc. terra), *red earth*: Vitr. 2. Esp. *red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk*: Hor. ‖. Meton. *the title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red): Paul. Hence, 2. *a law*: Quint.: Pers.

rūbus, i, *m. a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush*, Virg.: Hor. ‖. *a blackberry*: Prop.

ructo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq. to belch, eructate.* ‖. Neutr.: Cic. ‖. Act. *to belch up*: glandem, Juv. [Root RUG, whence *ructus.*]

ructor, 1. *v. dep.* i. q. ructo, *to belch*: Varr.: versus ructatur, Hor.

ructus, ūs, *m.* [root RUG: cf. ructo] *a belching, eructation*: Cic.

rŭdens, entis, *m.* (*f.*: Pl.) [etymol. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling] *a rope, line, cord*; esp. of the rigging of a ship: *a stay, halyard, sheet*, etc.: *plur.* collect. *the rigging, cordage*: Cic.: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Virg.

rŭdiārius, ii, *m.* [rudis] *a gladiator presented with the* rudis, *i. e. discharged*: Suet.

rŭdimentum, i, *n.* [rudis, *adj.*] *a first attempt*, or *essay*; *a beginning*: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. 2. Esp. of milit. affairs: militare, Liv.: dura rudimenta belli, Virg.: ponere, *to have passed one's novitiate*, Liv.

rŭdis, e, *adj.* prop. *in the natural state, not improved by art*; hence, *unwrought, untilled, unformed, rough, raw, wild*: campus, Virg.: humus, Ov.: æs (*opp.* signatum), Plin.: lana, Ov. 2. Transf. of artificial things, *ill-made, rudely-finished, coarse*: hasta, Virg.: textum, Ov. 3. (poet.) *young, new*: illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *untried, not yet sailed on*, Cat. ‖. Fig. *rude unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant*: and with *gen. unacquainted with, inexperienced in*, etc.: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic.: rude et Græcis intactum carmen, Hor.: rudis adhuc astas, Tac. With *in* or simple *abl.*: rudis in re publica, Cic.: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. With *gen.*: imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic.: agminum, Hor. With *ad*: gens ad oppugnandarum urbium artes rudis, Liv. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur. (Hence It. *rozzo, rude*; Fr. *rude.*)

rŭdis, is, *f. a slender stick* or *rod*: *a stirring-stick, spatula*: ferreæ, Plin. ‖. Esp. *a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil*: (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justæ pugnæ concurrerunt, Liv. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Fig.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor.

rūdo (rūdo, Pers.), ivi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to bray, bellow, roar*: intempestivo rudit ille (asellus) sono, Ov.: gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Transf. of men: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, id.

rūdus, ĕris, *n. stones broken small and mixed with lime* for plastering walls (rough-cast), paving floors, *etc.*: Vitr. ‖. Esp. *old rubbish*, of decayed buildings: ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. ‖. *a piece of brass*: v. raudus.

rūdusculum, i, v. raudusculum.

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rufus] *reddish, rather red*: nucilentis malis rufulus, Pl. ‖. Subst.: rufuli, *the military tribunes chosen by the general himself*, opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people: so called after one Rutilius Rufus: Liv.

rūfus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to ruber, q. v.] *red, reddish*: rufus quidam, *red-headed*, Pl.: Ter.

rūga, æ, *f. a wrinkle* (usu. *plur.*): non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. *Sing.* (poet.): Ov.: Juv.

rūgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [ruga] *to crease; to become wrinkled* or *rumpled*: vide palliolum ut rugat, Pl.

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *very kled, shrivelled*: spadones, Hor. Poet.: sen-

ecta, Tib.: pagus frigore (*i. e.* the villagers), Hor. ‖ Transf. *creased, corrugated*: cortex populi, Ov.

rŭīna, ae, *f.* [ruo] *a rushing* or *tumbling down*: *a falling down, fall*: grandinis, Lucr.: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 2. Esp. of buildings, *a tumbling* or *falling down, ruin*: turris repentina ruina, Caes.: tecta Penthei dejecta non leni ruina, Hor. *Plur.*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Pl.: si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. ‖ Meton. *that which tumbles* or *falls down, a fall* (poet.): videt fluctibus oppressos Troas coelique ruina, *i. e. a storm, rain*, Virg. 2. Esp. *a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins*; mostly *plur.*: ruinis templorum templa aedificare, Liv. ‖‖ Fig. *a downfall, fall, ruin*; *a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction*, etc.: in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, id.: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, *the death of both*, Hor. *Plur.*: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic.

rŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruina] *going to ruin, ruinous* (rare): aedes, Cic. ‖ Poet. *fallen, ruined*: ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov.

rūmen, ĭnis, *n. the throat, gullet*: Fest.

rūmex, ĭcis, *f. sorrel*: Pl.

rūmĭfĭco, ī. v. a. [rumor facio] *to report*: Pl.

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumino] *a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination*: animalium, Plin. 2. Transf. *a doubling*; *a repetition, return*: corticis, id. ‖ Fig. *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating*: quotidiana, Cic.

rūmĭno, ī. v. n. and a. [rumen] *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate*: Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col. 2. Act.: (bos) ruminat herbas, Virg.

rūmor, ōris, *m. unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour*: multa rumor fingebat, Caes.: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. (ii) The purport of the rumour is expressed by an *acc.* and *inf.*, by a clause, by *de*, rarely by the *gen.*: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic.: de vita imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv.: belli civilis rumores, Tac. ‖ *common or general opinion, the popular voice*; *fame, reputation* whether good or bad: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, Liv.: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. [*Rum-or* prob. from an obsolete verb *rumo*, like *clam-or* from *clamo*; and as *clamo* comes from the root CLA, "to call," so *rumo* may be akin to the Sans. *ru, ravo*, "sonum edere," whence *raucus*.]

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. *to burst, tear, rend*; *to burst asunder* or *in pieces, force open*, etc. (The distinction between *rumpo* and *frango* seems to be that the former denotes a force exerted from *within* the body acted upon; the latter an *external* force. But such a distinction cannot be uniformly attended to in language; and hence in many cases the two words are synonymous.): rana rupto jacuit corpore, Phaed.: obstantia claustra, Hor.: teretes plagas (aper), id.: pontem, *to break down*, Liv.: vestes, Ov.: non quit vis venti rumpere nubem, *to force open*, Lucr. With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively: me rupi causa currendo tua, Pl.: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. 2. Transf. *to force a passage*; *to make one's way by force*: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv.: fontem, *to cause to break forth*, Ov. (ii) Hence Meton. of that through which the passage is forced: media agmina, *to break through*, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt*, etc.: sacramenti religionem, Liv.: fidem inducturam, id.: jus gentium, id.: nuptias, Hor.: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt*, Cic. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *gives vent to*, Virg. [Cf. Sans. *lup*, "rumpere."]

rūmuscŭlus, ī, *m. dim.* [rumor] *idle talk, common gossip* (rare): Cic.

rūna, ae, *f. a kind of weapon, a javelin* or *dart*: C. Gracchus runis et sicis, nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic.

runco, ī. v. a. *to weed out, root up*: spinas, Cato. ‖ *to deprive of hair*: Pers.

rŭo, ŭi, utum (rŭĭturus, a, um, Ov.), 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to fall with violence, rush down*; *to fall down, go to ruin*: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic.: murus, Liv. Poet.: ruit arduus aether, *descends in rain*, Virg. 2. Transf. *to hasten, hurry, run*: (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic.: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. Poet.: vertitur interea coelum et ruit Oceano nox, *hastens up from*, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to fall, fall, sink* (rare): quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. 2. *to rush, dash, hurry, hasten*, etc.: compescere ruentes, Tac.: antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, *rush forth*, Virg.: quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. *Pass. impers.*: ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. B. Act. *to cast down with violence, to dash* or *hurl to the ground*; *to prostrate*: immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Virg.: cumulos ruit pinguis arenae, *breaks down, levels*, id. 2. Transf. *to cast, turn*, or *throw up, rake up*: quum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, *casts up*, Lucr.: unde divitias aerisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, Hor.

rūpēs, is, *f. a rock*: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes.: inter saxa rupesque, Liv.: cavae, *caverns, grottos*, Virg.

ruptor, ōris, *m.* [rumpo] *a breaker* Fig.: foederis, *a violator*, Liv.

ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo].

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *gen. comm.* [rus colo] *that tills the ground*; *that lives in the country, rural, rustic* (poet.): boves, Ov.: Ceres, id. Subst. rusticola, ae, *m. a husbandman, rustic*: Col. . . an ex: Ov.

rūrĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [rus and GEN, root of gigno] *born in the country*; Subst. *a countryman, rustic*: Ov.

rūro, ī. v. n., or **rūror**, ī. v. n. dep. [rus] *to live in the country* (rare): Pl.

rursus or less freq. **rursum**, *adv.* [contr. from reversus *or* reversum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum] *backwards, back*, opp. to prorsus: trepidant sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. ‖ Transf. *on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again*: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus et laboranti subvenit. Huic (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes.: aequum est, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Hor. Hence with vetro, *contra, invicem*: vide rursus retro, Cic.: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. 2. *again, anew*: te suam (cassam) rogavit rursum ut agores, Ter.: Helvetii rursus instare coeperunt, Caes.

rus, rūris (*plur.* only in nom. and acc.), *n. the country*, as opp. to the town, *lands, fields*; *a country-seat, farm, estate*, etc. (rarely with *prep.*): laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito, Virg.: quum rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats*, Pl.: rure paterno, Hor.

ruscum (also, rustum), ī, *n. butcher's-broom*: Virg. (Hence It. *brusco*; Fr. *brusc.*)

russus, a, um, *adj. red* (rare): gingiva, Cat. [*Russus* akin to Gr. ἐρυθρός, and to Lat. *rub-er* and *rufus*.] (Hence It. *rosso*; Fr. *roux, rousse.*)

rustĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus] *pertaining to the country, rustic, country*: homines ex municipiis rusticanis, Cic.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rusticor] *a living in the country, country life*: Cic.

rustĭcē, *adv. in a countrified manner, clownishly, awkwardly*: loqui, Cic. *Comp.*: rusticius toga defluit, Hor. *Sup.* does not occur.

rustĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rusticus] *the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity*: In a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov.: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet.

rusticor, ātus, ī. v. n. dep. [id.] *to live in the country, to rusticate*: socerum suum Lucullum semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. Fig.: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, id.

rusticŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *rather rustic* or *coarse*: libellus, Mart. ‖ Subst. rusticŭlus, i, *m. a little countryman, little rustic*: Cic.

rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rus: cf. silvaticus] *pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country-*: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic.: homo, id. 2. Subst. rusticus, i, *m. a countryman, rustic, peasant*: Ov.: Hor.: *plur.* rustici, *country-people, rustics*: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. (ii) rustica, ae, *f. a country-girl*: Ov. ‖ Transf. *country-like, countrified*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *i. e. plain, simple; rough, coarse, awkward, clownish*, etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic.: addidit obscoenis convicia rustica dictis, Ov. In a good sense: mores, Cic.

ruta caesa, or ruta et caesa [ruo]. In law, *every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought*, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: *the minerals and timber*: Cic.

rūta, ae, *f.* = ῥυτή, *a bitter herb, rue*: Plin. ‖ Fig. *bitterness, unpleasantness*: cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam pulejo mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic.

rūtābŭlum, i, *n.* [ruo] *a fire-shovel, oven-rake*: Suet.

rūtĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [rutilus]. ‖ Act. *to make* or *colour red*: Liv. ‖ Neutr. *to be reddish*; transf. *to have a reddish glow* (poet.): arma, Virg.

rūtĭlus, a, um, *adj. red* (inclining to golden yellow): caput, Pl.: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. [Akin to *russus, ruber, rufus.*]

rūtrum, i, *n.* [ruo] *a spade, shovel*: Liv.

rūtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ruta] *a little bit of rue*: Cic.

rutus, a, um, *Part.* [ruo].

S.

S, *indecl. n.* or (agreeing with litera) *f.* the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek Σ for Σ, represents a sibilant semi-vowel sound. 2. As in English, so in Latin, *s* represents a double sound, one *sharp*, the other *flat*: it has the former when *initial* or *medial*; and hence it can be followed by the *sharp* (or *thin*) mutes only (*c, p, t*): when *final* it is *flat*, and really represents the sound of *z*. In this position it may be preceded by *b*: *e. g. urbs, plebs*. There was a manifest tendency in the Latin language to drop final *s*: hence arose many peculiarities of inflection in Latin as compared with Greek, as well as frequent want of analogical consistency: *e. g.* the nom. sing. of masculine nouns of the first decl. in Greek has the suffix ς, but in Lat. ends in *a*: the gen. sing. of the first decl. orig. ended in *is, e. g. aura-is*; whence the common form *aurāi*, and finally *aurae*: thus also arose the secondary forms of the second pers. sing. of pass. and dep. verbs: *e. g. patere*, for *pateris*; *amabere*, for *amaberis*, etc. 3. The dental mutes cannot stand before *s*, but are either elided or changed into *s*, and this causes the nom. sing. of many nouns of the third decl. to differ greatly from the other cases: *e. g. custos*, from the stem *custod-*; *virtus* from the stem *virtut-*. The perfect of verbs formed by adding *s* differs similarly from the imperf.: e. g. *cedo, cessi*: *mitto, misi*. 4. With the gutturals, *s* combines to form *x*: *e. g. rex* = *reg-s*; *pax* = *pac-s*: so the perfects *texi, duxi, vexi*, from *tego, duco, veho*. ‖ Interchanges of *s* with other letters: 1. Most freq. with *r*; *v.* that letter, *no.* II. 1. 2. With *d*: *v.* letter D. *no.* I. 5. 3. With *t*: *e. g.* tensus and tentus; and, on the contrary, aggrettus for aggressus, mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also, assentor for assensor). 4. With *x*: *v.* that letter. 5. S is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis: *e. g.* differo, difficilis, diffluo. 6. An initial *s* corresponds to the aspirate in Greek: e. g. *sepiem, ἑπτα*; *sex, ἕξ*; *serpo, ἕρπω*; *super, ὕπερ*. 7. Sometimes *s* is prefixed to the root: e. g. *scribo, γράφω*; *sculpo, γλύφω*; Segesta, Ἔγεστα: *scruta, γρύπη*; *scrotum, corium*. Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial σ appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the *s*: *e. g. fallo, σφάλλω*. ‖‖ Changes of S in the Romance languages. 1. into *sc* (It.), *ss* (Fr.): *e. g.* Lat. *vesica*; It. *vescica*; Fr. *vessie*: Lat. *saliva*; It. *scaliva*. 2. into *s*: *e. g.* Lat. *saphirus, socculus*; It. *safiro, soccolo*. (ii) This change often occurs in French when *s* medial in Lat. becomes final: *e. g.* Lat. *casa, nasus, rasus*; Fr. *chez, nez, rez*. 3. into *r* (rare): *e. g.* Lat. *ossifragus*; Fr. *orfraie*. 4. initial *s* followed by *p, c*, or *t*, frequently has a prefixed *e*, and in French is often omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *species, spiritus*; Fr. *espèce, esprit*: Lat. *scribere, scala, stabulum*; Fr. *écrire, échelle, étable*. 5. *s* medial is freq. omitted in modern Fr. where it was retained until a comparatively recent period; and the omission is usu. indicated by the circumflex accent: *e. g.* Lat. *episcopus, apostolus, asinus, bestia, pascere, crescere*; Fr. *évêque, apôtre, âne, bête, paître, croître*. ‖V. As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, *etc.* S. AS. D., sub ascia dedicavit. S. C., senatusconsultum. S. P., sua pecunia. S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, *etc.*

sabbăta, orum, *n. plu.* = σάββατα [a Hebrew word] *the day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath*: Just. (ii) *Saturday*: Suet. ‖ Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov.: tricesima, *the new moon*, Hor. (Hence Fr. *samedi*.)

sābīnus, a, um, *adj. Sabine*: sabina herba, *a kind of juniper, the savin*, Ov.

săburra, ae, *f. sand for ballast*: Liv. (Hence It. *savorra*.)

săburro, *no perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saburra] *to fill with ballast, to ballast*: Plin. ‖ Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, *crammed full*, comically for saturatae, Pl.

saccipĕrium, ii, *n.* [saccus pera] *a pocket for a purse*: Pl.

sacco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saccus] *to strain through a bag, to strain, filter*: saccata aqua (*opp.* turbida), Sen. ‖ Transf.: saccatus humor corporis, i. e. *urine*, Lucr.

sacculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little bag*, esp. for money, *a purse*: Juv.: sacculus plenus aranearum, i. e. *empty*, Cat.

saccus, i, *m.* = σάκκος, *a sack, bag*: cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic.: sacci numorum, *money-bags*, Hor. (Hence It. *sacco*; Fr. *sac*: also verb, It. *saccheggiare*; Fr. *saccager*.)

săcellum, i, *n. dim.* [sacrum] *a small unroofed sanctuary; a chapel*: sunt loca publica urbis; sunt sacella, Cic.

săcer, sacra, sacrum (*plur.* sacres, Pl.), *adj.* [root SAC, same as Gr. ἁγ- in ἁγ-νός, ἁγ-ιος] *consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred*: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, pepercit, Cic.: deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov.: tempus, Hor.: commissum, *a crime against religion*, Cic. Poet.: vitis (sacred to Bacchus), Hor.: fontes, Ov.: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor.: sacer lapis, *a boundary stone*, Liv. Of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. With *gen.*: dies Dianae celebris, Hor. With *dat.*: sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. *awful, venerable* (rare): silentium, Hor. Of the emperors: (Tiberius) alium dicentem *sacras ejus occupationes*, verba mutare et pro *sacris laboriosas* dicere coëgit, Suet. ‖ In a bad sense: *devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited*; and *absol. accursed, criminal, impious, wicked*: with *dat.*: qui tribunus plebis aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, an ancient plebiscitum in Liv. *Absol.*: intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. 2. Transf. in gen. *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*, etc.: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl. Of things: fames auri, Virg.

săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* [sacer and do root of dare, donum] *a priest*; *a priestess*: publici, Liv.: Jovis, Suet. *Fem.*: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, Cic. In apposition: regina, *i. e. Rhea Silvia*, Virg. Sarcastically: ille popularis sacerdos,

i. e. Clodius (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic.

sācerdōtālis, e, *adj.* [sacerdos] *pertaining to priests, priestly, sacerdotal:* Plin.

sācerdōtium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the priesthood, the office* or *dignity of priests:* amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic.

sācrāmentum, i, *n.* [sacro] In law, *the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the* tresviri capitales, *but for which they subsequently gave security to the praetor* (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; or, rather perh. because the money was deposited in a sacred place), Cic. 2. Meton. *a civil suit* or *cause:* decemviri re quaesita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum justum judicaverunt, id. Transf. in gen.: justo sacramento contendere, id. ‖. Milit. *t. t. an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers:* prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the jusjurandum which was afterwards substituted for it; but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as jusjurandum (*v.* Smith's Ant. 324): ut omnes sacramento (*abl.*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them*, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen. *any oath, solemn obligation* or *engagement:* non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum: ibimus, Hor. (Hence Fr. *serment.*)

sacrārium, ii, *n.* [sacer] *a place for keeping holy things;* also, *a place for prayer; a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel:* Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv.: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. *Plur.:* vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. ‖. Transf.: illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen.

sacrātus, a, um, *Part.* [sacro]. ‖. Adj. *hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* sacrata jura parentum, Ov.: jura Graiorum, Virg.

sacres, v. sacer, *ad init.*

sacricŏla, ae, *comm.* [sacer colo] *one who conducted the* sacra, *a sacrificing priest* or *priestess:* Tac.

sacrifer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sacer fero] *bearing sacred things:* Ov.

sacrificālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificium] *pertaining to sacrifices, sacrificial:* Tac.

sacrificātio, ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico] *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* Cic.

sacrificium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a sacrifice:* sacrificium publicum, Cic.: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes.

sacrifico (in Plaut. also sacrufico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacer facio] *to make* or *offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods:* allum turis granum, Pl.: pecora, Liv. *Absol.:* Cic. *Pass. impers.:* pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv.

sacrificŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrifico] *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest:* sacrificuli ac vates, Liv. In apposition: rex, *a high-priest*, v. rex.

sacrĭficus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sacrificing, sacrificial* (poet.): securis, Ov.: os, *of those sacrificing, praying*, id.

sacrilĕgium, ii, *n.* [sacrilegus] *the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege:* Liv. *Plur.:* Suet. ‖. *violation* or *profanation of sacred rites* or *religious duties* (rare): Sen.

sacrilĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer lego] *that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious:* sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. Usu. subst. sacrilegus, i, *m. one who commits sacrilege:* sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei qui sacro commendatum, Cic. ‖. Transf. in gen. *that violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane:* o genera sacrilega! Ter. *Sup.:* exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Pl. 2. Subst.: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. *Fem.:* Ter.: Ov.

sacro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sacer] *to set apart as sacred: to consecrate* or *devote to a divinity:* agrum Veneri, Ov.: laurum Phoebo, Virg. 2. *to devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed:* de sacrando cum bonis capite leges, Liv. 3. Transf. in gen. *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give* (poet. and rare): hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacravit, Virg. (ii) *to doom:* injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacraunt Evandri (Halesum), id. ‖. Meton. *to render sacred* or *inviolable, to hallow, consecrate:* foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *had been decreed inviolable*, Liv. (ii) Hence of a deity, *to worship* or *honour:* sacrata Vesta, Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. *to render imperishable, to immortalize:* aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor.

sacrosanctus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer sancio] lit. *consecrated with religious ceremonies;* hence meton. *decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct:* concessum ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv.: accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac.

sacrŭfico, v. sacrifico, *ad init.*

sacrum, i, *n. a holy* or *sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice: plur. sacred rites, religious worship, religion:* omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor.: arma lecta conjici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife*, i. e. *to be in great straits*, Pl. Most freq. *plur.:* sacra deosque penates ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred utensils, holy things*, Cic.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. 2. *divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem accivit, sacris communicatis, Cic.: Bacchia, Ov. 3. *the private religious rites* of a gens, a family, *etc.:* magnum est eidem uti sacris, Cic. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. great profit on any terms = a rose without thorns* (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl.: v. Smith's Ant. 324. 4. Poet. *poems* (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, Ov. ‖. Transf. in gen. *sacra, secrets, mysteries:* studiorum profanare, Tac.

saeclum, i, *v.* seculum.

saecŭlāris, and **saeculum**, *v.* secul.

saepe, *adv. often, oftentimes, frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes close succession): saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, Cic.: minime saepe, *least frequently*, Caes. *Comp.:* dicendum est saepius, Cic. *Sup.:* tibi saepissime cyathissa, Pl. ‖. With numbers, and in one word saepenumero, *again and again, very frequently:* Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes.

saepēnŭmĕro, *adv.* v. saepe, no. II.

saepes, is, *v.* sepis.

saepio, *v.* sepio.

saeta, **saetiger**, *etc.* v. set.

saevē, *adv. fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously, etc.:* saeve et atrociter factitavit, Suet. *Comp.:* lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micans Ov.

saevĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saevus dico] *spoken furiously* or *angrily:* Tac.

saevio, ii, itum, 4. *v. n.* (*pass. impers.* saevibat, Lucr.) [saevus] to be *fierce* or *furious, to rage:* lit. of animals: lupus, Ov. ‖. Transf. of persons, *to be furious, mad, violent, angry*, etc.: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter.: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recusat, Hor.: saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv. Poet. with *dat.* or *inf.:* qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. quum manus impia saevit sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, id. *Pass. impers.:* constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv. 2. Of things: ventus, Caes.: saevit amor ferri, Virg.

saeviter, *adv. ferociously, cruelly:* Pl.

saevĭtia, ae, *f.* [saevus] *a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity:* lit. of animals: canum, Plin. ‖. Transf. of persons: *fierceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity*, etc.: feneratorum, Sall.: creditorum, Tac. 2. Of things: maris, Vell.: temporis, Sall.

saevĭtĭes, ei, *f.* (for saevitia) [id.] *fierceness, cruelty:* Tac.

saevus, a, um, *adj. roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies *fierce by nature*), *raging, furious, ferocious*, etc. Lit. of animals: leones, Lucr.: saevior leaena, Virg. ‖. Transf. of persons: *fierce, cruel, barbarous, violent, harsh, severe*, etc.: novercae, id.: Persephona, Hor.: cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. Poet. with *inf.:* quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. 2. Of things: pelagus, Ov.: ventus, Cic.

sāga, ae, *f.* [sagus] *a female diviner or fortune-teller*: Cic.

sāgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax] *keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity*; esp. of dogs, *keenness of scent*: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. ‖ Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity*: id.

sāgācĭter, *adv. keenly, with quickness of scent*: Col. *Comp.*: Cic.: Hor. *Sup.*: Cic. ‖ Fig. *acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously*: id.: Liv.

sāgātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagum] *clothed in a mantle or sagum*: Cic.

sāgax, ācis, *adj.* [sagio; cf. capax from capio] *whose senses are acute, sagacious*: esp. of dogs, *keen-scented*: sagax nasum habet, Pl.: canes, Cic.

2. Of the senses in gen.: canibus sagacior anser, Ov. ‖ Fig. *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, Cic. With *ad*: ad suspicandum sagacissimus, id. With *gen.*: utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. *Sup.*: sagacissimus prodigiorum (Joseph), Just. With *in* or simple *abl.*: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id.: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. With *inf.*: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov.

sāgīna, ae, *f.* [root SAG: cf. angina, ruina, rapina: same as σαγ in σάττω to load, to cram] *a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting*: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. ‖ Meton. *food, feeding, nourishment*: gladiatoria sagina, Tac. **2.** *a fatted animal*: este, effercite vos, saginam caedite, *kill the fatted beast*, Pl.

3. *fatness produced by much eating, corpulence*: saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just. (Hence It. *sasine*; Fr. *sain-doux.*)

sāgĭno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sagina] *to fatten* animals: boves ad sacrificia, Varr. (B) Of persons: *to cram, feast*: saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. ‖ Fig.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito cive jampridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, Cic.

sāgĭo, 4. *v. n. to perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses or by the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic.

sāgitta, ae, *f. an arrow*: quum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Pl.: Cic. ‖ Meton. *a constellation, the Arrow*: id. (Hence It. *saetta.*)

sāgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta] *pertaining to an arrow, arrow-*: calamus, *good for making arrows*, Plin. ‖ Subst. sagittarius, ii, *m. an archer, bowman*, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. *plur.*: Caes. *Sing.* collectively: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. **2.** *the constellation of the Archer*, otherwise called Arcitenens: Cic.

sāgittĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta fero] *arrow-bearing* (poet.): pharetra, Ov.: Parthi, *armed with arrows*, Cat.

sāgitti-pŏtens, entis, *m.* for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*: Cic.

sāgitto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. n.* [sagitta] *to discharge arrows*: Just.: Curt.

sagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [from the same root as sacer, *q. v.*] *a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable*: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 326.

sāgŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagulum] *wearing a* sagulum: Suet.

sāgŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum] *a small military cloak*; esp. the purple one of general officers: Cic.: Caes.

sāgum, i, *n.* = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word], *a coarse woollen blanket or mantle*, e. g. of servants: Cato: of the Germans: Tac.: esp. of soldiers, *a military cloak*: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.) Hence, saga sumere, *to put on the saga*, i. q. *to prepare for battle*, on such occasions a universal custom among the Romans, excepting persons of consular rank: Cic.: in *sing.* of an individual: id.

sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [whether related to sāgio, sāgax, as Cic. supposes, is very doubtful] *presaging, prophetic*: aves, Stat.

sal, sălis, *m.* [akin to ἅλς; Eng. *salt*] *salt*: multos modios salis, Cic. *Plur.*: Ov. ‖ Meton. (Poet.) *the sea, sea-water*: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. ‖‖ Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism*: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic.: hic delectatur lambis, ille Bionis sermonibus et sale nigro, *biting wit, sarcasms*, Hor. *Plur.*: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. **2.** *good taste, elegance*: tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. (Hence Fr. *sel.*)

sălăco, ōnis, *m.* = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*: Cic.

sălăpŭtium, ii, *n. a tiny man, a mannikin*: Cat.

sălārĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* argentum; cf. calcearium, congiarium, vestiarium, *etc.*) [sal] orig. *the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money*; hence, in gen. *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: aliquem salario sustentare, Suet.: salarium proconsulari solitum offerri, Tac.

sălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to salt, salt-*: annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv.

sălax, ācis, *adj.* [salio] *lustful, lecherous, salacious*: aries, Ov. ‖ Transf. *that provokes lust* (poet.): erucae, id.

sălebra, ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*: sc. via) [id.] *a rugged, uneven road*: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. ‖ Fig. of style: *harshness, ruggedness*: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *i. e. it sticks fast*, Cic.

sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [Salii] *pertaining to the* Salii (priests of Mars), *Salian*: carmen Numae, *which Numa directed the* Salii *to chant*, Hor. ‖ Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the Salian processions), *splendid, sumptuous*: cum epulati essemus saliarem in modum, Cic.

sălĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the office or dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars): Cic.

sălĭctum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix] *a plantation* or *thicket of willows*: Cic. (Hence It. *saleto*; Fr. *saussaie.*)

sălientes, ium, *f. plu.* (*sc.* aquae) [salio] *springs, fountains*: Cic.

sălignus, a, um, *adj.* [salix] *of willow* or *willow-wood, willow-*: fustis, Hor.: crates umbonum, Virg.

sălii, orum, *m. plu.* [salio; hence, prop. the Leapers, Jumpers] *a college of* 12 *priests dedicated to the service of Mars Gradivus, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia, *made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the first of March and several following days*: Liv.: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 326.

sălillum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum] *a little salt-cellar*: Cat.

sălīnae, ārum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* fodinae) [sal] *salt-works, salt-pits*: Cic.

sălīnum, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas) [id.] *a salt-cellar*: Hor.

sălĭo, ĭi or ŭi, saltum, 4. *v. n.* and *a*

A. Neutr. *to leap, spring, bound, jump*: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov.: de muro, Liv. **2.** Transf. of things: rivus, Virg.: farre pio placant et saliente sale, *crackling*, i. e. in the fire, Tib. ‖ Fig.: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor.

B. Act. of animals, *to leap, cover*: Ov. [Cf. Gr. ἅλλομαι ἅλ-μα.] (Hence Fr. *saillir.*)

sălĭsubsŭli, orum, *m. plu.* [Salii subsilio] *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii): Cat.

sălĭunca, ae, *f. a kind of nard*: Virg.

sălīva, ae, *f. spittle, saliva* (in gen. while sputum is that already spit out): Cat.: Juv. ‖ Fig. *taste, flavour; longing, appetite*: Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop.: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. (Cf. Gr. σιάλος; Eng. *slaver.*)

sălix, ĭcis, *f. a willow-tree, willow*: Virg.

salsāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum] *pertaining to salted fish*: vasa, Col. ‖ Subst.: salsamentarius, ii, *m. a dealer in salt-fish*: Suet.

salsāmentum, i, *n.* [salsus] *fish-pickle, brine*: Cic. ‖ *salted* or *pickled fish*; usu. *plur.*: Tac.

salsē, *adv. wittily, acutely, facetiously*: dicere aliquid, Cic. *Sup.*: id.

salsi-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* *that rules the sea*: frater Jovis, *Neptune*, Pl.

salsūra, æ, *f.* [salsus] *a salting, pickling*: Col. Fig.: ita meæ animæ salsura evenit, *i. e. I am in such an ill-humour*, Pl.

salsus, a, um, *adj.* [sal] *salted, salt*: hoc salsum'st, *is too salt*, Ter.: fruges (as a sacrifice), Virg. A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, *etc. salt, briny*: sequor, Lucr.: sudor, Virg. Subst. salsa, orum, *n. plu. salted things, salted food*: Pl. 2. Fig. *sharp, acute, witty, facetious*: accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, id. Subst. *n. plu.*: inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, id.

saltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salto] *a dancing, a dance*: Cic. *Plur.*: Pl.

saltātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dancer*: Cic.: Suet.

saltātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saltator] *pertaining to dancing, dancing, saltatory*: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic.

saltātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [salto] *a female dancer, dancing-girl*: Cic.

saltātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a* (religious) *dance* (rare): Liv. *Plur.*: Ov.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. saltim), *adv.* [a contraction of salutem]. It indicates that which is still preserved, that which still remains or holds good, in spite of something opposed to it: *at least, at the least, at all events*. I. Affirmatively with the alternative stated: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter.: neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltem, Caes. (ii) Interrogatively: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Pl. 2. Without a statement of the alternative: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. II. Negatively, with non, neque, = ne... quidem, *not even, nor even*: ibi tribuni militum non praemunito vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, instruunt aciem, Liv.

saltim, v. saltem, *ad init.*

salto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [sallo] *to dance* (including pantomime and gesticulation). I. Neutr.: tu inter eas realm dictans saltabis, Ter. 2. Fig. of an orator, *to speak in a hopping, disconnected manner*, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. II. Act. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in a pantomime* or *play*: pantomimus Mnester tragoediam saltavit, Suet.: Cyclopa, Hor.

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [saltus] *full of woods* or *forests*: loca, Sall.: Liv.

saltus, ūs, *m.* [sallo] *a leaping, leap, spring, bound*: saltu uti, Cic.: praeceps saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Virg. II. *a pass* or *passage through mountains* or *forests*: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, Caes.: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 2. Hence *a forest, woody valley, forest-pasture*: saltibus in vacuis pascant, Virg.: latebris aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. III. Transf. = pudendum muliebre: Pl. IV. Fig.: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, *from this forest of danger, this tickish situation*, id.

sălŭber, v. salubris.

sălŭbris, e (*masc.* saluber, Ov.: but salubria, *n.*: Cic.), *adj.* [salus] *promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious*: *salutary, serviceable, beneficial*: sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, Cic.: saluberrimae regiones, Caes. With *dat.*: gravi malvae salubres corpori, Hor. 2. Fig.: princeps, *i. e. mindful of the good of others*, Suet.: quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, *sound, solid*, Cic.: justitia legesque, Hor. II. Transf. *healthy, sound, vigorous*: genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall.

sălŭbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris] *healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity*: aquarum, Liv.: vinorum, Plin. 2. Fig.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, *a means of safety*, Cic. II. *health, soundness, vigour*: quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac.

sălŭbrĭter, *adv. healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously*: ubi potest illa aetas umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic.: trahi bellum salubriter, Liv.

sălum, i, *n.* = σάλος, *the high sea, the main* (only in *sing.*): in salum nave evectus, Liv. II. Transf. in gen. *the sea* (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Cat. 2. *a sea-voyage*: tirones salo nauseaque confecti, Caes.

sălus, ūtis, *f.* [contr. of salutus from salvus] *a sound* or *whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety*, etc.: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *and may it do him good*, an ancient formula of prayer, Ter.: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic.: orat ut suae ac militum saluti consulat, Caes.: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment: *my life, my love*: quid agis, mea salus? Pl. 2. Esp. *a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation*: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic.: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiae omni. Si valetis, gaudeo, Pl.: usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam): v. Cicero's letters *passim*: and elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Salus was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. 364.

sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus] *pertaining to well-being; healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris): constr. absol. with *dat.*, or *prep.* and *acc.*: res utiles et salutares, Cic.: Apollinides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv.: salutaris res corporibus, Cic.: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. Rarely of persons: civis, id. *Superl.* does not occur.

sălūtārĭter, *adv. profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saluto] *a greeting, saluting, salutation*: quis te communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Rarely of a written greeting: id. II. Esp. *a ceremonial visit, a waiting upon*: ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, id. Under the emperors, of attending at court: Suet.

sălūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who greets; a greeter, saluter*: Stat. II. Esp. *one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor*; and under the emperors, *one who appears at court, a courtier*: Suet.

sălūtātrix, ĭcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *saluting*: pica, Mart. II. Esp. *that makes complimentary visits, that pays court*: turba, *the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv.

sălūtĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) *health-bringing, salubrious*: Ov.

sălūtĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [salus gero] *that carries salutations* or *messages*: pueri, *errand-boys, pages*, Pl.

sălūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [salus] *to keep safe, to preserve*: Plin. II. *to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute*: quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos, inquam Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic.: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *saluted as Caesar*, id. Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Pl. (ii) *to bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, id. 2. *to visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to*: Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. Rarely of greeting one's visitors: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, id. Under the emperors, of the *levée*: Suet.

salvē, *adv. well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances*: salve advenio? salvet' arcessat jubeo? Pl.: quum pater "*Satin' salve?*" interrogaret eum, Liv.

salvē, *impers.* v. salveo.

salvĕo, 2. *v. n.* [salus] *to be well* or *in good health*: *Is.* Salve. *St.* Satin mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, nec salveo; aegrotare malim, quam esse tua salute senior, Pl. II. Usu. found in the *imperative* and *infin.* only, as a term of salutation: salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well*; and, salvere jussa, *I bid you good-day, welcome*, etc.: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysitales salutat. *Ch.* Nec

ego t—a salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, id.: jubeo te salvere voce summa, id. In *fut. imperf.*: salvebis a meo Cicerone, *my son begs to be remembered*, Cic. In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salve, vera Jovis proles (*sc.* Hercules), Virg.

2. Sometimes for vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-bye, adieu*: vale, salve, Cic. Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg.

salvus, a, um, *adj. safe, unhurt, well, sound*, etc.: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes.: nunquam salvis suis exuitur servitus mulieбris, *while their friends are living*, Liv. 2. Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol. without violation of, saving*: salvo officio, Cic.: cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, id. ‖ Esp. with esse, *to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced*, or *in a good condition*: salvus sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Pl.: ne alm salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if*, Cic. 2. Salvus sis, for salve, *how do you do? good day to you! Heaven bless you!*: *Ge.* Ibo atque hunc compellabo. Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Pl. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur. [Prob. the same as the Gr. ὅλος; others connect it with σάος, σῶς.] (Hence Fr. *sauf.*)

sambūca, ae, *f.* = σαμβύκη, *a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone*: Pers.

sambūcīna, ae, *f.* [sambuca cano] *a female player on the* sambuca: Pl.

sambūcistria, ae, *f.* = σαμβυκίστρια, *a woman that plays on the* sambuca: Liv.

sammītes, ium (*gen.* Samnitum, Cic.), *m. pl.* [Samnium] *the Samnites.* Transf. *a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons*: Liv.: Cic.

sānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sano] *that can be healed, curable* (rare): vulnus, Ov. Of the mind: Cic. *Sup.* does not occur.

sānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a healing, curing*: corporum, Cic.

sanceptis, idis, *f. a fictitious spice*: Pl.

sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4. *v. a.* (*Part. perf.* sanctum, Lucr.) [from the same root as sacer, *q. v.*] *to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable; to establish, appoint, ordain*; also, *to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction* (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, Cic.: tabulas suas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. *Pass.*: haec igitur lex sanciatur, Cic.: foedus, *to ratify a treaty*, Liv.: foedera fulmine, Virg. (ii) The thing decreed, etc., expressed by *acc., de*, or *subj.*: usu. with lege or legibus: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic.: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi Liv.: primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario foenore amplius exerceret, Tac. (β) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sanciendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. (iii) With abstract subject: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sanciunt, id. ‖ Transf. *to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against*: Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital offence*, id.

sanctē, *adv. solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously*, etc.: pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic.: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, id.

sanctimōnĭa, ae, *f.* [sanctus; cf. acrimonia, parsimonia, *etc.*] *sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity*, etc.: ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic.: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac.

sanctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sancio] *an establishing or decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse; in a law it is that part which gives to it its efficacy, such as a penalty or punishment: sanctiones sacrandae sunt poena, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic.: jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv.

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus] *inviolability, sacredness, sanctity*: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv. ‖ *moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, purity, chastity*, etc.: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, Cic.: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id.: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv.

sanctor, ōris, *m.* [sancio] *an establisher, ordainer*: legum, Tac.

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* [sancio]. ‖ Adj. *rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable* (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and includes the idea of sanctus; thus a sacer locus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true): campus, Cic.: fides inducirum, Liv.: aerarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, to be opened only in extreme necessity*; v. aerarium, *no.* II. 2. Transf. *venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, pious, just*, etc.: sanctus augustusque fons, Cic.: sanctior dies, Hor.: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, Cic.: virgines, Hor.: sanctissima conjux, Virg. After Augustus, *a title of the emperors*: Ov. (Hence It. *santo*; Fr. Eng. *saint.*)

sandălĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [sandalium] *pertaining to sandals*: Apollo sandaliarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet.

sandălĭgĕrŭlae, arum, *f. plu.* [sandalium gerulus] *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers*: Pl.

sandălĭum, ii, *n.* = σανδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal*: Ter.

sandăpĭla, ae, *f. a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes: Suet.: Juv.

sandix (sandyx), icis, *f.* = σάνδυξ (σάνδιξ), *a colour like vermilion*, made by mixing realgar with red ochre; but in Virg. it seems to mean the same as erythrodanus, *i. e. madder*: Virg.

sānē, *adv. soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (rare): bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Pl.: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis, Hor. 2. In gen. like valde (*i. e.* valide), *well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very*, etc.: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic.: explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, id. (ii) In answers: *Mi.* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha.* Sane volo, *by all means, certainly*, Pl. (iii) Ironically: beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. (iv) With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Pl.: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Sane quam, *how very*, i. e. *very much indeed, exceedingly* (cf. admodum quam and valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, id. (v) With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since*, Pl.: nihil sane esset, *absolutely nothing, nothing at all*, Cic. (vi) In restrictive concessions, *to be sure, indeed, certainly*: haec si vobis non probamus, sint false sane, id. (vii) With imperatives, *then, pray then, if you will*: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl.

sanguen, inis, v. sanguis.

sanguinārius, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] *pertaining to blood, blood-*: Plin. ‖ Fig. *blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: juventus, Cic.

sanguinĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained*: imber, Cic.: guttae, Ov.: Mavors, Virg. ‖ Transf. *blood-coloured, blood-red*: Luna, Ov. (Hence It. *sanguigno.*)

sanguĭno, i. *v. n.* [id.] *to be bloody-thirsty, sanguinary*: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac.

sanguĭnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of blood, bloody*: soror, Tib.: pectora, Ov. 2. Transf. *blood-red*: color, id. ‖ Fig. *bloody, sanguinary*: palma, Auct. Her.

sanguis, inis, *m.* (old form *neut.* sanguen, Cic.: Lucr.) *blood* (only *sing.*): pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque plurimo sanguine, Liv.: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. 2. Transf. *blood*, i. e. *consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family*: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations*, id.: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Virg. Hence, (ii) Meton. *a descendant, offspring* (poet.): seu deos regesve canit, deorum sanguinem, Hor. ‖ Fig. *vigour, strength, force, spirit, life*: amisimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic.: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. Of style: id.: Quint. [*Sangu-en* and *sanies* belong to the same root: cf. Sans. *a-san, a-sṛj*, "blood," where the *a* is no part of the root.]

sānies, em, e, *f.* [a weakened form of sanguis] *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies*: Virg.: Tac. ‖ Transf. of similar fluids: (Laocoon) perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Virg.: of Cerberus: Hor.

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus] *soundness of body, health*: qui incorrupta sanitate sunt, Cic.: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected*, Phaedr. ‖ Fig. *soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity*, etc.: animi dicitur (sanitas) cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic.: ad sanitatem redire, id.

2. Of style: *correctness, propriety, regularity, purity*, etc.: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, id.: eloquentiae, Tac. 3. Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence*, id.

sanna, ae, *f.* [σάννας] *a mimicking grimace, a mocking*: Pers.

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna] *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic. (Hence It. *sanni*; Eng. *zany*.)

sāno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sanus] *to make sound* or *healthy, to heal, cure*: Ptolemaeum, Cic.: vulnera, id. ‖ Fig. *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet*, etc.: quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, id.: mentes, Caes.: domestica mala, Liv.

sanguĭlis (sangual.), e, *adj.* [Sanctus; cf. arquatus, from arcus] *pertaining to Sancus*: avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey*, Liv.

sānus, a, um (sanun, for sanusne, Pl.: sanan, id.: sanin, id.), *adj. physically sound, whole, healthy*: pars corporis, Cic.: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. *Comp.*: aegrotare malim quam esse tua salute senior, Pl. 2. Transf. in gen. *safe, sound* (rare): sana et salva res publica, Cic.: civitas, Liv. ‖ Fig. *sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: satin' sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter. vix sanae mentis estis, Liv.: pro sano loqueris, quum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being*, Pl. With *ab*: ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *free from*, Hor. *Sup.*: quisquam sanissimus certa putat, quae videt? Cic. 2. Of style: *sound, correct, chaste*: Rhodii (oratores) sanissimi et Atticorum simillimi, id. [*Sanus* perh. akin to σάος, σῶς.]

sāpa, ae, *f. must* or *new wine boiled thick*: Ov. [Same as Gr. ὀπός; Germ. *saft*; Eng. *sap*.] (Hence Fr. *sève*.)

sāperda, ae, *m.* = σαπέρδης, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a kind of herring*: Pers.

sāpiens, entis, *Part.* [sapio]. ‖ Adj. *wise, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious*: rex bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, Cic.: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, *wise, discreet*, Ov. Of abstract things: opera, Pl.: excusatio, Cic. (ii) Subst. *a sensible, shrewd, discreet*, or *judicious person*: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor.: qui utuntur vino vetere sapientes puto et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs*, Pl. 2. *wise, philosophical*; and subst. *a sage, a philosopher* = σοφός: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientia, Cic. Of the seven *wise men* of Greece: septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, id.

sāpienter, *adv. sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely*: recte et sapienter facere, Pl.: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. *Comp.*: Pl. *Sup.*: Cic.

sāpientĭa, ae, *f.* [sapiens] *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom*: non aetate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. ‖ Esp. *wisdom*, as the result of learning and meditation; *philosophy* = σοφία: princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. 2. Hence, *knowledge, science*, in various departments: (i) *natural and moral philosophy*: sapientia est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus ea res continentur, scientia, id. (ii) *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world*: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. (iii) *eloquence*: hanc cogitandi pronuntiandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, id. (iv) *statesmanship, politics*: sapientia constituendae civitatis, id. (v) *mathematics*: sapientiae professor, Suet.

sāpĭo, īvi or ĭi, *3. v. n.* and *a. to taste; to taste, smack*, or *savour of*: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. With *acc.* denoting the taste: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. (ii) *to have a taste* or *a sense of taste*: nec sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. ‖ Fig. Neutr. *to have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise*, etc.: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor.: malo, si sapis, cavebis, *if you are prudent, wise*, Pl.: cui cor sapiat, Cic. Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late*: in Equo Trojano scis esse in extremo, Sero sapiunt. Tu tamen, mi vetula, non sero, id. 2. Act. *to know, understand*: hi sapient, Caes.: quanquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. [Akin to σοφός, σοφίη.] (Hence It. *savere, sapere*; Fr. *savoir*.)

sapo, ōnis, *m.* [a Germ. word] *soap*: Plin.

sāpor, ōris, *m.* [sapio] *a taste, relish, flavour* (of the taste produced by anything; whereas gustatus prop. denotes the sense of taste): asper in ore sapor (amelli), Virg. · dulcis, Hor. *Plur.*: in genere saporum, Lucr. ‖ Transf. for gustatus, *a sense of taste, a taste*: seosus sapor oris habet vim, id. 2. Meton. *that which tastes well, a dainty, delicacy* (usu. *plu.*): Tib. *Sing.*: et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, *juice*, Virg. ‖ Fig. of style: vernaculus, *taste, elegance*, Cic.

sapphĭcus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Sappho, Sapphic*: Musa, *i. e. Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat.

sarcĭna, ae, *f.* [sarcio] *a package, bundle, burthen, load, pack*: Pl.: Hor. (ii) More freq. *plu. baggage carried* by the soldiers, and thus different from impedimenta: hanc (legionem) sub sarcinis adoriri, Caes.: the sarcinae were plied together before a battle: Liv. Poet. of the fruit of the womb: Iasonos, qui matri sarcina quondam prima suae fuerat, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a weight* of cares or griefs: id.

sarcĭnārius, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina] *pertaining to burthens* or *baggage, pack-*: jumenta, Caes.

sarcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio] *a patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments: Pl.

sarcĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina] *laden, burthened*: homines, Pl.

sarcĭnŭla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] *a little pack* or *bundle* (mostly *plur.*): Cat.: puellae, *her marriage-portion, dowry*, Juv.

sarcĭo, sarsi, sartum, 4. *v. a. to patch, botch, repair, restore*, etc.: sedes, Pl. · Poet.: lapsa ruinae genus (apum), Virg. ‖ Fig. *to make good, make amends for* or *to correct, repair*: detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes.: damna, Cic.

sarcŏphăgus, a, um, *adj.* = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring): sarcophagus lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins*, Plin. ‖ Transf. subst. sarcophagus, i, *m. a grave, sepulchre*: Juv.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* [sario = sarrio] *a light hoe*: Hor.

sardŏnyx, ychis, *comm.* = σαρδόνυξ, *a precious stone, sardonyx*: fem.: Juv. masc.: id.

sardŏus, a, um, *adj.* = Σαρδῶος [Σαρδώ, Sardinia] *pertaining to Sardinia*: herba, *a poisonous plant*, prob. a kind of *crow-foot*, Virg.

sargus, i, *m.* = σάργος, *a kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans: Ov.

sario, v. sarrio.

sarissa, ae, *f.* = σάρισσα, *a long Macedonian lance*: Liv.

sarissŏphŏrus, i, *m.* = σαρισσοφόρος, *a Macedonian lancer*: Liv.

sarmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarpo] for sarmentum, *twigs, brush-wood*: Pl.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *twigs, brushwood; a faggot, fascine* (usu. *plur.*): Cic.: Caes.: Liv.

sarpăgum, i, *n. a kind of wagon or cart*: Quint. ‖ Transf. *the Wain*, a constellation: frigida Bootae, Juv.

sarrio (sario), ĭi and īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to hoe* the soil, plants, etc.; *to weed*: Pl.

sarrītor (contr. sartor), ōris, *m.* [sarrio] *a hoer, weeder*: Varr. ‖ Fig.: mator sartorque scelerum, i. e. *cultivator*, Pl.

sarrītus, a, um, *Part.* [sarrio].

sartāgo, ĭnis, *f. a frying-pan*: Juv. ‖ Fig.: sartago loquendi, *a hotch-potch, medley*, Pers.

sartor, for sarritor, *q. v.*

sartus, a, um, *Part.* [sarcio]. ‖ Adj.: *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.*: or more freq. subst. *neutr. plur.* sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair*: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere, Cic. 2. Fig.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Pl.

sat, *adv.* v. satis.

sătăgĭto, v. satis, *no.* IV. 1.

sătăgo, v. satis, *no.* IV. 2.

sătellĕs, ĭtis, *comm. an attendant, a life-guard*: ulur. *attendants, escort, retinue*: regi satellites, Liv.: administri et satellites sex Naevii, Cic.: Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 2. Transf. (mostly poet.): Jovis pinnata satelles, *the eagle*, poet. Cic.: Orci, *Cerberus*, Hor. ‖ Fig.: hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tanquam satellites attribuit ac nuntios, Cic. Esp. in a bad sense, *an accomplice, abettor*, etc.: satellites scelerum ministros cupiditatum, id.

sătĭas, ātis, *f.* [satis] *a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness*: fessus satiate videndi, Lucr.: ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi, Pl. ‖ Esp. subjectively, *satiety*; *a loathing, disgust*: satias jam tenet studiorum istorum, Ter.: vini, Liv.

sătĭētas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a sufficiency, abundance*: neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Pl. ‖ Esp. subjectively, *the state of being glutted* or *sated*; *satiety, loathing, disgust*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. 2. Fig.: satietas provinciae, id.: dominationis, Sall.: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter.

sătin' and **sătine** for satisne.

sătĭo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [satis] *to fill, satisfy*; *to sate, satiate*: satiat semodius cibi in diebus singulis vicenos et centenos turtures, Col.: desideria naturae, *to satisfy, appease*, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: *to fill sufficiently*; *to saturate, impregnate with*: ignes odoribus, Ov.: lumine Phoebi, Mart. ‖ Fig. *to fill, satisfy, content*; *to glut, satiate*: libidines, Cic.: satiatus somno, Liv. Poet. with *gen.*: quum satiata ferinae dextera caedis erat, Ov. 2. Esp. *to overfill, cloy*; *to satiate, disgust*; pass. *to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted with*: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic.: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac.

sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sero] *a sowing, a planting*: Cic.: Virg. *Plur.*: Cic.

sătĭra, ae, v. satura.

sătis and contr. **sāt**, *indecl. adj.* or *subst.* and *adv.* ‖ As an adj. or subst. *enough, sufficient, satisfactory*: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. (ii) As the predicate of a proposition with *esse* (sometimes understood in *oblīqua oratĭo*), having for its subject an *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall.: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. (iii) With *gen.*: satis verborum, Pl.: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. 2. Form sat: tantum sat habes? Ter.: perdere posse sat est, Ov. With *gen.*: signi, Ter. ‖ As an adverb, *enough, sufficiently*. With verbs: ut satis ostenderit, Cic. (ii) With adjectives: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. Sometimes to be rendered, *tolerably, moderately*: tumulus terrenus, satis grandis, id. (iii) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis audacter, Pl.: non satis honeste, Cic. 2. Form sat: sat scio, Pl.: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, *tolerably, passably*, Cic.: sat diu, Pl. ‖ *Comp.*: satius, prop. *more satisfying*; hence, in gen. *better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable*: 1. As an adjective, only as the predicate of a proposition with *esse*, having an *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* for its subject: bono vinci satius est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall. 2. As an adverb, *rather*: ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem satius dicam, Varr. IV. Particular phrases: sat agito (also in one word, satagito), *to have enough to do, have one's hands full*; *to be troubled*; is quoque suarum rerum' sat agitat, Ter. 2. Satis ago *or* sat ago (also in one word, satago), *to satisfy, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, Pl. (ii) *to have enough to do, to have one's hands full*; *to be in trouble*: ego nocte hac proxima in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, id. *Pass. impers.*: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic. 3. Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, *etc. to take, give, ask, offer*, etc. *sufficient bail* or *security*: satis accipio, id.: satis do (also as one word, satisdo), id.: hence satisdato, *by giving bail* or *security*: id. (Hence from sat satia, It. *assai*; Fr. *assez*.)

sătisdătio, or, separately, satis datio, ōnis, *f.* [satis do, v. satis, *no.* IV. 3] *a giving of bail* or *security*: Cic.

sătisdăto, v. satis, *no.* IV. 3.

sătisdo, v. satis, *no.* IV. 3.

sătis-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. n. and a. (often separately) *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content*: with *dat.*: si Aeduis de injuriis satisfaciant, Caes.: Siculis, Cic.: vitae vel aetate vel factis, id. With *in* and *abl.*: qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, id. *Absol.*: quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? id. 2. Esp. *to satisfy, pay*, or *secure* a creditor: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, id. 3. *to give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends*; *to make excuse*; *to apologize*: with *dat.*: reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, Caes. *Absol.*: missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causa legatis, id.

sătisfactio, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio] *a satisfying* of a creditor by security; *a giving security* or *bail*: Ulp. ‖ *amends, reparation, excuse, apology*: (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes.: ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, Cic.

sătius, *better; rather*: v. satis, *no.* III.

sător, ōris, m. [sero] *a sower, planter*: Cic. 2. Poet. transf. *a begetter, father, creator*: hominum... atque deorum, Virg. ‖ Fig. *a promoter, author*: litis, Liv.

sătrăpēa or **sătrăpīa**, ae, *f.* = *σατραπεία, the office* or *province of a satrap, a satrapy*: Curt.

sătrăpes, ae, *plur.* satrapae, m. = *σατράπης* [a Pers. word] *a governor of a province* among the Persians, *a satrap*: nom. satrapes, Ter.: *gen.* satrapis, Nep.: *acc.* satrapen, id.: satrapam, Curt.: *plur. nom.* satrapae, Nep.

sătur, ūra, ūrum, *adj.* [satis] *full of food, sated, that has eaten enough*: postquam isti a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. With *abl.*: quadrupedes succo ambrosiae, Ov. With *gen.*: postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. 2. Transf. of things: (i) Of colour, *full, deep, strong, rich*: color, Plin. (ii) In gen. *well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile*: praesepia, Virg. ‖ Fig. *rich, fruitful*, opp. to *dry, simple* (rare nec satura jejuna dicet), Cic.

sătŭra, ae, *f.* (*ac.* lanx) [satur] orig. *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit*; hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio*, etc.: lex satura, *a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different*, Fest. Hence, per saturam, *in the gross*; *without order, confusedly*: quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis, Sall. ‖ Also written sātira, *a satire, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans* (entirely different from the Greek Satyri): sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, Hor. (v. Smith's Ant. 329).

sătŭrĭa, ae, *f.* (also *neut. plur.* satureia, orum, Ov.; though this is perh. another plant) *the vulgar name for the pot-herb cunila, savory*: Col.

sătŭrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [satur] *fullness, repletion, satiety*: Pl. ‖ Transf. *fullness, plenty, abundance*: saturitas copiaque rerum omnium, Cic.

sătŭrnālia, orum, ĭbus. n. plur. [Saturnus] *a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days*; *the Saturnalia*: Liv.: Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 329.

sătŭro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [satur] *to fill, glut, cloy, satiate*: animalia ducc natura mammas appetant earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with*: nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Virg.: pallam Tyrio murice, *to saturate, to dye richly*, Ov. ‖ Fig.: mens erucia

saturataque bonarum cogitationum equilia, Cic. 2. *to cause to loathe, to disgust with* (for satiare): hae res vitae me saturant, Pl.

sătus, a, um, *Part.* [sero]. ‖ Subst. sătus, i, m. *a son*; săta, ae, *f. a daughter* (with *abl.*): satus Anchisa, i. e. *Aeneas*, Virg.: satae Pelia, Ov. (ii) sata, orum, *n. plu. standing corn, crops*: Virg.: Ov.

sătus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a sowing, planting*: herbam asperam credo (exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. 2 *a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race*: a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, id. ‖ Meton. *seed*: Fig.: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, id.

sătўrĭcus, i, *m. dim.* = *σατυρίσκος, a little Satyr*: Cic.

sătўrus, i, *m.* = *σάτυρος, a kind of ape*, prob. to be referred to the *Chimpanzee*, Simia Troglodytes: Plin. ‖ *a kind of wood deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious, a Satyr*: capripedes Satyros, Lucr.: Cic. 2. *a Greek satyric play, i. e.* in which Satyrs were introduced: satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

saucĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [saucio] *a wounding*: Cic.

saucio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [saucius] *to wound, hurt*: Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic.: genas ungue, Ov. 2. Esp. *to wound mortally*: meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, Cic. ‖ Transf. of the cultivation of the ground: sanciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov. ‖‖ Fig.: aculeata sunt, facta et famam sanciant, Pl.

saucĭus, a, um, *adj. wounded, hurt*: videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic.: taurus, Virg. 2. Transf. in gen. *injured, enfeebled, sick, distempered*, etc.: gladiatori filii confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Of intoxicated persons (like ictus): Galli hesterno mero sauci, Just. 3. Of things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis saucia vomeribus, Ov. ‖ Fig. *wounded, hurt, offended, injured*: subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae sauciumque ejus animum insedisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones Cic. 2. Esp. *wounded, smitten by love*: regina gravi jamdudum saucia cura, vulnus alit venis, Virg.

sāvior, sāvium, v. suav.

saxātĭlis, e, *adj.* [saxum] *that dwells* or *is found among rocks*: columbae, *which inhabit towers*, Varr.

saxētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a rocky place* (rare): asperum saxetum, Cic.

saxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rock, rocky, stony*: scopulus, Ov.: umbra, *of the rocks*, Virg.

saxifĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum facio] *that turns into stone, petrifying* (poet.): vultus Medusae, Ov.

saxifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum frango] *stone-breaking, stone-crushing*: undae maris, Polit. Cic.

saxōsus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum] *full of rocks* or *stones, rocky, stony*: montes, Virg. ‖ Subst. saxosa, orum, *n. plu. rocky* or *stony places*: Quint.

saxŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *a little rock*: in asperrimis saxulis, Cic.

saxum, i, *n. any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* (in gen.; whereas rupes means an undetached rock, a crag, cliff): non est e saxo sculptus, Cic.: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. Proverb.: (i) saxum volvere, *i. e. to strive in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, *no.* I. 1. ‖ Esp. *the Tarpeian rock*: horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr.: Cic. (Hence It. *sasso.*)

scăbellum (scabillum), i, *n. dim.* [scamnum] *a low stool, foot-stool*: Varr. 2. Transf. *a musical instrument played with the foot*, esp. used in dramatic representations: Cic. (Hence It. *sgabello*; Fr. *escabeau.*)

scăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [scabo] *rough, scurfy*: manus, Ov.: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor. 2. Esp. *scabby, mangy, ticky*: oves, Pl.

scăbies, ēi, *e*, *f.* [id.] *a roughness, scurf*: ferri (with robigo), Virg.: mali, Juv. 2. Esp. *the scab, mange, tick*: Virg.: Hor. ‖ Fig. *an itching, longing, pruriency*: Cic.: inter scabiem tantam et contagia lucri, Hor.

scăbillum, i, v. scabellum.

scăbiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scabies] *rough, scurfy*: far, *old, spotted*, Pers. ‖ *scabby, mangy*: boves, Col.

scăbo, scābi, 3. *v. a. to scratch, to scrape*: caput, Hor. [Akin to σκάπτειν, σκάφος.]

scaeva, ae, *f.* [scaevus] *a sign* or *omen observed on the left hand*: bona scaeva est mihi, Pl.

scaevus, a, um, *adj. left, that is on the left* (rare): Virr. ‖ Fig. *awkward, perverse, stupid, silly*: Gell. 2. *unfavourable, unlucky*: App. [Akin to Sans. *savya*, "laevus, sinister;" Gr. σκαιός; Eng. *skew.*]

scāla, ae, *f.* [scando; cf. mala from mando; and v. letter D, *no.* I. 4] *a ladder, flight of steps, staircase*: Cels. Rare; more freq. plur. **scālae**, arum: scalas ponere, *to fix*, Caes. (Hence Fr. *escalier, échelle.*)

scalmus, i, *m.* = σκαλμός, *a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thowl, row-lock*: venit (Cantus) matare: scalmum pulsum videt, *not even a thowl*, i. e. *no trace of a boat*, Cic. (Hence Fr. *dôme.*)

scalpellum, i, *n. dim.* [scalprum] *a small surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet*: Cic. (Hence It. *scarpello.*)

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3. *v. a. to carve, scrape, scratch, engrave*: ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic. Poet.: sepulcro querelam, *to carve*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to tickle, titillate*: tremulae scalpuntur ubi intima venae, Pers. (Orig. the same word as *sculpo*: the words appear in Gr. without an initial s, γλάφω, γλυφω: akin also to *glaber, glubo.*]

scalprum, i, *n.* [scalpo] *a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife*, etc.: Liv.: *a pen-knife*: Tac.

scalptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a cutter, graver*, usu. of stones or gems, while sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell.: Plin.

scalptūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, carving*, or *graving in stone*: Sen. ‖ Meton. *a graved figure, a sculpture*: Vitr. (v. Smith's Ant. 130).

scalptŭrio, 4. *v. n. desid.* [id.] *to scratch*: Pl.

scambus, a, um, *adj.* = *σκαμβός, bow-legged* (pure Latin, varus): Suet.

scammōnēa, ae, *f.* = σκαμμωνία, *a plant, scammony*: Cic.

scamnum, i, *n.* [scando] *a bench, stool, step*, etc.: longis considere scamnis, Ov.

scando, di, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to climb, mount, clamber*, or *get up to ascend*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros current, Cic.: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 2. Fig.: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor. ‖ Neutr. *to mount, rise, arise, ascend*: scandere in aggerem, Liv.: in domos superas, Ov. 2. Transf. of things: scandentisque arcis consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 3. Fig.: timor et minae scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. [Sans. *skand*, "salire, scandere;" but the root appears to be SCAD, whence *scala*: akin to *scatee*, like *patee* to *panda.*]

scandŭla, v. scindula.

scāpha, ae, *f.* = σκάφη, Hit. *any thing scooped out*; *a light boat, a skiff*: scaphae longarum navium, Caes.: biremis, Hor.

scāphium, ii, *n.* = σκαφίον, dim. of σκάφη, *a concave vessel* or *basin, a drinking-vessel*: Lucr.: Cic. 2. *a chamber-pot*: Juv.

scăpŭlae, arum, *f. plu. the shoulder-blades*, in men and animals: Cels.: Ov. ‖ Transf. *the shoulders, back*, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders*, Pl. [Perh. the same as *spatula*: cf. σκῶλον, *spolium*; σπουδή, *studium*; *spina, squilla.*]

scāpus, i, *m.* = σκάπος (Doric for σκήπτρον σκήπτρον), *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk*, etc.: Col.: Plin.: Stes.: *a weaver's yarn-beam*: Lucr.

scārus, i, *m.* = σκάρος, *a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans; the Cretan Scarus* (still called scaro on the Greek coast): Ov.: Hor.

scātebra, ae, *f.* [scateo] *a bubbling* or *gushing up of water* (rare): Vitr.

scātĕo, 2. *v. n.* (scatīi, Lucr.: scatēre, Post. Cic.) [akin to scando, q. v.] *to bubble, gush, spring* or *flow forth* (poet.): fons scatit, Lucr. ‖ Transf. *to be plentiful; to abound*: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 2. With *abl.*: *to gush forth* or *overflow with*;

to swarm or abound with: arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv.: scatentem beluis pontum, Hor. With *gen.*: terra terarum scatit, Lucr. 3. Fig.: armis pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, Pl.

scăto, v. scateo, *ad init.*

scătūrīgo, inis, *f.* [scaturio] *spring water, a spring*: Liv.

scătūrīo, 4. v. n. [scateo] *to flow*, or *gush out* (rare): Pall. ‖ Transf. like scateo: *to be full of, filled with*: solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col.

2. Fig.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it*, Cael. in Cic.

scaurus, a, um, *adj.* = σκαῦρος, *with large or projecting ankles*: Hor.

scăzon, ontis, m. = σκάζων (limping) *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*: Plin.

scĕlĕrātē, *adv. impiously, wickedly, nefariously*: peccavi sceleratèque fecl, Cic. *Sup.*: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias, id.

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [scelero].

‖ Adj.: *polluted, profaned by crime* (poet.): terra, Virg. (ii) Esp. as an *adj. propr.* denoting places where crimes had been committed or punished: (α) Sceleratus Vicus, *the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over his corpse*: Liv. (β) Sceleratus Campus, *where unchaste Vestals were buried alive*: id. (γ) Sceleratæ sedes, *the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus*: Ov.: also called sceleratum limen, Virg. 2. Transf. *impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious*: and Subst. *a bad* or *impious person*: *a wretch, miscreant*: virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. *Comp.*: Ov. *Sup.*: Sall. Of things: conjuratio, Liv.: vox, Cic. Poet.: subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas, *i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes*, Virg. 3. *hurtful, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate*, etc.: teritur sinapis sceleratus, Pl. *Sup.*: frigus, Virg.

scĕlĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. [sceleus] *to pollute, defile, desecrate* (rare and poet.): sceleratæ manus, Virg.

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed*: ubi ego filium scelerosum et impium inveniam? Ter.

scĕlestē, *adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably*: sceleste atque impie facere, Liv. Humorously: tu scelesta magicaris, ego ἀφελὴς scripsi, *ruralicly*, Cic.

scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* [sceleus] *wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable*: *knavish*: and Subst. *a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel*: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl.: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. *Comp.*: Pl. *Sup.*: id. As a term of reproach: scelesta, you *knave*! you *wretch*! id.: scelestus, Ter. Of things: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. ‖ Transf. for sceleratus, *calamitous, unlucky*: scelestior annus, Pl.

scĕlus, ĕris, n. *a wicked* or *impious action*; *a crime, sin, enormity*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic.: tantum scelleris admittere, id.: scelere obrui, Liv. With *gen. obj.*: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering the deputies*, id.

‖ Meton. as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel*: and of women, *drab, baggage*, etc.: Pl.: Ter. 2. *a misfortune, calamity*: Quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Perii, id.

scēna, æ, *f.* = σκηνή, *the stage, scene* of a theatre: in scena esse Roscium intelligat, Cic. *Plur.*: aut Agamemnonis scenis agitatus Orestes, *i. e. in Æschylus's trilogy, the Orestia*, Virg. ‖ Fig. *the stage of the world, the public*; quia maxima quasi orateri scena videatur contionis, Cic. 2. *outward show, parade, pretext*: scenam ultro criminis parat, Tac.

scēnālis, e, *adj.* [scena] *pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (rare for scenicus): species, Lucr.

scēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σκηνικός, *pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical*: artifices, *players, actors*, Cic.: indi, *theatrical representations*, Liv. 2. Subst. scēnĭcus, i, m. *a player, actor*. Cic.: applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), *a stage hero*, Tac. ‖ Transf. *fictitious, pretended*: scenicus rex, Flor.

sceptrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum fero] *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): Ov.

sceptrum, i, n. = σκῆπτρον, *a regal staff, a sceptre*: (rex Ptolemæus) sedens cum purpura et sceptro et illis insignibus regiis, Cic. Also borne by a king's daughter: Virg. Post. in *plur.* by way of amplification: celsa sedet Aeolus arce sceptra tenens, id. ‖ Fig. and poet. in *plur. kingdom, rule, dominion, authority*: tu mihi, quodcunque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque concilias, id.

sceptŭchus, i, m. = σκηπτοῦχος, *a sceptre-bearer*, a high officer of state in the East: Tac.

schēda (scida, Cic.), *f.* [scindo : σχίδη prob. comes from the Lat.: v. Liddell and Scott, *s. v.*] *a strip of papyrus bark*: Plin.: *a leaf of paper*: Cic.

schēma, ătis, n. and ătos, n. = σχῆμα, *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner*, etc.: *Plur.*: exemplar imperatae schemata descripta, Vitr. ‖ Esp. in rhetor. *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure*; pure Latin, figura: Quint.

schoenŏbătēs, æ, m. = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer*: Juv.

schoenus, i, m. = σχοῖνος, ὁ, *a reed* or *grass* of an aromatic kind, Cato. ‖ *a measure of distance* among the Persians: Plin.

schŏla, æ, *f.* = σχολή (leisure; hence) *leisure devoted to learning, a learned conversation* or *debate, a lecture, dissertation*, etc.: itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. ‖ Meton. *a place for learned conversation* or *instruction, a school*: o philosophorum scholis, id. 2. *the disciples of a teacher, a school, sect*: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, id. (Hence It. *scuola*; Fr. *école*; Eng. *school*.)

schŏlastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = σχολαστικός, *pertaining to a school, scholastic*: controversiae, Quint. ‖ Subst. scholastĭcus, i, m. *one who teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician*: nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui rhetores vocantur, Tac.

scīda, æ, v. scheda.

scĭens, entis, *Part.* [scio]. ‖ Adj.: *knowing, having knowledge*; freq. to be rendered by an adverb: *knowingly, purposely*, etc.: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, vivus videsque pereo, Ter.: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorum, Cic. 2. *knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled* or *expert in*: scientior venefica, Hor.: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. With *gen.*: locorum, Sall. Post. with *inf.*: quamvis non altus flectere equum sciens, Hor.

scienter, *adv. knowingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly*, etc.: scienter sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. *Comp.*: neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. *Sup.*: scientissime exponere, id.

scientĭa, æ, *f.* [scions] *a knowing* or *being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, experience*: scientia atque usus militum, Caes.: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic.: etsi ara, cum ea non utire, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, *in theory, theoretically*, id.: linguae Gallicae, Caes. With *in* or *de* and *abl.* (rare): scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic.: scientia de omnibus, id.

scilĭcet, *adv.* [scl, imperat. of scire, and licet; cf. vide-licet and i-licet; lit. *know, it is permitted*; hence] *it is evident, clear, plain*, or *manifest*; *of course, evidently, certainly*, etc. With *acc.* and *inf.*: Optumum 'st: ita scilicet fecturam, *very good; of course she will do so*, Pl. (ii) As a simple adverb: a te literas exspectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has manu rescribebam, *not yet to be sure*, Cic.: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset, *evidently because*, Liv. (iii) Elliptically: Esp. in answers: *Ls.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Ls.* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Pl. 2. Ironically: *of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth*: scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg. ‖ As an expletive or explanatory particle: *namely, to wit, that is to say*: quaedam etiam

opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet.

scilla (squilla), ae, *f.* = σκίλλα, (1) *a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill*: Plin. ‖. *a small fish of the lobster kind*, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophylax; in this sense more usually written squilla: Cic.

scin' for scisne.

scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. *to split, cleave, tear*, or *cut asunder*: comeis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg.: capillos, Ov.: epistolam, Cic.: vestem, Liv.: vallum, *to break down*, Caes.: scindit se nubes, Virg. Reflect.: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. Proverb.: penulam alicui, *to tear off one's travelling cloak*, i. e. *to press one to stay*, Cic. ‖. Fig.: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open*, i. e. *renew my grief*, id.: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off*, Virg. [Cf. Gr. σχίζω; Germ. *scheiden*.]

scindŭla, ae, *f.* (also scandula) [scindo], *a shingle*, used for roofing: Hirt. (Hence Fr. *échandole*.)

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [akin to σπινθήρ] *a spark*: Virg.: Liv. ‖. Fig. *a spark, glimmer, faint trace*: scintilla ingenii, Cic. (Hence Fr. *étincelle*.)

scintillo, avi, 1. v. n. [scintilla] *to sparkle, gleam, flash*: tempia coeli, Lucr.: oleum testa ardente, Virg.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little spark* (rare): Cic.

scio, ivi *or* ii, itum (old *past imperf.* scibam: Cat.: *fut.* scibo, Ter. *Pass.*: scibitur, Pl. *Perf. sync.* sciti, Ov.: so regularly *inf.* scisse, Cic.), 4. v. a. *to know, to understand, perceive*; *to have a knowledge of* or *skill in, etc.*: constr. with *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf., a relative clause*, or *absol.*: less freq. with *de* and *abl.*: artem, Hor.: quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know*, Cic.: scire se illa esse vera, Caes.: cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic.: haud scio an, v. an, no. II. *Absol.*: hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, Pl. With *de*: de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, Cic. ‖. Transf. for scisco, of the people, *to ordain, decree, appoint*: ut tribunos pl. rogationem ferret scirétque plebs, Liv. (but perh. we should read sciscerétque).

scipio, ōnis, m. [σκίπων, σκήπων, σκήπτρον] *a staff* (carried by persons of rank or station): eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv.: given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: id.

scirpĕus (sirp.), a, um, *adj.* [scirpus] *of rushes, rush-*: simulacra, *images of men made of rushes*, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. ‖. Subst. scirpea (sirp.), ae, *f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon* (esp. for carrying manure): id.

scirpĭcŭlus (sirp. and surp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rushes*: falces, Cato. ‖. Subst. scirpiculus, i, m. and scirpicula, ae, *f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket*: Prop.

scirpus (sirpus), i, m. [akin to σκίφος] *a rush*, or *reed-grass*: Pl. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none*: in scirpo nodum quaeris, id.

sciscito, 1. v. a. for sciscitor, *to ask, inquire, etc.*: Pl.

sciscitor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [scisco] *to inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate*, etc.: constr. the subject of inquiry in *acc.*, or *abl.* with *de*; the person asked in *abl.* with *ex* or *ab*, or in *acc.*: also with *relat. clause*, and *absol.*: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic.: de victoria sciscitantes, id.: sciscitari quid sit, Ter.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente exstiterint, Cic.

sciscо, scivi, scitum, 3. v. a. *incep. to seek to know; to search, inquire*: Pl. 2. *to learn, ascertain, know*: ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. ‖. Transf. of the people, *to approve, assent to* a motion or law; hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain*: quae scisceret plebes ant quae populus juberet, juberi vetarique volnerant, Cic.: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque, Liv. *Pass.*: multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis, Cic. 2. Sometimes of an individual: *to approve, assent to, vote for*: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, id.

scissūra, ae, *f.* [scindo] *a tearing, rending, dividing*; *a rent, cleft*: Sen.

scissus, a, um, *Part.* [scindo]. ‖. Adj. *split, cleft, divided*: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 2. Fig.: genus vocum, *harsh, grating*, Cic.

scītāmenta, orum, *n. plu.* [scitus] *delicate food, dainties*: Pl.

scītē, *adv. shrewdly cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly*: (rationes) perscriptae scite et literate, Cic.: scite loqui, Liv. *Sup.*: scitissime, Pl.

scītor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [scio] *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet.): scitari et quaerere causas, Virg.: ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire*, Hor.

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [scitus] *handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant*: facies, Pl.

scītum, i, n. [scisco] *an ordinance, statute, decree*: esp. with plebis (plebei) or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance* or *decree of the people*, opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic.: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: Cic.: but, populi scita, *decrees of the Roman people*, Tac. Also simply scita: quum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat, Cic. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjecit, Liv.

scītus, a, um, *Part.* [scio and sciseo]. ‖. Adj. *knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful*, etc.: convivator, Liv. *Comp.*: non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, Pl. With *gen.*: Neanis scitus vadorum, *acquainted with*, Ov. (ii) Of things: *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty*, etc.: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. *absol.*: scitum, a *witty* or *acute saying*; a *clever thought*: hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. 2. Transf. *beautiful, elegant, fine*, etc.: satis scitum filium mulieris, Pl.

scītus, ūs, m. [scisco] with plebis, for the more usual plebiscitum, *a decree* or *ordinance of the people*: Cic.

scōbis, is, *f.* [scabo] *powder* or *dust produced by sawing, rasping*, etc.; *sawdust, scrapings, filings*, etc.: Hor.

scomber, bri, m. = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackerel*: Pl.: Cat.

scōpae, arum, *f. plu. thin branches, twigs, shoots*: Cato. ‖. Meton. *a broom, besom*: munditias volo fieri: efferte hue scopas, Pl. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, *to undo a broom*, i. e. *to throw anything into confusion*, Cic. (Hence dim. Fr. *écouvillon*.)

scōpus, i, m. = σκοπός, *a mark, aim*: Suet.

scŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus] *full of rocks, rocky, craggy*: mare, Cic. ‖. Fig.: intelligo quam scopulosc difficilique in loco verser, id.

scŏpŭlus, i, m. = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag*, esp. *a rock* or *ledge* in the sea: Caes.: of a promontory: Hor.: scopulum Maevortia, of the Areopagus, Ov. ‖. Fig. *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil*, etc.: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter.: (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, Cic. (Hence It. *scoglio*; Fr. *écueil*.)

scorpio, ōnis, m. = σκορπίων, *a scorpion*: Plin. ‖. Transf. *a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion*: Caes.: Liv.

scorpios, ii, m. for scorpio, q. v.: *a scorpion*, etc.: Ov.

scorpius, ii, m. for scorpio, q. v.: *a scorpion*, etc.: Ov.

scortātor, ōris, m. [scortor] *a whoremonger, fornicator*: Hor.

scorteus, a, um, *adj.* [scortum] *made of hides* or *leather, leathern*: Ov.

scortillum, i, n. *dim.* [id.] *a little* or *young harlot*: Cat.

scortor, 1. v. n. *dep.* [id.] *to whore, go a whoring*: Pl.: Ter.

scortum, i, n. *a skin, hide*: Varr. ‖. Transf. *a harlot, prostitute*: Hor.: Cic. [Same root as cor-ium with the sibilant prefixed.]

scrĕātor, ōris, m. [screo] *one who hawks or hems*: Pl.

scrĕātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a hawking, hemming*: Ter.

scrĕo, i. v. n. *to hawk, hem:* Pl.

scriba, æ, m. [scribo] *a public clerk or writer,* employed in keeping the public accounts and copying; *a secretary, scribe, notary:* (scribarum) ordo est nonestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratuum committuntur, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 330).

scrĭbĭlĭta (scribilita), æ, *f. a kind of tart:* Pl.

scrĭbo, psi, ptum (*perf. sync.* scripsti, Pl.), 3. v. a. prop. *to scratch* with a sharp point; hence, *to write, draw, make lines, letters,* etc.: hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop.: Diodotus Stoicus geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. ‖ Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, *to write, compose, describe; to draw up, communicate in writing:* quoniam de re publica multa quaesierint et scripserint, id.: bellum, Liv.: carmina, Hor. Of letters, *etc.:* epistolis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic. With a personal object: quis Martem digne scripserit aut Merionem aut Tydiden? *who could depict,* Hor. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.:* in litteris scribit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter affore, Caes. (iii) With *relative clause:* meo scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, Cic. (iv) *Absol.:* sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. So of letters, *etc.,* usually with *ad* and *acc.* of pers. and *de,* with *abl.* of thing: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, Cic. 2. *to write* a letter to any one for the purpose of requesting or commanding him to do something; the request or command being usu. expressed by *subj.:* Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv.: scribit Labieno, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. 3. *to draw up* a law, decree, treaty, *etc.:* quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it:* id. 4. Milit. t. t. *to enroll, enlist, levy:* milites scribare, Sall.: legiones, id. (ii) Poet. transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue,* Hor. 5. In law, dicam scribere (alicui), like δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action against:* v. dica: testamentum, Cic.: hence with a personal object: aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *designate any one as heir:* in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, Caes. Of contracts, notes, drafts, *etc.:* pulcre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Pl. [Akin to γράφω, and prob. also to *scalpo, sculpo.*] (Hence Fr. *écrire.*)

scrīnium, ii, n. [scribo] *a case or box for keeping books, papers, letters,* etc.; *an escritoire:* vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a case* or *casket,* in gen.: Plin. (Hence It. *scrigno;* Fr. *écrin.*)

scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the act of writing:* quae (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a composing in writing, composition:* nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id.

scriptĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to write often:* in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. ‖ Esp. *to compose in writing:* et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic.

scriptor, ōris, m. [id.] *a writer, scribe, secretary:* addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galba, Cic.: scriptor librarius, Hor. ‖ Esp. *one that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author,* etc. With *gen.:* rerum scriptor, *an historian,* Liv. *Absol.:* vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus, Lysias, Cic. 2. In law and jurisprudence, *a drawer up, compiler:* legum (Numa), id.

scriptŭla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [scriptum] *the lines on the board in the game of* duodecim scripta: Ov.

scriptum, i, n. [scribo] *something written* or *drawn, a line:* duodecim scripta, *a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines:* duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 221. ‖ *a written composition, a treatise, book, work,* etc.: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulcritudine scriptum reliquerunt, Cic.: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, Hor. 2. Scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, *a written ordinance, law:* quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. (Hence Fr. *écrit.*)

scriptūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a writing, written characters:* mendum scripturae, *an error in writing,* Caecin. in Cic. ‖ Esp. *a writing, composing, composition:* si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit; hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. 2. Meton. *something written, a writing* (rare): ne cum posita scriptura evanesceret, Ter. 3. In jurisprudence and law, *a tax paid on public pastures:* Cic. (ii) *a written law:* Suet. (iii) *a testamentary provision:* Cic.

scriptus, a, um, *Part.* [scribo].

scrōbis, is, m. less freq. *f. a ditch, dike, trench:* Plin. 2. *a grave:* Tac. [Prob. same root as *sculpo, scalpo,* γ. v.]

scrōfa, æ, *f. a breeding-sow:* Juv.

scrōfipascus, i, m. [scrofa pasco] *one who keeps sows:* Pl.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus] *consisting of pointed* or *sharp stones; rough, steep, rugged* (post. and rare): spelunca, Virg.

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rugged:* via, Pl. ‖ Fig. *hard, arduous:* ratio, Lucr.

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupulus] *full of small sharp* or *pointed stones; rough, rugged, jagged:* tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. ‖ Fig. *very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous:* disputatio, Quint.

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus.

scrūpŭlus, i, m. dim. [scrupus] *a sharp* or *pointed pebble:* ater scrupulus, Sol. ‖ Transf. t. t. *the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple* (in techn. sign. mostly neut. scrupulum): Cic. ‖ Fig. *uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple:* domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, id.: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, Ter.

scrūpus, i, m. *a rough* or *sharp stone* (rare): Petr. ‖ Fig. *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness,* for scrupulus: improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haeret, Cic.

scrūta, orum, *n. plu.* [same as ῥάκη] *old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery:* Hor.

scrūtātor, ōris, m. [scrutor] *a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator:* salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, Suet.

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part.* [scrutor].

scrūtor, ātus, 1. v. a. dep. [scruta] *to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore; to search, examine* a person: domos, naves, Cic.: loca abdita, Sall. Of personal objects: *Id.* Ostende huc manum dexteram. Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you,* Pl. ‖ Fig. *to examine thoroughly: to investigate:* omnes sordes, Cic.: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque columnum, Tac. 2. Transf. *to search out, find out:* fibras inspicunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov.

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [v. scalpo] *to carve, grave, chisel* in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; *to form by carving, graving,* etc.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic.

sculpōnĕae, arum, *f. plu.* [perh. kindred with σκυτάλη] *an inferior kind of wooden shoe:* Pl.

sculptĭlis, e, *adj.* [sculpo] *formed* or *produced by carving, graving,* etc. (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov.

sculptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who works in marble, wood,* etc., *a sculptor* (v. scalptor): Plin.

sculptūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *a carving* in stone, wood, *etc., sculpture:* Quint.

sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [sculpo].

scurra, æ, m. [etymol. unknown] *a buffoon, jester,* a person who made it his profession to handy jokes and sarcasms at the tables of the rich: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic. ‖ *an elegant, fashionable man; a fine gentleman, dandy:* tu urbanus vero scurra, delicias populi, rus mihi tu objectas? Pl.

scurrĭlis, e, *adj.* [scurra] *buffoonlike, jesting, scurrilous:* jocus, Cic.

scurrīlitas, ātis, *f.* [scurrilis] *buffoonery, scurrility*: Quint.: Tac.

scurror, 1. v. n. *dep.* [scurra] *to play the buffoon*: Hor.

scūtāle, is, *n.* [scutum] *the thong of a sling* (corresp. with habena): Liv.

scūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a shield*: fabricae, *shield-factories*, Veg. ‖ Subst.: scutarius, ii, *m. a shield-maker*: Pl.

scūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a scutum or long shield*: cohortes, Caes. ‖ Subst.: scutati, orum, *m. plu. troops armed with shields*, opp. to the equites: Liv.

scūtella, ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. 1, scutula] *a saucer or scutter*, of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. (Hence Fr. *écuelle*.)

scūtica, ae, *f. a lash, whip* (less severe than flagellum): Hor.

scūtĭgĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [scutum gero] *a shield-bearer*: Pl.

scutra, ae, *f. a flat tray, dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form: Pl.

scūtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. scutella] *a little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form: Cato. ‖ Transf. *a diamond-, rhomb-*, or *lozenge-shaped figure*: formam Britannniae auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac.

scūtŭla (scytala or scytale), ae, *f.* = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), *a wooden roller or cylinder*: Caes. ‖ *a secret mode of writing*, in use among the Spartans, by means of a ribbon wound round a staff (v. Smith's Ant. 331): Nep.

scūtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [scutula] *diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, checkered*: Juv.

scūtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [scutum] *a small shield*: Cic.

scūtum, i, *n.* [σκύτος] *an oblong shield*, made of wood covered with leather, *a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv.: equestria, *of the cavalry*, id. ‖ Fig. *a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard* (rare): scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, id.

scymnus, i, *m.* = σκύμνος, *a cub, whelp*: leonum, Lucr.

scȳphus, i, *m.* = σκύφος, *a cup, goblet*: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

scytăla, ae, and **scytăle**, es, *v.* 2. scutula.

sē, *pron. reflect.* v. sui.

sē or **sēd**, *prep.* v. sine. ‖ As an inseper. prep. to denote (1) separation or division; *e. g.* se-curus = sine cura: se-pono, *to lay aside*; se-paro, *to separate*, etc. (2) a reversal of the sign. of the root: *e. g.* se-jungo, *to disjoin*.

2. = semi, *half*: as, se-libra, se-modius. **3.** = sex: as, se-mestris.

sēbum (also sēvum; cf. the latter B), i, *n. tallow, suet, grease*: Pl. (Hence It. *seve, sego*; Fr. *suif*.)

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n. to step aside, to withdraw, retire*: secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. de costu, Ov.: ad deliberandum, Liv. (ii) Esp. *to retire* from public life: statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. (iii) Of inanimate subjects, *to remove, withdraw*; and in the *perf.* to be *distant* (mostly poet.): (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. **2.** *to separate oneself* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede*: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. ‖ Fig.: antequam ego incipio secedere et alia parte considere, *to dissent from the opinion*, Sen.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, *3. v. a.* 1 1 t. *to sift apart*; hence, *to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate*; constr. the thing separated in *acc.* (or nom. in *pass.*); that from which it is separated in *abl.* either alone (post.) or dep. on *ab*, or (less freq.) *ex*: sparsos sine ordine flores secernunt calathis, *separate in baskets*, Ov.: inermes ab armatis, Liv.: e grege imperatorum, id.: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori secernunt populo, *distinguish*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to separate, disjoin, dissociate*; *to distinguish, discern*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *set apart*, Cic.: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv.: nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Hor.

sēcesplta, ae, *f.* [seco] *a long iron sacrificial knife*: Suet.

sēcessio, ōnis, *f.* [secedo] *a going aside*: seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. ‖ *an insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation*; *a schism, secession*: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes.: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv.

sēcessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going away, departure, separation*: avium, Plin. **2.** Esp. *retirement, solitude*; *a retreat*: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. ‖ Meton. *a retreat, recess*: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. **2.** Fig.: Quint. (Hence It. cesso, a privy.)

sēcius, *adv.* v. secus.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, *3. v. a.* [claudo] *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude*: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Virg. **2.** In gen. *to separate, sunder*: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to shut off, seclude*: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. **2.** *to separate, remove*: secludite curas, *shut out, exclude*, Virg.

secлum, i, v. seculum.

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [secludo]. ‖ Adj. *separated, remote, secluded*: seclusum nemus, Virg. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

sēco, cŭi, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut, cut off, cut up*: pabulum secari non posse, *be cut*, mown, Caes.: marmora, Hor. **2.** Esp. in surgery, *to operate on*; *to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise*, etc.: varices Mario, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure*: acuto ne secet ungui lucentia, Hor.: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Virg. **2.** *to divide, separate*: sectus orbis, Hor.: in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov. (ii) With the idea of motion, *to run, sail, flow*, or *fly through*, etc.: alas avis gemmis secat ultra pennis, Cla.: ventos (Cyllenia proles), Virg. So, secare viam (vias), *to take one's way*, *to travel a road*: ille viam secat ad navem, id. ‖ Fig. *to cut up, to satirize*: secuit Lucilius urbem, Pers. **2.** *to divide*: quum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. Hence, like dirimere, of disputes, *to decide*: quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Hor. (Hence It. *segare*; Fr. *scier*.)

sēcordia, ae, v. socordia, *ad init.*

sēcrētio, ōnis, *f.* [secerno] *a dividing, sundering, separation*: Cic.

sēcrēto, *adv. apart, by itself, separately*: uti sibi secreto in occulto de sua salute cum eo agere liceret, Caes. **2.** *in secret, secretly*: secreto hoc audi, Cic.

sēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* [secerno]. ‖ Adj.: *separate, apart*: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, Liv. **2.** Esp. *retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret*: secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor.: montes, Ov. **3.** *private, secret*: invidit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Hence, Subst. secretum, i, *n. retirement, solitude, secrecy*, and Meton.: *a solitude, retreat*: cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque cunctas arbitros reformidet, Quint. *Phr.*: se a vulgo et scaena in secreta removere, Hor. *Comp.*: haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, *into the more remote parts*, Tac. **4.** *hidden, concealed, secret*: secretas advocat artes, Ov. Subst. secretum, i, *n. something secret, secret conversation*; *a mystery, secret*: (Minerva) hanc legum dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i. e. *the mysteries*, id. *Neut. plu.* for the *adv.* secreto (post.): tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore erige, Virg. **5.** *uncommon, rare, recondite*: (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, Quint. **6.** *deprived of, wanting*: with *abl.* or *gen.*: nec porro secreta cibo natura animantium propagare gamas possit, Lucr. (Hence It. *segreto*.)

secta, ae, *f.* [prob. contract. of secuta; others make it perf. part. of seco; *sc.* via] 1 1 t. *a trodden* or *beaten way, a path*: hence, Fig. *a way, mode, manner, method*: nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a school* or *sect* of philosophy: assumpta Stoicorum arrogantia sectaque, Tac.

sectārius, a, um, *adj.* [secta] *guided, instructed*: verver, Pl.

sectātor, ōris, *m.* [sector] *a follower, attendant*: plur. *a train, retinue, suite*: at sectabantur amniti. Quid opus est sectatoribus? Cic. ‖ Esp. *a follower, adherent of a sect*, etc.: hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet.

sectĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco] *cut, cleft, di-*

vidal, etc.: aber, Ov. ‖ *that may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek*, cibus, Juv.

sectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up*: sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. ‖ In public law, *a parcelling out*, or *distribution by auction of property belonging to the state*, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning); also *the things so sold, booty*: cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic.

sector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who cuts, a cutter*: collorum, *a cut-throat*, Cic. ‖ *a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the State*: id.: Tac. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 331.)

sector, ātus, 1. *v. a. freq. dep.* [sequor] *to follow continually or eagerly*, in either a good or a bad sense; *to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue*: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Pl.: Chrysogonum (servi), Cic.: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. *Absol.*: sectabantur multi (of the train of a candidate), Cic.

2. Esp. *to chase, hunt* animals: Virg.: Hor. ‖ Fig. *to follow or strive after; to pursue eagerly*: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? Caes. With a relative or subjunctive clause: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum sera moretur, Hor.

sectūra, ae, *f.* [seco] *a cutting, cut* (rare): Varr. ‖ Meton. *plur. diggings, mines*: aerarias secturas, *copper mines*, Caes. (*al.* structuras).

sectus, a, um, *Part.* [seco].

sēcubĭtus, ūs, m. [secubo] *a lying or sleeping alone*: Cat.: Ov.

sē-cūbo, ŭi, 1. *v. n.* to *lie alone, sleep by oneself*: Liv. ‖ Transf. *to live alone* or *in solitude*: miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop.

sēcŭlāris (saec.), e, *adj.* [seculum] *pertaining to a seculum or age*: ludi, *secular games*, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of 110 years), Suet.: Tac.: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn*, Suet.

sēcŭlum (saeculum: contr. seclum, poet.), i, *n.* [perh. from seco] *a generation, age, period of a man's life* (33½ years, i. e. one-third of a century): secula hominum, Cic. ‖ Meton. *the whole human race living at any period, a generation, an age*; also, *the prevailing spirit of the age, the times*: grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor.: sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro secula, Ov. ‖ *a period of a hundred years, a century*: seculo festas referente luces, Hor. ‖ In gen. *an indefinitely long period* (usu. *plur.*): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum aetatibus, quin eadem fiadem temporibus efficiat, Cic. *Sing.*: longo putidam (anum) seculo, Hor. ‖ *a race, generation, offspring* (freq. in Lucr.): usu. *plur.*: secla propagare, Lucr.

secum, v. cum, no. VI.

sēcundae, arum, *f. plu.* [secundus] sc. partes *second* or *inferior parts*, i. e. in dramas: Spinther secundarum, tertiarum Pamphilus, *performers of second and third rate characters*, Plin. Fig.: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic.

sēcundāni, orum, m. *plu.* [id.] (sc. milites) *soldiers of the second legion* (like primani, tertiani, decimani, *etc.*): Liv.: Tac.

sēcundārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the second class, sort*, or *quality; second-rate, middling, inferior*: panis, Suet. ‖ Of abstract things: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, Cic.

sēcundo, *adv. secondly*: Cic.

sēcundo, 1. *v. a.* [secundus] *to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: tempus ei rei secundes, Pl. ‖ *to favour, further, second*: di nostra incepta secundent, Virg.

sēcundum, *adv.* and *prep.* I. Adv. *after, behind*: Am. Age, i tu secundum. *So.* Sequor, subsequor te, Pl.

2. *afterwards, in the next place, secondly* (rare): Cn. Genucio, L. Aemilio Mamercino secundum consulibus, *for the second time* (= iterum), Liv. ‖ Prep. with acc.: of space, *after, behind*: ite hac secundum vos me, Pl. (ii) denoting direction or position, *by, along*: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare supervum faciunt, Cic. 2. Of time, *immediately after, after, next to*: hunc diem, id.: proelium, Liv. (ii) denoting extension, *during, while*: secundum quietem, *while asleep*, Cic. 3. Of rank or quality: ille secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit pasne par, id. 4. Fig. *following the nature* or *dictates of, in accordance with, according to*: tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes.: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. (ii) *according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of*: secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv.

sēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor] *following* in time or order, *next, second*: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, Cic.: aliquem secundum heredem instituere, *the next* or *second heir*, id.: mensa, *the second course, dessert*, Virg.: partes, *second parts, inferior parts* (lit. and fig.), Cic. ‖ Fig. *following, next, second* in rank, value, *etc.*: Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. 2. *secondary, subordinate, inferior*: vivit siliquis et pane secundo, id. ‖ Nautical *t. t.* of currents of wind or water, *favourable, fair*: secundo flumine ad Latetiam iter facere coepit, *down the stream*, Caes.: tota rate in secundam aquam labente, *with the current*, Liv.: quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Poet.: (Neptunus) curru secundo, *speeding along*, Virg. 2. In gen. *favourable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. to adversus): secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people*, Cic.: rumor, Hor.: dis auspicibus et Junone secunda, Virg.: res *opp.* adversae, *prosperity*, Cic.: consilium, Caes. *Phr. absol.* for secundae res, *good fortune*: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. *Comp.*: secundiore equitum proelio nostris, *having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. *Sup.*: tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv.

sēcūrē, *adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: Suet. ‖ *safely, securely*: Plin.

sēcūricŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [securis] *a little axe, a hatchet*: Pl.

sēcūrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis fero] *axe-bearing*: Ov.

sēcūrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [securis gero] *axe-bearing* (poet.): Ov.

sēcūris, is, *f.* [seco] *an axe* or *hatchet*: rustica, Cat.: Virg.: Hor. (ii) *a battle-axe*: Virg.: ancepa, *a two-edged axe*, Ov.: for sacrificing: Hor. (iii) *an executioner's axe* (borne by the lictors in the fasces): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, *behead them*, Liv.: securibus cervices subjicere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death blow*, id. 2. *authority, dominion, sovereignty* (from the axe in the fasces): Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetuae premitur servitute, Caes. (Hence It. *scure*.)

sēcūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: Democriti securitas quae est animi tanquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, Cic. 2. *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. ‖ Transf. objectively, *freedom from danger, safety, security*: securitati ante quam vindicatae consulere, Tac.

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *free from care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet, composed*: ut, mala ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv.: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic.: Ceres nata secura recepta, *tranquil since she had found*, Ov.: securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. With *gen.*: ne sis secura futuri, Ov. With *subj.*: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. 2. Of things, *tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright*: otia, Virg.: dies, Tib.: securior materia, Tac. (ii) Meton. (*effect for cause*) *that frees from care* or *anxiety*: latices, Virg. 3. *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (rare): castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, offhand*, Tac. ‖ Transf. objectively, *free from danger, safe, secure* (for tutus): hostis nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. With *gen.*: subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed secura quammodi casuum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. (Hence Fr. *sûr*.)

sēcus, a *sex*; v. sexus.

sĕcus (*Comp.* sĕcius, also sequius) [perh. from seco] *adv.* and *prep.* A.

Adv. *otherwise, differently*: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tanquam poëtarum. Id secus est, Cic.: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not*, id.: pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. With *quam* or *atque*: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. 2. With neg.: *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so*: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. With *gen.*: alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in iis vtrium, Tac. With *ac* or *quam*: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter.: non secus quam, Ov. Esp. in the poets, non (haud) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, Virg. ‖ Elliptically, *otherwise than might be wished*, i. e. *ill, badly*: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus accidérit, Cic. ‖‖ *Comp.*: with negatives: instat non secius ac rotat ensem, *none the less*, Virg.: nihilo secius, *nevertheless*, Ter.: nihilo tamen secius, Caes. In negative questions: quid facimus? quid diximus tibi sequius quam vellés? Pl.

B. Prep. with *acc. by, beside, along, on*: Cato: Plin. 2. Affixed to a *pron.* it signifies *side*: e. g. altrinsecus, *on the other side*; utrinsecus, *on both sides*; circumsecus, *on all sides, round about*.

sĕcŭtor (sequutor), ōris, *m.* [sequor] *one that follows another, a follower, attendant*: App. ‖ *a pursuer*, a kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarii: Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 195.

sĕd (set) *conj.* [The same word as the particle *sĕd* or *sē*; hence prop. *apart from, setting aside, except, only*, etc.] Denoting limitation or correction, *but, yet*: ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, Cic.

‖. In transitions and resumptions: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Hence after parentheses, *but, now, I say*, etc.: equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant), sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, id.

3. In breaking off: sed quid ego haec antem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. ‖‖ After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: *but, on the contrary*: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Pl. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, Cic. 2. In a climax, non modo (solum, etc.) . . . sed *or* sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed*: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even*, etc. (to denote diametrical opposition): judicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem* in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. 3. Also in affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, *but in fact, but also = and moreover* (*cf. que, ne*, II.): ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Usually with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic.

sĕd, *v.* particle *sĭ*.

sēdātē, *adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately*: Pl.: Cic.

sēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sedo] *an allaying, assuaging, calming*: Cic.

sēdātus, a, um, *Part.* [sedo]. ‖. Adj.: *composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate*: Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic.: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gravumque remissi, Hor.: sedatius tempus, Cic.

sēdēcim (sexdecim), *card. num.* [sex decem] *sixteen*: Pl.: Caes.: Liv.

sēdēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sedes] *a little seat, a low stool*: Cic.

sēdentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo] *pertaining to sitting, sedentary* (rare): sutores, Pl.

sēdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. *v. n. to be seated, to sit*: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl.: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting*, Cic. With *in* and *abl.* denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. With simple *abl.*: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl.: ante fores, Ov.: sub arbore, id.: apud quem, Cic. 2. Esp. of magistrates, *etc. to sit in council, in court, on the bench*: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Also, of the assessors of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, id. 3. *to continue sitting, to sit still; to remain* in a place; hence, *to be inactive; to linger, loiter*, etc.: sedemus desides domi, Liv.: sedit qui timuit, ne non succederit, *sat still, staid at home*, Hor. Proverb.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. (ii) Esp. in war, *to remain encamped, to keep the field*; and of towns, *to sit down before, besiege*: dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl.: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. ‖. Transf. *to sink* or *settle down, to subside*: flamma petit altum, propior locus aëra cepit, sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov.: clava (Herculis) adversi sedit in ore viri, id.: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. Hence, *post.* of wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, *from penetrating*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to sit, sit close* or *tight, to hold* or *hang fast; to be firm, immoveable*: librata quum sederit (glans), Liv.: Ornea relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. Hence, of anything fixed or resolved: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Virg. [Cf. Sans. sad, "sit;" Gr. ἕζομαι, ἕδος, ἕδρα; Eng. sit.]

sēdes, is (*gen. plur.* sedium, Liv.), *f.* [sedeo] *a seat, bench, chair, throne*, etc.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic.: sedes honoris sui, Liv. Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tenet sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank*, Hor. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc.: *Sing.*: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni amnis (*sc.* Penei), Ov.: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic.: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Poet.: sedes sceleratae, for sceleratorum, *i. e. the infernal regions*, Ov. (ii) *Plur.* (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic.: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. If the dwelling of a single person: (Demaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. 2. Of things, *a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation*, etc. *Sing.*: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum omnium esse imperio praebituram, id.: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv.: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, Hor. *Plur.*: coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriae collocati, Cic.: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Virg. (Hence It. *seggia*; Fr. *siège*.)

sēdīle, is, *n.* [id.] *a seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc. *Sing.*: membra sedile posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. *Plur.*: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor.

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lit. *a putting apart, a separation* (see below); hence] *an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition*: ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes.: seditionem ac discordias concitare, Cic. 2. Fig.: seditionem facit ira, occupat praecordia, *rebels, and takes possession of my stomach*, Pl.

‖. Transf. in gen. *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (rare): domestica seditio (opp. to fraterna concordia), Liv.: pantomimorum, Suet. [Usu. derived, as by Cic., from *sĭtī* and *īre*; but the quantity of the *e* in *sēdĭtĭo* points to the deriv. from *sī* and *do*, which in composition usu. means "to put;" hence sedītio is lit. "a putting apart, a separation."]

sēdĭtĭōsē, *adv. seditiously*: Cic. *Comp.*: Tac. *Sup.*: Cic.

sēdĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio] *factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious*: seditiosi tribuni plebis, Cic.: seditiosae atque improbae orationes, Caes.: seditiosae voces, Liv. ‖. Transf. in gen. *quarrelsome*: Cic.

sēdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [same root as sedeo] ‖. Act. *to settle, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop*, etc.: incendia, Ov.: sedare sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr.: pestilentiam, Liv.: populi impetus aliquando incendium et

saepe sedatur, Cic.: tumultum, Caes.: contentionem, Liv. Rarely with a personal object: ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was brought to order*, id. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided*, Cic. ‖ Neutr. *to become quiet, to lull, subside*: postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell.

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to lead aside or apart; to lead away, carry off*, etc.: Pamphilus me solum seducit foras, Ter.: singulos separatim, Liv.: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. 2. Fig.: consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *remote, far*, Liv. ‖ *to put asunder, separate, divide* (poet. and rare): seduxit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. With *abl.*: quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, Virg.

sēductio, ōnis, *f.* [seduco] *a leading aside*: seductiones testium, Cic.

sēductus, a, um, *Part.* [seduco]. ‖ Adj. *distant*: ex alto seductas aethere longe despectat terras, Ov.

sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sedulus] *assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness*: pro sedulitate ac diligentia, Suet.: Cic. ‖ *officiousness, obtrusiveness*: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor.

sēdŭlo, *adv. perseveringly, diligently, industriously, assiduously, sedulously*: sedulo rem mandatam exsequi, gerere, Pl.: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv.: argumentari, Cic. 2. Esp. *on purpose, designedly, intentionally*: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sĕdeo, like credulus from credo; the *e* long, as in sēdo and sēdes; 11*i*. *fond of sitting*; i. e. *averse to moving* or *change*; hence] *persevering, diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous*: eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labour at oratory*, Cic.: puer (minister), Hor.: sedula fume viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. ‖ *officious, obtrusive*: ne odium libellis sedulus importes opera vehemente minister, Hor.

sēges, ētis, *f.* a *corn-field*: Cic.: Caes.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Meton. *standing-corn, a crop*: seges alta, Ov.: seges matura, Caes. *Plur.*: segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. With *gen.*: seges farris matura messi, Liv. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: orescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. And of a multitude of things: confixum ferrea texit telorum seges, Virg. ‖ Fig. *a field, ground, soil*: quid odiosi Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. 2. *a crop, fruit, produce* (poet. and rare): Ov.

sēgestre, is, *n. a covering, wrapper* of straw or hides: Suet.

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum] *ornamented with stripe of tinsel*, etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (rare): cumae, Juv.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco] *a cutting; a piece cut off, a slice*: Plin. 2. *Plur.* segmenta, *stripe of tinsel, brocade*, etc.; *trimmings, flources*: Ov.: Juv. ‖ Esp. *a zone* or *segment* of the earth: Plin.

segnē, *adv. slowly, lastly*: Liv.

segni-pes, ĕdis, *m.* [segnis] *slow-foot*, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv.

segnis, e, *adj. slow, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic*: (servi) quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, Hor.: segniores castigat atque incitat, Caes.: obsidio, Liv.: pes (in the race), Hor.: campus, *unfruitful*, Virg. With *ad* and *acc.*, or *in* and *abl.*: segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic.: senatu segniore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. With *gen.*: occasionum haud segnis, Tac. With *inf.* (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor.

segnĭter, *adv. slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically*: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. *Comp.*: segnius secordiusque oppugnare, id. Esp. freq. with negatives: *not the less actively, with undiminished zeal*: neque segnius, Tac.: oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall.

segnĭtia, ae, *f.* [segnis] *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: ut quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur, Tac.: aliquem segnitiae accusare, Liv.: sine segnitia verecundus, Cic.

segnĭtĭes, em, e, *f.* [id.] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: quae tam sera moratur segnities? Virg.: ut castigaret segnitiem populi, Liv.

sē-grĕgo, avi, atum (*in tmes.* seque gregari, Lucr.), 1. *v. a.* [grex] *to separate from the flock*: oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. ‖ In gen. *to set apart, to separate, remove*: excluit illum a republica, distraxit, segregavit sceles ipsius, Cic.: captivis productis et segregatis, Liv. 2. Fig.: virtutem a summo bono, Cic.: ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiatiorum), *divide, separate*, Liv.

sē-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj. disjoined, separated* (rare): Cic.

sējŭgis, is, *m.* (*sc.* currus) [sex jugum] *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: Liv.

sējunctim, *adv. separately*: Tib.

sējunctio, ōnis, *f.* [sejungo] *a disjunction, separation, division* (rare): Cic.: Quint.

sējunctus, a, um, *Part.* [sejungo].

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, *3. v. a. to disunite, disjoin, separate*: Alpes quae Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep.: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. ‖ Fig.: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, id.: se a labore foresni, Tac. With *abl.*: quoi corpore sejunctus dolor abest, Lucr.

sēlectio, ōnis, *f.* [seligo] *a choosing out, choice, selection*: Cic.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* [seligo].

sē-lĭbra, ae, *f.* [semi] *a half-pound*: Liv.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, *3. v. a. to gather apart, to select, choose*: vulgares rejice taedas, Vertumnumque tori socium sibi selige, Ov.: selectae sententiae, Cic. ‖ Esp. judices selecti, *the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor*: id.: Hor.

sella, ae, *f. dim.* [contr. of sedula, from sedeo] *a seat, chair, stool*: Cic.: *a mechanic's work-stool*: id.: *a teacher's chair*: id.: *a portable chair* or *sedan*: aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet.: called also sella gestatoria, id. Esp. *a magistrate's seat* or *chair*: Cic.: sella curulis: v. curulis.

sellāria, ae, *f.* [sella] *a room furnished with seats* or *settles; a drawing-room*: Plin.: Suet.

sellārius, ii, *m.* [sellaria] *one that practises lewdness upon a settle*: Tac.

sellisternia, orum, *n. plu.* [sella sterno; cf. lectisternium] *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium): Tac.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella] *a little seat* or *stool*; also, *a sedan*: Tac.

sellŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [sellula] *pertaining to a chair*: quaestus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. ‖ Subst. sellularius, ii, *m. a mechanic.*

sēmānimis, v. semianimis.

sēmel, *adv. num. once, a single time*: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, Cic.: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet.: in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare, *repeatedly*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *but once, once for all*: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. (ii) Of speech, *at once, in a word, briefly*: quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. 2. Of succession, *the first time, first*: demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. Without iterum, *etc.*: cum ad idem, unde semel perfecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. 3. In gen. like primum, to denote simple antecedence; freq. with ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, *etc.*: *once, ever, at some time, at any time*: quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Pl.: ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, Caes.: quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. With participles: ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum, Liv. [Root *sem* or *sim*, "one," whence *sem-el, sem-per, sim-plex, sin-gulus, sim-bis, sim-ul, sin-cerus*; Gr. ἁμα, ἁμός; Eng. *same.*]

sēmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for sermen, from sero] *that which is sown, seed* of plants and animals: Cic.: Ov. Of the *elements* of other bodies (*of* fire, water, stones, *etc.*): Lucr.: Virg. ‖ Transf. *a shoot* used for propagating; *a graft*,

scion, set, slip, cutting: id. 2. *a stock, race*: genus ac semen, Cic. 3. *posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem semina, Ov. III. Fig. *origin, occasion, cause*; of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc.: stirpe ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. *Plur.*: loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv.

sēmentifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sementis fero] *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Virg.

sēmentis, is, *f.* [semen] *a sowing*: Cic. *Plur.*: sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. Proverb.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. 2. Fig.: malorum sementem esse factam, id. II. Transf. *seed-time*: per sementim, Cato. 2. Meton. *sementes, the growing crops, young corn*: vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus, Ov.

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis] *pertaining to sowing*: ferise, *that occur at seed-time*, Varr.: called, also, sementiva dies, Ov.

sēmermis, v. semiermis.

sēmestris, e, *adj.* [sex mensis] *of six months, half-yearly*: regnum, Cic.: imperium, Caes.: dux, Liv.

sēmēsus (semiesus, Virg.), a, um, *adj.* [semi ēdo] *half-eaten, half-consumed*: pisces, Hor.

sēmet, v. sui.

sēmi- (before vowels sometimes sēm-, and before libra, mestris (from mensis), and modius, sē-) [same as ἡμι] an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, *half-, demi-, semi-*: *e. g.* semestris, *semi-monthly*; semesus, *half-eaten*; semideus, *demigod*, etc.; hence, *small, thin, light*, etc.: as, semicinctium, *etc.*

sēmi-ādăpertus (quinquesyl.), a, um, *adj. half-opened*: Janua, Ov.

sēmi-ambustus, a, um, *adj. half-burned, half-consumed*: cadaver, Suet.

sēmi-animis (in verse, quadrisyl.), e, *adj.* [animus] *half-alive, half-dead*: Virg.: Liv.

sēmi-animus, a, um, *adj. half-alive, half-dead*: Lucr.: Juv.: Liv.

sēmi-apertus, a, um, *adj. half-opened, half-open*: fores portarum, Liv

sēmi-barbărus, a, um, *adj. semi-barbarous*: Galli, Suet.

sēmi-bos, bŏvis, *m. a half-ox*: Ov.

sēmi-caper, pri, *m. a half-goat*, an epithet of Pan, *etc.*: Ov.

sēmi-circŭlus, i, *m. a half-circle, semicircle*: Cels.

sēmi-crēmātus, a, um, *adj. half-burned*: membra, Ov.

sēmi-crūmus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo] *half-burned*: stipes, Ov.

sēmi-crūdus, a, um, *adj. half-raw*: exta, Suet.

sēmi-cūbĭtālis, e, *adj. a half-cubit long*: hastile, Liv.

sēmi-dĕus, a, um, *adj. half-divine*: Subst. *a demigod*; *demigoddess*: semideique deique, Ov.: Nymphae semideumque genus, id.

sēmi-doctus, a, um, *adj. half-taught, half-learned*: Pl.: Cic.

sēmi-ermis (semerm.), e, and **semiermus**, a, um, *adj.* [arma] *half-armed, badly or indifferently armed*: Liv.: Tac.

sēmiēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmi-factus, a, um, *adj. half-made, half-finished*: opera, Tac.

sēmi-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ferus] *half-bestial, half man and half beast*: semifer interea divinae stirpis alumno laetus erat, *i. e. the Centaur Chiron*, Ov.: pectus Tritonia, Virg. II. Fig. *half-wild, half-savage*: Cacus, id.

sēmi-germānus, a, um, *adj. half-German, semi-German*: gentes, Liv.

sēmi-graecus, a, um, *adj. half-Greek, semi-Grecian*: Suet.

sēmi-grāvis, e, *adj. half-intoxicated*: Liv.

sē-migro, avi, 1. v. n. *to go away, remove from*: a patre, Cic.

sēmi-hians, antis, *adj. half-opened, half-open*: labellum, Cat.

sēmi-hŏmo, ĭnis, *m. a half-man*, i. e. *half man and half beast*: Centauri, Ov. II. *half-wild, half-savage*: Cacus, Virg.

sēmi-hŏra, ae, *f. half an hour*: Cic.

sēmi-lăcer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. half-lacerated, half-mangled*: Ov.

sēmi-lautus, a, um, *adj. half-washed*: crura, Cat.

sēmi-liber, bĕra, bĕrum, *adj. half-free*: semiliberi saltem simus, Cic.

sēmi-lixa, ae, *m. half a sutler, one little better than a sutler*: Liv.

sēmi-mărinus, a, um, *adj. half in the sea*: corpora, Lucr.

sēmi-mas, ăris, *m. a half-male, hermaphrodite*: Ov.: Liv. II. Adj. *gelded, castrated*: ovis, Ov.

sēmi-mortŭus, a, um, *adj. half-dead*: Cat.

sēmĭnārium, ii, n. [semen] *a nursery-garden, seed-plot*: Cato. II. Fig.: seminarium rei publicae, Cic.

sēmĭnātor, ōris, m. [semino] *an originator, producer, author*: Cic. II. Fig.: omnium malorum, id.

sēmi-pēcis (*nom.* does not occur), is, *adj.* [nex] *half-dead*: alicui semineci rapere arma, Virg.

sēmĭnium, ii, n. [semen] *a race, stock, breed*: Pl.

sēmĭno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to sow* (rare): Col. 2. Transf. *to beget, engender, procreate*: Pl. (ii) Of plants, *to bring forth, produce*: viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Virg.

sēmi-nūdus, a, um, *adj. half-naked*: consules, Liv.

sēmi-pāgānus, i, m. *a half-rustic, half a clown*: Pers.

sēmi-perfectus, a, um, *adj. half-finished*: opera, Suet.

sēmi-pes, pĕdis, *m. half a foot*: Vitr.

sēmi-plăcentīnus, i, *m. a half-Placentine*: Cic.

sēmi-plānus, a, um, *adj. half-full*: stationes, *half-manned*, Liv

sēmi-pŭtātus, a, um, *adj. half-pruned*: vitis, Virg.

sēmi-rāsus, a, um, *adj. half-shaven*: ustor, Cat.

sēmi-rĕductus, a, um, *adj. half bent back*: Venus, Ov.

sēmi-rĕfectus, a, um, *adj. half-repaired*: classis, Ov.

sēmi-rŭtus, a, um, *adj. half-pulled down, half-demolished, half-ruined*: murus, Liv.: vallum, Tac.

sēmis, issis, m. [semi as] *half a unit, a half* (for dimidium): e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. II. Esp. *half an as, a semi-as* (as a coin): Cic. Hence: non semissis homo, *not worth a groat*, i. e. *worthless*, Vatin. in Cic. 2. As a rate of interest, *ex half per cent. a month*, or, *six per cent. per ann.* (cf. bes, triens, etc.): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic. 3. As a measure of dimension: *half a jugar* of land: binas jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. (Hence It. *scemo, scemare.*)

sēmi-sĕnex, nis, *m. an elderly man*: Pl.

sēmi-sēpultus, a, um, *adj. half-buried*: ossa, Ov.

sēmi-somnus, a, um, and **semisomnis**, e, *adj. half-asleep, drowsy*: Pl.: Cic.: Liv.

sēmi-supīnus, a, um, *adj. half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.): Ov.

sēmita, ae, *f.* a *narrow way*, *a foot-path, lane*, etc.: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes.: semita angusta et ardua, Liv. 2. Transf.: opere (formicarum) omnis semita fervet, Virg. II. Fig.: jam intelligetis, hanc pecuniae, quae via modo vias est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic.

sēmitālis, e, *adj.* [semita] *pertaining to foot-paths* or *by-ways*: dei, *whose statues are placed in by-ways*, Virg.

sēmitārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to lanes* or *by-ways*: moechi, Cat. (Hence It. *sentiero*; Fr. *sentier.*)

sēmi-ustŭlo (semustulo and semistilo), atum, only in *Part. perf.* and *gerundive*), 1. v. a. *to half burn*: infelicissimis lignis semiustulatus, Cic.

sēmi-ustus (semustus), a, um, *adj. half-burned*: Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus, Virg. II. Fig.: ex populare incendium prius consulem semiustum effugisse, Liv.

sēmi-vir, i, m. *adj. half-man*: (i) *half man and half-beast*, as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. (ii) *an hermaphrodite*: id. II. Transf. *gelded, castrated, emasculated*: of a priest of Cybele: Juv. 2. Fig. *unmanly, effeminate*: et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg.

sēmi-vīvus, a, um, *adj. half-alive, half* or *almost dead*: fit hominem fumo exsuciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. II. Fig.: semivivis vocibus, *with half-expiring words*, id.

sēmĭ-vŏcālis, is, *f.* (sc. litera) *a semivowel* (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x): Quint.

sēmĭ-sēnārius, ii, *m. a maker of small girdles*: Pl.

sē-mŏdius, ii, *m. a half-modius*: Juv.

sēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* [semoveo].

I. Adj. *remote, distant*: colloquium petant semoto a militibus loco, Caes. **2.** Fig.: omnis divum natura semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, *distinct*, Lucr.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to move* or *put aside*; *to separate*: Ter.

II. Fig.: Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est, Cic.

semper, *adv.* denoting either uninterrupted or unending duration; in the former case having reference to past or present time; in the latter, to the future: it also denotes uniform repetition or recurrence: *ever, always, at all times, for ever*: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere, Caes.: semper habebunt te coma, te citharae, te nostrae, laure, pharetrae, Ov.: quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum xxiv. spatio, Caes. With quotidie, perenne, assidue, *etc.*: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Pl.: semper et ubique, Quint.

2. Transf. *in all places* or *circumstances* (poet.): proque toro, terrae non semper gramen habenti incubat infelix, Ov. [*Sem-per*, from the root SAM or SAM, "one:" v. *sem-el*: for the termin. cf. *nu-per*, *parum-per*, *etc.*]

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [semper; cf. hesternus from heri, aeternus from aevum, and taciturnus from taceo] *everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal*: fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic.: ignis Vestae, id.

sēm-uncĭa, ae, *f. the twenty-fourth part of an as*: Varr. **2.** In gen. *a twenty-fourth part* of any whole: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic. Hence, transf. *a trifle*: semuncia recti, Pers. **II.** Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound*: semuncia auri, Liv.

sēmunciārius, a, um, *adj.* [semuncia] *amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit*: semunciarium tantum ex unciario fenus factum, *interest reduced from one-twelfth of the capital to one twenty-fourth*, i. e. about four per cent., Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 177).

sēmustus, a, um, v. semiustus.

sēnārĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [senarius] *a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet*: Cic.

sēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [seni] *consisting of six each*: numerus, *the number six*, Macr. **II.** Esp.: versus, *a verse consisting of six feet* (usually iambics): Quint.: and Subst. senarius, ii, *m.*: Cic.

sĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [SEN, root of senex] *a member of the Senate, a senator* of Rome: Cic.: Caes. **2.** Of persons exercising analogous functions in foreign states: of the Nervii: id.: of the senators of the Rhodians: Cic.: of the Macedonians, called by themselves synedri: Liv.

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator] *pertaining to a senator, senatorial*: cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abcesset, Cic.: ordo, Caes.: literae, *speeches made in the Senate*, Cic.

sĕnātus, ūs, *m.* (*gen.* senati, Pl.: Cic.) [SEN, root of senex; like γερουσία from γέρων] *the council of the elders, the Senate or supreme council at Rome*, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, *etc.*, v. Smith's Ant. 332 *seqq.*: vocare senatum, Liv.: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators* (in the theatre), Suet. **2.** *the Senate* of other nations: Aeduorum, Caes. **II.** Fig. *a council*, i. e. *consultation*: Pl.

sĕnātusconsultum, v. consultum, *no.* II.

sĕnecta, ae, *f.* [senectus, *adj.*: sc. aetas] *old age, senility* (for senectus): Ter.: Virg.: Hor.

sĕnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex] *aged, old* (rare): senecta aetas, Pl.

sĕnectus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *old age, senility* (only in *sing.*): quasi qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. **2.** Fig. of style: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra caneseeret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, id. (ii) Of things (for vetustas: poet. and rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus rodat, Ov.

sĕnĕo, 2. *v. n. to be old* (rare): Cat.

sĕnesco, nŭi, ĭ, *v. n. incep.* [senео] *to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary*: ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic.: tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. **II.** Meton. *to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline*, etc.: Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, Liv.: amore senescit habendi, Hor.

2. Of things: hiems, Cic.: senescit ager continua messe, *becomes exhausted*, Ov.: senescere civitatem otio, Liv.: morbus, Cic.

sĕnex, sĕnis (nom. and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* in the *Posit.* and of the *neutr. sing.* in the *Comp.* do not occur. Orig. *gen.* sĕnĭcis, Plaut.), *adj.* [seneo] (*Comp.* senior): *old, aged, advanced in years*: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. *Comp.*: grandior seniorque, Lucr.: anni, Ov. **II.** Subst. *an aged person, an old man* or *woman*: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, Cic.: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv.: hanc tot mala ferre senem, *this old woman*, Tib. *Comp. an elderly person*, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person*: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus diviait, Cic.: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. (Hence It. *signore*; Fr. *seigneur, sire*.)

sēnī, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sex] *six each*: quum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. **II.** Transf. for sex, *six*: tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birthday*, Ov.

sēnĭdēni (or sep.), ae, a, *num. distrib. sixteen each*: Liv.: Tac.

sēnīlis, e, *adj.* [senex] *pertaining to old people, aged, senile*: guttur, Hor.: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic.

sēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [seni] *the number six, a six* on dice: Suet.

sēnĭor, ōris, v. senex.

sēnium, ii, *n.* [seneo] *the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility*: senio carere, Cic.: senium Galbae et juventa Othonis, Tac.: lentae velut tabis, Liv.

II. Meton. *an old man, old fellow*: with *masc.* pron.: ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, Ter. **2.** *peevishness, moroseness*; *vexation, grief, trouble*, produced by decay: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic.: senio et moerore consumptus, Liv.

sensa, orum, *n. plu.* [sentio] *sentiments, thoughts, ideas*: Cic.

sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sensus] *perceptible by the senses, sensible* (rare): Sen.

sensĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sensus fero] *producing sensation*: Lucr.

sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *endowed with sensation, sensitive*: Lucr.

sensim, *adv.* [SENT, root of sentio Prop. *perceptibly*; hence *slowly, gently, softly, gradually*: sensim tardeve potius, Cic.: tentare animos, Liv.: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov.

sensus, a, um, *Part.* [sentio].

sensus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense*, etc. Of the body: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr.: oculorum, aurium, Cic.: videndi, audiendi, id. **II.** Of the mind, *sentiment, emotion, affection*; *sense, capacity, inclination, disposition*, etc.: humanitatis, id.: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, id.: sensus communis (and with hominum), *the common feelings of humanity*, Hor. **2.** Meton. *the thinking faculty, the understanding, mind, reason* (rare): (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense*, Phaedr. **3.** Esp. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification*: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. (ii) *a sentence, period*: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, Quint. Hence, communes sensus (corr. with loci), *common places*, Tac.

sententĭa, ae, *f.* [SENT, root of sentio] *a way of thinking*: *opinion, sentiment*; *a purpose, determination, decision*, etc.: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic.: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose is*, id.: de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, *etc. acc. to any one's*

sānē: id.: Liv., *etc.*: nimis stulte *facturi*, mea quidem sententia, *in my opinion at least*, Pl.: ex mea (tua, *etc.*) sententia, or simply, ex sententia, *to one's mind* or *liking*: Cic. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds*, Ter. 2. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote*: accurate sententiam dixi: factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, Cic.: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision* or *sentence*, id. 3. ex animi mei (tui) sententia, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief*: (majores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, id. As a corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith*, Sall. ‖ Transf. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification*, etc.: legis, Cic. 2. *a sentence, period*: dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, id. 3. Esp. *a philosophical aphorism, an apophthegm, maxim, axiom*: selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis κυρίας δόξας, id.

sententiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sententia] *a little sentence* or *aphorism*: Cic.

sententiōsē, *adv. sententiously*: Cic.

sententiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia] *full of meaning, pithy, sententious*: sententiosum genus dictionis, Cic.

sentĕōstum, i, *n.* [sentis] *a thornbrake*: Pl.

sentīna, ae, *f. the lowest part* or *sink in the hold of a ship*; also *bilgewater*: quum sentinam exhauriant, Cic.: Caes. ‖ Fig. *the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble*: sentina rei publicae, Cic.

sentĭo, si, sum (*perf. sync.* sensti, Ter.), 4. v. a. [sensi and scnsum come from an obsol. *pres.* sento, whence sententia, sensim] *to discern by the senses*; *to feel, hear, see*, etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of*: calorem et frigus, Lucr.: suavitatem cibi, Cic.: varios rerum sentire colores, Lucr.: sonitum, Pl.: famem, Liv. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: sentire sonare, *to hear sounds*, Lucr.: sentio aperiri fores, Pl. 2. *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure*: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes.: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam sensi, Hor. Of things as subjects: transitum exercitus (ager), Liv.: pestilentem sentiet Africum fecunda vitis, Hor. ‖ Of the mind, *to feel, perceive, observe, notice*: constr. with *acc., inf.* and *acc., rel. clause, de*, or *absol.* (i) with *acc.*: numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, *that I have perceived*, Cic. (ii) with *inf.* and *acc.*: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, id. (iii) with *rel. clause* and *subj.*: victrices catervae senserc, quid meus rite, quid indoles posset, Hor. With *indic.*: sentio, quam sem agitis, Pl. (iv) with *de*: hostes posteaquam de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat*, Caes. (v) *Absol.*: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere, Cic. 2. *to think, deem, judge, suppose*: jocansne an ita sentiens, id.: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? *what worse opinion can they entertain of you?* Caes.: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments*, Cic.: tecum sentio, *I agree with you*, Pl. 3. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *to vote, declare, decide*: sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic.

sentis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Ov.) *a thorn, brier, bramble* (usu. *plur.*): Virg.: Caes. ‖ Transf. of thievish hands: Pl.

sentisco, *3. v. n. incep.* [sentio] *to perceive, observe*: Lucr.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [sentis] *thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and rare): loca senta situ, Virg. ‖ Transf.: video sentum (hominem), *bristly*, Ter.

sēorsum, *adv.* (seorsus, Pl.: Lucr., etc.: in the poets, also disyl. *per synaer.*) *asunder, separately, apart*. With *ab*: seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. With *abl.*: seorsum corpore, Lucr. *Absol.*: in custodia habitus, Liv.: omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, *to you individually*, Ter.

sēpărābilis, e, *adj.* [separo] *that may be separated, separable*: Cic.

sēpărātim, *adv. asunder, apart, separately*. With *ab*: (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. *Absol.*: separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes.: with singuli, Liv.: with quisque, Caes.

sēpărātio, ōnis, *f.* [separo] *a sundering, severing, separation*: sui facti ab illa definitione separatio, Cic.

sēpărātus, *comp. adv. less closely*: separatius adjungi, Cic.

sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* [separo]. ‖ Adj.: *separate, distinct, particular, different*. With *ab*: quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. With *abl.*: (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. *Absol.*: privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes.: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis, *distant, remote*, Hor.

sē-păro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to put apart*; *to separate, divide*. With *ab*: separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. With *abl.* (poet.): Sestos Abydena separat urbe fretum, id. With simple *acc.*: nec nos mare separat ingens, id. ‖ Fig. *to treat or consider separately*; *to distinguish, except*: multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic.: suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. (Hence It. *scevrare*; Fr. *sevrer*.)

sēpēlībilis, e, *adj.* [sepelio] *that may be buried*. Fig. *that may be concealed*: stultitia, Pl.

sēpĕlio, īvi or ĭi, pultum (*perf.* sepelī, Pers.), 4. v. a. *to bury, inter*: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to put an end to, to destroy, ruin, suppress*, etc.: cerno animo sepultum patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, id.: dolorem, *to put an end to*, id.: nullus sum, sepultus sum, *I'm lost*, Ter. 2. Poet. *sepultus, buried* in deep sleep, *slumbering*: in vadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg.

sēpes (saep.), is, *f. a hedge, fence*: Virg. Poet. of any *inclosure*: portarum, Ov.

sēpĭa, ae, *f.* = σηπία, *the cuttle-fish*, which has a bag containing a black, inky liquid, which it is capable of discharging, and thus darkening the water around it. The animal was esteemed a delicacy by the ancients: Cic. This liquid was used for ink: Pers. (Hence It. *seppia*; Fr. *sèche*.)

sēpīmentum (saep.), i, *n.* [sepio] *a hedge, fence, inclosure*: Cic.

sēpĭo (saep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. [sepes] *to surround with a hedge*, or *fence in, inclose*: sepsit comitium et curiam, Cic.: castra tectis pariatum pro muro, Liv.: feram venantum coreae, Virg. ‖ Fig.: (Invenia) vestire atque ornare orationc: post memoria sepire, *to fix them in one's memory*, Cic.: postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat, Liv.

sēpĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [sepia] *a little cuttle-fish*: Pl.

sē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to put* or *place apart* or *aside*; *to separate, pick out*, etc.: seponi et occultari, Cic.: primitias magno Jovi, Ov.: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 2. Esp. *to banish, exile*: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. ‖ Fig.: ut alius allam sibi partem, in qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic.: materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, Tac.: Jovem diffusum nectare curas sepositae graves, *had laid aside*, Ov.

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sepono]. ‖ Adj.: (poet. and rare) *distant, remote*: fons, Prop. 2. *select, choice*: vestis, a *sumptuous garment*, Tib.

sepse, *prov. reflect.* [se ipse] *oneself*: Cic.

septem, *card. num. seven*: dia, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. ‖ Esp. subst. *the seven sages* of Greece: eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. [Cf. Sans. *saptan*; Gr. ἑπτά; Germ. *sieben*; Eng. *seven*.]

september, bris, *adj.* [septem] *pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year* (which began with March); *of* or *pertaining to September*: mensis Septembri, Cic.: Idibus Septembribus, Liv.: Septembribus horis, in *the* (unhealthy) *time of September*, Hor.

septemdĕcim, *v.* septendecim.

septem-dĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Dius]

seven-fold-flowing: Nilus, *having seven mouths*, Ov.

septem-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. seven-fold* (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat.

septem-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of seven feet, seven feet high:* Pl.

septem-plex, icis, *adj.* [plico] *seven-fold* (poet.) clipeus (of ox-hides folded seven times), Virg.: Nilus (as having seven mouths), Ov.

septemtrio, v. septentrio.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvirālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri] *pertaining to the septemvirs, septemviral:* auctoritas, Cic. ‖ Subst. septemvirāles, ĭum, m. *plu. the septemvirs:* id.

septemvirātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate:* Cic.

septem-viri, orum, m. *plu.* [vir] *a board* or *college of seven men, the septemvirs:* ‖ *the epulones:* Tac. ‖ *for dividing lands:* Cic. *Sing.:* id.

septēmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septem] *consisting of seven, septenary:* numerus, *the number seven*, Plin.: cum tam bonos-septenarios (*sc.* versus), fundat ad tibiam, Cic.

septemdĕcim (less correctly, septendecim), *card. num.* [septem decem] *seventeen:* septendecim populi, Cic.

septēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [septem] *seven each:* duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. ‖ Transf. for septem, *seven:* dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov.

septentrio, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentrionālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones] *pertaining to the north, northern:* oceanus, Plin. ‖ Subst. septentrionāles, ĭum, m. *plu. the northern regions:* Britannicae, Tac.

septentriōnes (septemptriones), um, m. *plu.* [septem trio; prop. the seven ploughing-oxen: v. triones: hence as a constellation] *seven stars near the north pole* belonging to the constellation called *the Wain*, or *the Great Bear*; also, *seven stars* of the constellation of *the Little Bear:* neque se septentriones quoquam in coelo commovent, Pl.: *in mussi:* gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. ‖ Transf. sing. *either of the two constellations of the Bear*, distinguished by the epithets *major* and *minor:* major septentrio, *the Great Bear*, Vitr.: minor septentrio, *the Little Bear*, Cic. ‖ Meton. *the northern regions, the north:* Caes. *Sing.:* latus oriens spectat, septentrio a Macedonia objicitur, Liv. *In mussi:* Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni gens, Virg. ‖ *the north-wind:* ex ea die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. *Sing.:* acer septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv.

septies, *adv. num.* [septem] *seven times:* Cic.

septimānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the number seven:* Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. to quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. ‖ Subst. septimāni, orum, m. *plu. soldiers of the seventh legion:* Tac. (Hence It. *settimana*; Fr. *semaine.*)

septimontiālis, e, *adj.* [septem mous] *pertaining to the feast of the Seven Hills:* sacrum, Suet.

septĭmus (septumus), a, um, *num. ord.* [septem] *the seventh:* Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. ‖ Adverbially: die septimi, *on the seventh day:* ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi, Pl. ‖ septimum, *for the seventh time:* Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic.

septimusdĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. the seventeenth:* Cic.

septingentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [septingenti] *the seven hundredth:* Liv.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. card.* [septem centum] *seven hundred:* annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic.

septirēmis, is, *adj.* [septem remus] *having seven banks of oars:* naves, Curt.

septŭāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [septuaginta] *the seventieth:* annus, Cic.

septŭāginta, *num. card. seventy:* centum septuaginta, *a hundred and seventy*, Cic. (Hence It. *settanta.*)

septĭennis, e, *adj.* [septem annus] *of seven years, seven years old:* Pl.

septum, i, n. [sepio] *an inclosure; a hedge, fence, barrier, wall*, etc. (usu. *plur.*): fori, Cic.: quamvis multa meis exiret victima septis, *folds*, Virg. ‖ Esp. septa, *the great inclosure in the Campus Martius, where the Roman people assembled to vote:* Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 107.

septunx, uncis, m. [septem uncia] *seven twelfths:* Liv.: auri, *seven ounces*, id.

septus (saep.), a, um, *Part.* [sepio].

sēpulcrālis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum] *pertaining to a tomb, sepulchral:* Ov.

sēpulcrētum, i, n. [id.] *a burial-place, cemetery:* Cat.

sēpulcrum, i, n. [sepelio; *cf.* fulcrum from fulcio, lavacrum from lavo] *a grave, sepulchre:* siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam justa facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic. ‖ *an ornamented tomb, monument:* cui (Africano) super Carthaginem virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor.: in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, Cic. ‖ Fig.: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat.

sēpultūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a burial, interment, sepulture:* mos sepulturae, Lucr.: antiquissimum sepulturae genus, Cic. *Plur.:* ab Eubemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, id.

sēpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio].

sĕquax, ācis, *adj.* [sequor] *following* or *seeking after, pursuing* (poet.): (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing*, Virg.: flammae, *darting*, id. ‖ Fig.: naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, *following them*, Lucr.

sĕquens, entis, *Part.* [sequor]. ‖ Subst. *an epithet:* Quint.

sĕquester, tris (orig. form, sequester, tri), m. *a mediator:* Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen. ‖ *a go-between* or *agent* (in cases of bribery): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. ‖ In law, *a depositary, trustee* in whose hands a matter in dispute is placed, till the dispute is decided: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, quolus haec res arbitratu fiat, Pl. [Usu. derived from *sequor*, but more prob. from *recus* = *sequis* (*cf.* sequor); and hence *sequester* means a mediator, umpire, or other indifferent party, who stands apart from both the litigants.]

sĕquestra, ae, *f.* [sequester] *a female go-between, mediatress:* bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestra per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini errravere jugis, *under the protection of the truce*, Virg.

sĕquĭor, and **sĕquĭus**, v. secus.

sĕquor, sĕcūtus (sequūtus), *v. a. dep. to follow, to come* or *go after, to attend:* with acc.: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti, Caes. *Absol.:* servi sequentes, Hor. Of things: neque ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, id. ‖ Esp. *to chase, pursue:* fugacem, id. *Absol.:* finem sequendi facere, Caes. ‖ *to follow* in time or order; *to succeed, result, ensue:* sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Candina pax, Liv.: sequitur clamor, Virg. ‖ Of a possession or inheritance, *to follow*, i. e. *to fall to:* ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. ‖ *to go towards* or *to:* Formias nunc sequimur, Cic. ‖ *to come off, away* or *out; to come off itself:* cum scrutantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv.: non quaesitum esse numerum sed secutum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to follow, succeed, result, ensue:* patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father*, Liv.: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall*, Caes. ‖ Esp. *to follow* in *the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to:* sequi naturam optimam bene vivendi ducem, Cic.: vos vestramque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated*, Caes. ‖ *to follow* an and or object; *to strive for, aim at:* utilitatem, Cic.: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. ‖ Of discourse, *to come next in order, to succeed:* sequitur illa divisio, Cic. ‖ In logical conclusions, *to follow:* sequitur esse causas immutabiles, id. More freq. with *subj.:* si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, id. [Cf. Sans. *sach*, "sequi;" Gr. ἕπομαι.] (Hence It. *seguire*; Fr. *suivre.*)

sĕquūtĭo, sequutor, *etc.* v. sec.

sēra, æ, *f.* [1. sero] *a moveable bolt or bar* for fastening doors: jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cujus dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras, Ov.

sērēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serenus] *fair or serene weather*: quum sit tum serenitas, tum perturbatio coeli, Cic. ‖ Fig. *fairness, serenity* of fortune, disposition, *etc.*: praesentis fortunae, Liv.

sērēno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make clear, fair*, or *serene, to clear up* (poet.): vultu, quo coelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Virg. *Absol.*: luce serenanti, *in bright, clear daylight*, poet. Cic. ‖ Fig.: spem fronte serenat, Virg.

sērēnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. unknown] *clear, fair, bright, serene, cloudless*: coelo sereno, Lucr.: coeli in regione serena, Virg.: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. Poet.: unde serenas ventus agat nubes, Virg. 2. Subst. serenum, i, *n. a clear, bright*, or *cloudless sky, fair weather*: Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. *Plur.*: soles et aperta serena, Virg. ‖ Fig. *cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene*: aevum, Lucr.: vultus, Cat.: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic.

sēresco, ĕre, v. n. *incep.* [serenus] *to grow dry*: vestes serescunt, Lucr.

sēria, æ, *f. a cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, *etc., a large jar*: Ter.: Liv.

sērĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [sericus] *dressed in silk*: Suet.

sērĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Seres, the Chinese] *Seric*, i. e. *silken*: pulvilli, Hor. ‖ Subst. sericum, i, *n. silk*: Amm. *Plu. Seric garments, silks*: Prop.

sērĭes, ēi, e, *f.* [1. sero] *a row, succession, series, chain*: series vinculorum, Curt.: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 2. Fig. with *gen.*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic.: innumerabilis annorum, Hor. *Absol.*: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, Cic. ‖ Esp. *an unbroken line of descent, lineage*: ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causa prosit, Ov.

sērĭo, *adv. in earnest, seriously*: Liv.

sērĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [seria] *a small jar*: Pers.

sērĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. of severius, which might be formed from severus, like φίλιος from φίλος] *grave, earnest, serious* (properly only of things): graves seriaeque res, Cic.: quaestiones, Suet. ‖ Subst. sērĭum, i, *n.* and more freq. sēria, orum, *n. plu. earnestness, seriousness*; *serious matters* or *discourse*: nihil ad serium, Tac.: quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic.: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor.

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [1. sero: = serta oratio, *i. e.* connected speech] *a speaking* or *talking with*; *conversation, discourse*: multa inter esse vario sermone serebant, Virg.: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic.: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. 2. Esp. *literary conversation, disputation, discussion*: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitia habitum ab illo secum, Cic. 3. *the language of common life, conversation*: si quis scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, Hor. Hence (ii) meton. *a satire* (from its familiar style): ille (delectatur) Bionei sermonibus et sale nigro, id. 4. *common talk, report, rumour*: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop.: vulgi sermo, Cic.: dabimus sermonem his, *give them something to talk about*, id. ‖ Transf. *a mode of expression, language, style, diction, dialect*, etc.: patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr.: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor.

sermŏcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor] *a conversation, disputation, discussion*: Quint.

sermŏcĭnor, ātus, 1. v. n. *dep.* [sermo] *to talk with, to converse, discourse about* (rare): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to dispute, discuss*: exquisitius sermocinari, Suet.

sermuncŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *common talk, tittle-tattle, rumour* (rare): urbani sermunculi, Cic.

sĕro, sērui, sertum, 3. v. a. *to put, put in a row, connect, join, plait, interweave, entwine*, etc. Lit. only in *Part. perf.*: accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Lucan.: loricae, *linked*, Nep. ‖ Fig. *to join, connect*; *to combine, compose, contrive*: causa causam serens, *joining in order*, Cic.: certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, Liv.: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. [v. 2. sero *fin.*].

sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3. v. a. *to sow, plant*: oleam et vitem, Cic.: frumenta, Caes.: satae messes, Virg. 2. Transf. *to beget, bring forth, produce*: Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov.: most freq. with simple *abl.*: sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce*; *to cause, occasion, excite*, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic.: civiles discordias, Liv.: invidiam in alios, Tac.: rumores, Virg. [The two verbs *sero* are in fact the same. The orig. meaning was "to put:" cf. *consero*, "put together;" *desero*, "put down;" *exsero*, "put out:" next came the meaning "to put in a row," "to put seeds in the ground," "plant," "sow:" and the form *sero*, *sevi* was confined to the latter meaning. *Sino* orig. meant "to put," and is prob. of the same root.]

sĕro, *adv. late, at a late hour*: eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. 2. *at a late period*: doctores artis sero reperios, Quint. *Comp.*: modo surgis Eoo temperius coelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov.: omnium versatur urna serius ocius sors exitura, *later or earlier*, Hor. *Sup.*: ut quam serissime ejus prodentio cognosceretur, Caes. ‖ *too late*: (Scipio) factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus; iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic. *Comp.*: serius a terra provectae naves, Caes.

serpens, entis, *f.* (sc. bestia) less freq. m. (sc. draco) [serpo] *a creeping thing*, esp. *a snake, serpent*: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic. *Masc.*: Virg.: Hor. In apposition with draco: Suet. ‖ Transf. *the Serpent*, a constellation, between the Great and the Little Bear, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov.

serpentĭgĕna, æ, m. [serpens and GEN, root of gigno] *sprung from a serpent*: Ov.

serpentĭpes, pĕdis, m. [serpens pes] *serpent-footed*: Ov.

serpĕrastra (serpr), orum, *n. plu.* [etymol. unknown; perh. from serpo rastrum, creeping-splints] *knee-splints* or *bandages* for straightening the crooked legs of children: Varr. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to creep, crawl* (lit. only of animals; while repo is used of persons also): serpere angiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, Cic. 2. Transf. of things, *to move slowly* or *imperceptibly*: liter in mare, Ov.: flamma per continua, Liv.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic.: quies, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to creep, crawl*; *to extend imperceptibly* (used rather of an unperceived then of a slow progress); *to spread abroad, increase, prevail*: neque serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic.: ne latius serperet res, Liv.: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Of a grovelling style: (petita) serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth*, Hor. [Cf. Sans. *sṛip*, "to creep" *sarpa*, "serpens;" Gr. ἕρπω; also Lat. repo.]

serpyllum (serpillum), i, n. [ἕρπυλλον] *thyme, wild thyme*: Virg.

serra, æ, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, from seco] *a saw*: Cic. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains, on account of their serrated form.)

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra] *saw-shaped, serrated*: nummi, *notched on the edge*, Tac.

serrīla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small saw*: Cic.

sertum, i, n. [1. sero] *a wreath of flowers, garland*: usu. *plur.*: Cat.: Cic.

sĕrum, i, n. [sero, *Part.*] *the watery part of curdled milk, whey*: Virg. ‖ Transf. of other things, *the watery part, serum*: Plin.: Cat. [Prob. akin to Sans. *sîra*, "aqua," and Gr. ὑρός.]

sērum, i, n. [serus] *a late time, late hour* (of the day or night): serum est diei, Liv. *Absol.* *a late hour* of the day: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet.

sērus, a, um, *adj. late:* sero a vespere, Ov.: sera nocte, Prop.: anni, *ripe years, age*, Ov.: gratulatio, Cic. *Comp.:* serius bellum, Liv. *Sup.:* successores quam seriissimi, Vell. (ii) Poet. for the *adv.* sero, of one who does anything *late:* serus in coelum redeas, Hor.: (me) arguit inconsto serum accessisse labori, Ov. With *gen.:* o seri studiorum! Hor. (iii) *Neut. sing.* and *plu.* adverb.: nec sera comantem Narcissum odoratis paludibus, Virg. ‖ *too late:* ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. (ii) Poet. for the adverb: tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, Virg. [Akin to Sans. *sâyas*, "vespers."] (Hence Fr. *soir.*)

serva, ae, *f.* [servus] *a female slave:* serva Briseïs, Hor.

servābilis, e, *adj.* [servo] *that can be saved or rescued:* caput multi, Ov.

servans, antis, *Part.* [servo]. ‖ Adj. *keeping, observing:* with *gen.:* Rhipheus servantissimus aequi, Virg.

servātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who attends to, a watcher, observer:* Olympi, Lucan. ‖ Esp. *a preserver, deliverer, saviour:* rei publicae (*opp.* perditor), Cic.: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv.

servātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that keeps or preserves, a* (female) *saviour, deliverer:* Ter.: Ov.

servīlis, e, *adj.* [servus] *pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile:* serviles nuptiae, Pl.: vestis, Cic.: tumultus, *the servile war*, Caes.: terror, *dread of a servile insurrection*, Liv.: manus, *a band of slaves*, Hor.

servīliter, *adv. slavishly, servilely:* Cic.: Tac.

servĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum (*past imperf.* servības, Pl.; *futur.* servibo, Ter.), *4. v. n.* [servus] *to be a servant* or *slave, to serve, be in service:* in liberata terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv.: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor.: servire juste, Cic. With *dat.:* justum est, tuus tibi servus tuo arbitratu serviat, Pl. With *apud:* si quis apud nos serviisset, Cic. With kindred *acc.:* tu usque a puero servitutem servivisti in Alide, Pl. ‖ In gen. with *dat.* of object: *to be devoted or subject to; to be of use or service to; to serve for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, accommodate; to have respect to, or care for; to consult, accommodate oneself to*, etc.: ut jam mihi servirem, consuleremque meis, Cic.: auribus alicujus, Caes.: constantiae, Cic.: rumori, Caes.: tempori, Cic. 2. In law, of buildings, lands, *etc. to be subject to certain burthens or services:* praedia, quae serviebant, id. (Hence, from *part.* serviens, It. *serviente*; Fr. *sergent*; Eng. *sergeant.*)

servītium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *the condition of a slave or servant, slavery, servitude:* quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall.: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery* Hor. 2. Transf. in gen. *servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. ‖ Meton. *servants, slaves* (collectively): ita nunc servitium 'st, *such are servants nowadays*, Pl.: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, Cic. *Plur.:* opera facessant, servitia sileant, id.

servītrītius, a, um, *adj.* [servus tritus] *called by slavery*, as a term of abuse: Pl.

servītūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [servus] *slavery, servitude* (rare for servitus): Liv.

servītus, ūtis, *f.* [id.] *the condition of a servus; slavery, serfdom, servitude:* conditio servitutis, Caes.: mors servituti anteponenda, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *servitude, subjection:* in servitute atque in ditione Germanorum teneri, Caes.: hujus officii tanti servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic.

2. In law, *liability of lands, houses, etc., to certain burthens or services:* servitutis putat aliquid species habitaroe, id. 3. Meton. *slaves, servants* (collectively): adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, servitus crescit nova, i. e. *lovers*, Hor.

servo, avi, atum (old *fut. perf.* servasso, Pl.), 1. *v. a. to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect*, etc.: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic.: poi me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor.: aliquem ex periculo, Caes.: urbem insulamque Caesari, id.: rem suam, Hor.: se integros castosque, Cic. 2. *to uphold, keep, retain, observe*, etc.: ordines, Caes.: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv.: custodias, id.: cursus, Cic. 3. Esp. *to keep, lay up, reserve:* lectum Massicum, Hor.: se temporibus aliis, Cic. With *dat.:* quaedam res judicio voluntatique multitudinis, id. ‖ Transf. *to give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe.* With *acc.:* iter alicujus, Caes.: Palinurus sidera servat, Virg. With *subj.:* quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. *Absol.:* servat! *take care! look out! beware!* Hor.

2. Esp. in augury, *to observe* an omen: de coelo servare, Cic. 3. *to keep to* a place; *to dwell in, inhabit* (poet.): tu nidum servas, Hor.: nymphae sorores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. (Hence It. *serbare.*)

servŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [servus] *a young female slave, servant-girl:* Cic.

servŭlĭcŏla, ae, *f.* [servulus colo] *she that waits upon slaves:* Pl.

servŭlus (servol.), i, *m. dim.* [servus] *a young slave, servant-lad:* Cic.

servus (-os), i, *m. a slave, servant, serf, serving-man:* Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Fig.: cupiditatum servi, id.

servus, a, um, *adj. slavish, servile, subject:* octo millia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, i. e. servi, Liv.: o lassitudinem servum pecus! Hor. ‖ In law, of buildings, lands, *etc. liable to certain burthens or services:* libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic.

sescennārius, a, *adj.* deriv. and signif unknown: bos sescennarius, Liv.

sescuncia, ae, *f.* [sesqui uncia] *one and a half* uncias, *i. e. a twelfth and a half of a twelfth = one eighth:* Cels. Adject.: copulae sescunciae, *an inch and a half thick*, Pl.

sĕsĕlis, is, *f.* = σέσελις, *a plant, hartwort, seseli:* Cic.

sesqui, *adv. num.* [perh. contr. from semis qui] *one half more, more by a half:* usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signif. *of once and a half.* Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἡμι (in ἡμιόβολος, ἡμίτριτος, etc.), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

sesqui-altĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. one and a half* (ἐπιδίτριτος): Cic.

sesqui-mŏdĭus, ĭi, *m. a peck and a half:* Cic.

sesqui-octāvus, a, um, *num.* corresp. to the Gr. ἐπογδοος, *containing one and an eighth*, or *nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight:* Cic.

sesquiōpus, ĕris, *n. the work of a day and a half:* Pl.

sesqui-pĕdālis, e, *adj. of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter: Caes. ‖ Fig. to denote excessive length, *half a yard long:* verba, Hor.

sesqui-pes, pĕdis, *m. a foot and a half* (in length, breadth, *etc.*): Pl.

sesqui-plāga, ae, *f.* ‖ fig. *a blow and a half*, i. e. *two blows*, either *of unequal force*, or *together producing too little effect:* Tac.

sesqui-plex, icis, *adj.* [plico] *once and a half as much:* sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, Cic.

sesqui-tertius, a, um, *num.* corresp. to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third*, or *four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three:* intervallum, Cic.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo] *a seat, chair:* Pl.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to sitting, fit for sitting upon:* tergum (equi), Ov.

sessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a sitting:* status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, Cic. 2. Meton. *a seat, sitting-place:* sessiones gymnasiorum, id. ‖ Esp. *a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying:* sessio Capitolina, id. 3. *a sitting, session:* in discussione: pomeridiana sessio, id.

sessĭto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to sit much or long* (rare): Cic.

sessĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sessio] *a little meeting or company:* for conversation, *etc.:* Cic.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo] *one who sits, a sitter* (rare): *in the theatre:* Hor. ‖ Esp. *one who dwells* in a place, *a resident:* sessores veteres urbis, Nep.

sestertius, ĭi, *m.* (sometimes *pl.*

sestertia, orum; *gen.* usu. sestertium) [contr. from semis tertius] (also written HS. ℔. ℈. II. and Semis, or for LL.S., ℈. ℈. libra, libra et Semis), prop. an adj. (sc. nummus, which is sometimes expressed), lit. *the third is a half*, i. e. *two and a half, a sesterce*, a small silver coin, and at a later period also of brass, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing; afterwards about one farthing less. 1000 sestertii were equal, up to the time of Augustus, to £8. 17s. 1d., and after that period to £7. 16s. 3d. (v. Smith's Ant. 341). The sestertius was the Roman unit in matters of account, answering the same uses as the English pound. (i) Sums below 1000 are expressed by the numeral joined with the nom. or acc. plu. of sestertius: e. g. *sentum sestertii*. (ii) Sums of 1000 and below 1,000,000 are expressed by the numeral with the nom. or acc. plu. of sestertius or sestertium (gen. pl.): e. g. *mille sestertii* or *sestertium*; or by the numeral with *sestertia*, with which millia must be understood, unless expressed: septem donat sestertia, 7000 *sesterces*, Hor. (iii) Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in -ies with sestertium (gen. pl.), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena millia being understood: sestertium sexagies, i. e. sexagies centena millia sestertium (gen. pl.), 6 *millions*, Caes.: in sestertio vicies parum se splendide gessit, Nep. 2. In gen.: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, *for a small sum, for a trifle*: Cic.

set, v. sed, *ad init.*

sēta (saeta), ae, *f.* *a thick, stiff hair* of an animal, *a bristle* (usu. *plur.*): of a boar: Ov.: of a goat: Virg. *Sing.*: seta equina, Cic. 2. Transf. of stiff, bristly human hair: Ov. ‖ Meton. *anything made of bristles*; *the leader of an angling-line*: Id. (Hence Fr. *soie*.)

sētānia, ae, *f.* and **sētānium** (-ōn), i, *n.* = σηταvία and σήτανον, *a kind of medlar* Pl.

sētiger (saet-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [seta gero] *having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly* (post.): sus, Lucr.: pecus, Ov. Subst.: setiger, *the bristle-bearer*, post. for a boar: Id.

sētōsus (saet-), a, um, *adj.* [seta] *covered with coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly*: aper, Virg.: frons, Hor.

seu, *adv.* v. sive.

sēvērē, *adv.* *gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely*: graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, Cic. *Comp.*: ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. *Sup.*: sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic.

sēvēritas, ātis, *f.* [severus] *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity* either in a good or in a bad sense: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic.: imperii, Caes.

sēvēritūdo, inis, *f.* [id] *gravity, austerity, severity* (*for* severitas): Pl.

sēvērus, a, um, *adj.* *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanour, conduct, *etc.*: civis severus et gravis, Cic.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id.: agricolae, *hardened by toil*, Lucr.: adimam cantare severis, Hor. 2. *harsh, rough, rigid* (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Pl. ‖ Of things: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: Falernum, *rough, tart* (= austerum), Hor.: fidibus voces crevere severis, Id. 2. In a bad sense: amnem severum Cocyti metuet, Virg. Subst. n. with *gen.*: pelagi severa, Lucr. [*Sev-erus*, prob. from the same root as Sans. *sêv*, "venerari," and Gr. σέβομαι.]

sē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* *to call apart* or *aside, to call away to*: sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. Of inanimate objects (rare): de communi, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, *put aside, subtracted*, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to call off, separate, withdraw, remove*: cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (*i. e.* Musis), Cat.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex, *card. num. sis*: sex minae, Pl.: suffragia, Cic. [Cf. Sans. *shash*; Gr. ἕξ; Eng. *six*.] (Hence It. *sei*.)

sexāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni] *of* or *containing sixty*. Esp. *sixty years old*; and Subst. *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian*: Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publilium virginem duxisset, Quint.

sexāgēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexaginta] *sixty each*: Liv.: Cic.

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [id.] *the sixtieth*: post Leuctricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic.

sexāgies, *adv. num.* *sixty times*: Caes.: Cic.

sexāginta, *num. card.* [sex] *sixty*: Cic.

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj.* *hexagonal*: cera, Ov.

sexcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [sexceni] *consisting of six hundred*: Caes.

sexcēni (sescen.), ae, a, *num. distrib.* [sexcenti] *six hundred each*: Cic.

sexcentēni, ae, a, for sexceni, *six hundred each*: Suet.

sexcentēsĭmus (sescent.), a, um, *num. ord.* [sexcenti] *the six hundredth*: anno sexcentesimo, Cic.

sexcenti (sescenti), ae, a, um, *num. card.* [sex centum] *six hundred*: Cic. ‖ Transf. *any large number, any amount*, etc.: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Pl. Subst. *neutr. plur.*: Cic.

sexcentĭes (sesc.), *adv. num.* [sexcenti] *six hundred times*: Cic. ‖ Transf. *an indefinitely large number of times*: Pl.

sexcento-plāgus, i, m. [plaga] *a man of six hundred stripes*: Pl.

sexdēcĭm, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex annus] *six years old*: berus, Pl.

sexennium, ii, *n.* [sexennis] *a period of six years, six years*: Cic.

sexies, *adv. num.* *six times*: hostis sexies victus, Liv.

sexprīmi (also separately, sex primi), orum, *m. plu.* [sex primus] *a board* or *college of six magistrates* or *provincial towns*: Cic.

sextā-dēcĭmāni, orum, *m. plu.* [sextus] *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*: Tac.

sextans, antis, *m.* [sex] *a sixth part of an* as, or *of any unit*: heredes in sextante, Cic. 2. Esp. as a coin: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 3. Of weight: Plin. 4. As a land-measure, *the sixth part of a juger*: Varr. 5. As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a sextarius*, or *two cyathi*: Suet.

sextārĭus, ii, *m.* [sextus] *the sixth part* of a measure, weight, *etc.*: Plin. ‖ Esp. as a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a congius*, about a *pint*: Cic. (Hence It. *sestiere*; Fr. *setier*.)

sextĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the sixth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March): Sextili mense caminus, Hor.: Calendis Sextilibus, Liv. 2. Subst. m. *the month of August*: Cic.: (afterwards in accordance with a senatusconsultum, called Augustus, in honour of the emperor of that name).

sextŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] (sc. pars) *the sixth part of an* uncia, and, accordingly, *the seventy-second part of an* as: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, *to one thirty-sixth of his property*, Cic.

sextus, a, um, *num. ord.* [sex] *the sixth*: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. ‖ *Neutr. adv.* sextum, *for the sixth time*: sextum consul, Cic.

sextus-dēcĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* *the sixteenth*: sexto decimo anno, Cic

sex-ungŭla, ae, *f.* *six-claws*: of a rapacious prostitute: Pl.

sexus, ūs, *m.* (sĕcus, *Indecl. n.*) *a sex*, male or female: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic.: liberi utriusque sexus, Suet. (ii) Form secus: liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, Liv. [Prob. from *seco*; hence *secus* or *sexus* that which gives rise to separation or distinction, since sex is the chief distinction among animals.]

sī (orig. but obsolete form, sei) [akin to *ei*], *conj.* employed to connect the conditional clause in hypothetical propositions. Constr.: in recta oratio when the hypothesis relates to an event either actually *unknown*, or treated by the speaker as if it were so, with fut., since in this case it is *possible* that the hypothesis is in accordance with the fact, and is accordingly assumed to be so: but when the hypothesis relates to a past or present *known* event, or to a

future one regarded as known, with the *subj.*, because such propositions are mere intellectual conceptions, since the event must be conceived *of* as different from the actual fact, otherwise the proposition would be a positive statement, and not an hypothesis at all. It is always foll. by the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*. ‖. With indicative: si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic.: si quis amtea mirabatur, id.: si animum contulisti in istam rationem, id.: alte spectare si voles, id.: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, id. 2. Esp. in syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, id. 3. With *quod*: *and if, but if*: quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in caeteis existimandum est? id. ‖. With subjunct.: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, Pl.: si aliter accidisset, Cic. 2. With *ac* in comparisons: *just as if*: ac si venissem, id. 3. To express a wish: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus ostendat! Virg. ‖‖. With the verb understood: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. ‖V. Transf. in clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with num: *if, whether, if perchance*: ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Pl.: satis incerta ferer, si Juppiter unam esse velit urbem, Virg. (Hence It. *se.*)

sībĭlo, ī. v. n. and a. [sibilus]. ‖. Neutr. *to hiss, to whistle*: (serpens) sibilat ore, Virg. ‖. Act. *to hiss at, hiss down*: populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor. (Hence Fr. *siffler.*)

sībĭlus, i, m. (*Plur.* in the poets, sībĭla, orum) [a natural sound] *a hissing, whistling*: venientis sibilus austri, Virg.: sibilo dare signum, Liv. *Plur.*: pastoria, Ov. ‖. Esp. *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off*: sibilum metuis? Cic. Usu. *plur.*: e scena sibilis explodi, id. (Hence Fr. *sifflet.*)

sībĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sibilus] *hissing, whistling* (poet.): colla colubrae, Virg.

sibylla (sibulla), ae, *f* = σίβυλλα, *a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl*: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic.

sibyllīnus, a, um, *adj.* [sibylla] *pertaining to a sibyl, sibylline*: libri, Cic.: versus, id.

sīc (sicce, like hicce, ecce, Pl.), *adv.* [of the same root as *hic*, the *s* and *h* being interchanged] *in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus*: sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, Cic.: sic est: aserbs fata Romanos agunt, Hor. ‖. Esp in comparisons, usu. with ut or other *correl.*: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? Cic.: apud sum ego *sic* Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae, id. 2. to denote degree: (i) a very high degree, *so, so much, to such a degree*: ipse mea legens sic officior interdum, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, id. (ii) a low degree, mediocrity, facility, *etc. so, so-so, tolerably*, etc.: sub alta vel platano vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. 3. to denote quality, *so, of such a sort, such*: sic est vulgus: ex veritate panca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic. 4. to denote assent, *just so, precisely, yes*: *S.* Sub regno igitur tibi esse placet omnes animi partes? *L.* Mihi vero sic placet, id. 5. In protestations or wishes, like the Greek οὕτως, *so, so truly, so surely*, etc. (post.): sic te diva potens Cypri, sic fratres Helenae ventorumque regat pater, Hor.

sīca, ae, *f.* [akin to seco] *a curved dagger, a poniard*: Cic. 2. Meton. *assassination, murder*: id.

sīcārius, i, m. [sica] *an assassin, murderer*: vetus, Cic.: inter sicarios defendere, id.

sīcē, *adv.* [sic with the demonstr. suffix ce] *thus, so*: Pl.

sicĕ, *adv. dryly*: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. ‖. Fig.: *firmly, solidly*: Cic.

siccině, *adv.* [sicce, with the interrog. suffix ne] a demonstr. interrog. particle, *thus? so?*: siccine hoc fit? foras aedibus me ejici? *is it thus I am served?* Pl.

sīccĭtas, ātis, *f.* [siccus] *dryness*: ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, Pl. Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Cic. 2. Of the weather, *dryness, drought*: siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit: Liv. *Plur.*: frumentum in Gallia propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. 3. Of the human body, *freedom from gross humours*: opp. to rheum, catarrh, *etc. firmness, solidity*: Cic. ‖. Fig.: orationis siccitas, *dryness, want of ornament*, id. (Hence Fr. *sécheresse.*)

sīccō, āvi, ātum, ī. v. a. [id.] *to make dry, to dry up*: sol siccaverat herbas, Ov.: paludes, *to drain*, Cic.: dea sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. Poet.: ovis ubera, *to suck dry, exhaust*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to dry* or *heal up a humour*: ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphia, id. (Hence Fr. *sécher.*)

sīccŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus oculus] *dry-eyed*: Pl.

sīccus, a, um, *adj. dry*: glebae, Hor.: oculi, *tearless*, Quint.: panis, *dry bread*, Sen.: vox, *dried with heat, husky*, Ov. (ii) Subst. siccum, i, n. and *plur.* sicca, orum, *dry land, a dry place*: in sicco, *on the shore*, Liv. 2. Esp. of the weather, *dry, without rain*: aestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib.: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. 3. Of the body, *dry*; opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, *etc. firm, solid, vigorous*: corpora sicciora cornu, Cat. 4. *dry, thirsty*: nimis diu sicci sumus, Pl. Hence (ii) Transf. *abstemious, temperate, sober*: opp. vinolentus, Cic.: Hor. ‖. Fig.: (Attic!) sani dentaxat et sicci habeantur, *firm, solid*, Cic. 2. *dry, insipid, joyless*: durae et siccae, Tac.

sicĭlĭcisso, ī. v. n. [Siculi] *to imitate Sicilian manners*: Pl.

sicĭlĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim. a small sickle*: Pl. (Hence It. *cincel*; Fr. *ciseau.*)

sicŭbī, *adv.* [si and cubi, the orig. form of ubi] *if in any place, if any where, wheresoever*: sicubi nactus eris, Cic.: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv.

sicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sica] *a little dagger*; transf. of the penis: Cat.

sicundĕ, *adv.* [si and cunde, the orig. form of unde] *if from any place* (rare): Cic.: Liv.

sīc-ŭt and **sīc-ūtī**, *adv. so as, just as, as*: sicut dixi, faciam, Pl.: sicuti ego accepi, Sall. (ii) Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic: sicut tanum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtestor, Pl. 2. Without a verb: to esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. (ii) Corresp. to ita, item, *etc.*: praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. ‖. Esp. to assign a reason, *inasmuch as, since* (rare): Pl. 2. to confirm a statement, with esse, *as indeed it is* (sooth), *as it really is* (was): sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic. Less freq. with other verbs: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. 3. to introduce a comparison, *as it were*: ut esse splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. 4. To introduce an example, *as, as for instance*, etc.: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M. Curii, fuit summa de jure dissensio, id. 5. *just, exactly*, usu. with esse: sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. 6. *as if, just as if* = quasi (rare): sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in Senatum venit, Sall.

sicŭtī, v. sicut.

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus] *pertaining to the stars, starry* (poet.): coelum, Ov.: sedes, Virg.: ignes, *the stars*, Ov. ‖. Transf. *heavenly, divine*: arces, Col. 2. In gen. *bright, glittering, shining, excellent*, etc.: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg.

sīdo, sīdi, *v. n.* [same root as sedeo] *to sit down; to settle, alight*: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. 2. Of things, *to sink down, settle*: sidebant campi, Lucr. ‖. Esp. *to sit fast; to remain sitting, lying*, or *fixed*: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallida lecto, *remain lying*, Prop. 3. Naut. t. t. *to stick fast*, be *stranded*: ubi ese (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 4. *to sink down, to sink out of sight*: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. (ii) Fig.: sidente paniatim metu, Tac.

sīdus, ĕris, n. *a star*, a *group of stars, a constellation* (usu. *plur.*): illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellae

vecstis, Cic.: Arcturi sidera, Virg.: sideram motus, Cic. *Sing. a constellation, a star:* Baccho placuisse coronam, ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov.

‖ Transf. *the sky, the heavens:* (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 2. *a great height* (poet.): Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. (‖) Fig. *the height* of fame, fortune, success, *etc.:* cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Virg. 3. *night:* exactis sideribus, Prop. 4. *anything bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc.:* sidere pulcrior ille, Hor. 5. *ornament, pride, glory:* o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis adea, Ov. 6. *season;* also *climate, weather,* etc.: quo sidere terram vertere convenit, Virg.: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, *tempest, storm,* Ov. 7. In allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, *star, destiny:* pestifero sidere icti, Liv.: sidera natalicia, Cic.

sidus, ĕris, *etc.,* v. sum, *ad init.*

sigilla, orum, *n. plu. dim.* [signum] *little figures* or *images:* apponit pateliam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, id. 2. Meton. (post.) *a seal:* Hor.

sigillātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla] *furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures:* scyphi, Cic.

signātor, ōris, *m.* [signo] *a sealer, signer; a witness to a will:* ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. 2. *a witness to a marriage contract:* Juv.

signātus, a, um, *Part.* [signo]. ‖ Adj.: *shut up, guarded, preserved:* limina, Prop.

signifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [signum fero] *bearing signs, figures,* or *images* (poet.): puppis, *painted with images,* Lucan. ‖ Esp. *bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry:* orbis, qui Graece ζῳοφόρος dicitur, *the zodiac,* Cic. ‖ Subst. in milit. lang. **signifer, ĕri,** *m. a standard-bearer, ensign:* signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes.

2. Transf. *a leader, head, chief,* etc.: nostras causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic.

significans, antis, *Part.* [significo]. ‖ Adj.: Of style, *expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* Quint. Transf. of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, id.

significanter, *adv. clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically:* Quint. *Comp.:* Cic.

significātio, ōnis, *f.* [significo] 1 lit. *the making of a mark* or *sign;* hence, *an indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, sign, token,* etc.: gestus sententiam non demonstrationi sed significationi declarans, Cic.: ignibus significatione factis, Caes. With a subjective *gen.:* ex significatione Gallorum, id. With *acc.* and *inf.:* ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause:* populi judiciis atque omni significatione florere, id.

2. In rhet. *significance, emphasis:* id. 3. In gramm. *meaning, sense, signification:* scripti, id.

significo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [signum facio] 1 lit. *to make a mark* or *sign;* hence, *to show by signs; to show, point out, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify,* etc. Constr. what is pointed out, expressed by *acc.* (or *neut.* in *pass.*), *acc.* and *inf.,* a relat. clause, *subj.,* or *de* with *abl.;* the person to whom the thing is signified in *dat.:* hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic.: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes.: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov.: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes.: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, id. ‖ Esp. *to betoken, prognosticate, portend:* futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. 2. Of words, *to mean, import, signify:* carere hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis, id.

signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [signum] *to mark, mark out, designate:* signata sanguine pluma est, Ov.: moenia aratro, id.: humum pede certo, *to press,* Hor.: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic.

2. Esp. *to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up:* accepi a te signatum libellum, id.: volumina, Hor. 3. *to mark with a stamp;* hence, *to stamp, to coin:* aes argentum aurumve publica signanto, Cic. Hence, poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, *imprinted, impressed,* Ov. 4. *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (post.): pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to point out, signify, indicate, express* (rare for significare): nomen (Caleta) signat esse, id.: fama signata loco est, Ov. 2. *to mark, remark, observe* (post.): ora sono discordia signant, Virg.

signum, i, *n. a mark, token, sign:* ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic.: servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. With *acc.* and *inf.:* magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. ‖ Esp. *a military standard, ensign* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. Hence the phrases: signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle,* id.: ab signis discedere, *to leave the ranks,* Liv.: signa relinquere, *to desert,* Sall.: signa ferre, *to break up the camp,* Caes.: signa convertere, *to wheel* or *face about,* id.: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, to charge,* id.: conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with,* Cic.: but conferre signa also means simply, *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. (ii) Esp. *the standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and manipules; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: Cic. (β) Meton. *a cohort, maniple:* octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidiis artius collocat, Sall. 3. *a military sign,* or *signal,* given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, *etc.;* a watchword, *password:* signum tuba dare, Caes.: receptui dare, Liv. 3. In gen. *a sign* or *token, a prognostic, symptom:* medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, Cic. 4. *an image, figure, statue, picture,* etc.: signum pictum in pariete, Pl.: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic.

5. *an image* or *device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet:* imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor.: literae integris signis praetoribus tradantur, Cic. 6. *a sign in the heavens, a constellation:* nox coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. [*Signum,* prob. from root SAC, "point out," "show;" Germ. *zeigen:* v. dico.]

silānus, i, *m. a fountain* or *jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus): Lucr.

silens, entis, *Part.* [sileo]. ‖ Adj. *still, calm, quiet, silent:* mente silenti, Ov.: per lucos silentes, Virg.: umbrae silentes, *i. e. the dead,* id.: also Subst.: umbrae silentum, Ov.

silentium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a being still* or *silent, stillness, silence:* otium et silentium est, Ter.: et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic.: ut nulle fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause,* id.: hoc usu. praeterire silentio mauma, *to say nothing about,* id. Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, i. e. *tell of, disclose,* Ov. Of the *stillness* of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. Poet. *plur.:* silentia noctis, Lucr. Of the *stillness, quietness* of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ov. ‖ Esp. *in augury, freedom from disturbance,* hence *faultlessness, perfectness* in taking the auspices: Cic. ‖ Transf. *repose, inaction, tranquillity,* etc.: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv.

silĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. n.* and *a. to be still* or *silent: to keep silence;* act., *not to speak of, to be silent respecting:* quum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Act.: tu hoc silebis, id. *Pass.:* ne nunc quidem post tot secula silentur, Liv. *Pass. impers.:* de jurgio siletur, Ter. With *relative clause:* qua tuberit mercede, silet, Ov. 2. Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet nox, Virg. Act.: si chartae silerent quod bene feceris, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to remain inactive, to rest, cease:* silent leges inter arma, Cic.

siler, ĕris, *n. a kind of brook-willow:* molle siler, Virg.

silesco, *v. n. incep.* [sileo] *to become still, silent,* calm, or *quiet* (rare): dum hae silescunt turbae, Ter.

silex, icis, *m.* (*f.:* Virg.: Ov. etc.) *a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* silicem cuadere, Cic.: silice vias sternere, Liv. With lapis: *Ap.* Ilia mailer lapidem silicem subigere, ut se sanet, potest, Pl. With saxum: parcum esse silice percussit, Liv. 2. Fig. *of a*

hard-hearted person: non silice nati sumus, Cic. ‖. In gen. *a rock, crag* (poet.): validi silices, Lucr.

silicernium, ii, n. *a funeral feast*: Caecil. in Fest. Hence a term of abuse applied to an old man: Ter.

siligo, inis, *f. a kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat*: Col. ‖. Transf. *fine wheaten flour*: Juv.

siliqua, ae, *f. a pod or husk* of leguminous plants: Virg. 2. Transf. *plur. pulse*: Hor.

silla, ae, *f.* = σίλλος, *a kind of satirical writing* among the Greeks: Cic.

sillybus, i, m. = σίλλυβος, *a strip of parchment attached to a volume, on which was written the title of the work and the author's name*: Cic.

silo, ōnis, m. *for* silus, *a snub nose*: Pl.

silūrus, i, m. = σίλουρος, *a river-fish*, prob. *the sheat-fish*: Juv.

silus, a, um, *adj. having a broad, turned-up nose, snub-nosed*: Cic.

silva (less correctly sylva), ae (old *gen.* silvai: silua as a trisyl.: Hor.), *f.* [akin to ὕλη] *a wood, forest, woodland*: (Ancus Martius) silvas maritimas omnes publicavit, Cic.: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. 2. Transf. *a plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth* or *crop* of other plants: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor.

3. *Plur. trees* (poet.): silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus exspectant, Virg. ‖. Fig. *any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity*: omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Poet.: horrida siccae silva comae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. (Hence It. selva.)

silvāni (sylv.), orum, m. *plu.* [silva] *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities*: Ov.

silvesco (sylv.), 3. v. n. *incep.* [id.] *Of the vine, to grow* or *run wild, to run to wood*: Cic.

silvestris (sylv.), e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, woody*: collis silvestris, Caes.: locus, Cic.: homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor. ‖. Transf. Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild*: oliva, Ov.: corna, Hor. *Comp.*: belua, *a she-wolf*, Cic. 2. In gen. *for agrestis, sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Virg.

silvĭcŏla (sylv.), ae, *com.* [silva colo] *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (poet.): Faunus, Virg.

silvi-cultrix (sylv.), īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *living in the woods*: cerva, Cat.

silvifrăgus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [silva frango] *breaking* or *crushing the forest* or *trees*: flabra venti, Lucr.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silva] *full of woods* or *trees, woody*: saltus, Liv.

simia, ae, *f.* [simus] *an ape*: Cic. 2. As a term of abuse: vide, ut festidit simia! Pl. (Hence It. scimia; Fr. singe.)

similis, e, *adj.* [root SIM or SEM, Gr. ἁμ-ός; cf. semel] *like, resembling, similar*: constr. with *gen.* or *dat.*; likewise with *inter, atque*, and *absol.* (i) With *gen.*: similes avorum, Lucr.: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. *Comp.*: Rhodii Atticorum similiores, id. *Sup.*: hic noster quaestus ancupii simillimi'st, Pl. (ii) With *dat.*: filius patri similis, Cic. *Comp.*: fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. *Sup.*: puro simillimus amni, Hor. (iii) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego simillis est mei, Pl. (iv) With *inter*: homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes, Cic. (v) With *atque* (*ac*), *ut si, tanquam si*: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, Cic. (vi) *Absol.*: quod in simili culpa versabantur, Caes. *Comp.*: nihil hoc simili est similius, Pl. *Sup.*: simillimos dicito esse, id.

similiter, *adv. in like manner, similarly*: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. *Comp.*: similius imitari, *nearer the truth*, Phaedr. *Sup.*: Cic. With *atque* (*ac*), *ut si*: similiter ut si dicat, id. *Sup.*: hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illa lege Glaucippus excipitur, id.

similĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [similis] *likeness, resemblance, similitude*: with *gen.*: id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. *Absol.*: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam amicitiam similitudo, Cic. *Plur.*: ut omittam similitudines, id. ‖. Esp. in rhetor. *a comparison, simile*: id.

simĭlo, v. simulo.

simiolus, i, m. *dim.* [simius] *a little ape*, as a term of abuse: Cic.

simitu, *adv.* old form = simul, *together, at once, at the same time*: non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum, Pl.

simius, ii, m. *for* simia (q.v.), *an ape*: Hor.

simplex, īcis (*abl.* simplice, Lucr.), *adj.* [comp. of root SIM, *one* (v. semel), and plico] lit. *once folded*; hence, *simple, uncompounded, unmixed*: ani simplex est natura animantis, aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic.: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, *one by one*, Liv.: esca, *plain food*, Hor. ‖. Esp. in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous*, etc.: de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, Cic. Of things: animal sine fraude dolisque, innocuum, simplex, Ov.: cogitationes, Tac. *Comp.*: simplicior quis, *too straightforward, too blunt*, Hor. *Sup.*: dux, Vell.

simplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex] *simpleness, simplicity*: Lucr. ‖. Esp. in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, honesty, candour, simplicity*, etc.: juvenis incauti, Liv.

simplĭcĭter, *adv. one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly*: frondes simpliciter positae, Ov.: quidam indere cum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, *merely*, Liv. ‖. *plainly, openly, artlessly, ingenuously, honestly, candidly*: simpliciter et palam inuit, Suet. *Comp.*: simultates simplicius nutrire, *opp.* callide, Tac. *Sup.*: simplicissime loqui, id.

simplus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to simplex] *simple*: mors, Prud. ‖. Subst. simplum, i, n. *that which is single* or *simple, the simple sum* or *number*: duplum simplum, Cic.

simpŭlum, i, n. *a small ladle*: Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, *i. e. to make much ado about nothing*, Cic.

simpŭvium, ii, n. *a vessel for making libations in sacrifices*: Cic.

simul, *adv.* [from root SIM: v. semel] *at once, together, at the same time*: constr. *absol.*, with various particles, poet. also with simple *abl.*: cum simul essemus complures dies, *were together, in company*, Cic.: and elliptically: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Strengthened with *una*: Pl. With *sum*: quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. Strengthened with *una*: i mecum una simul, Pl. With *et, et ... et, que, atque*, etc.: ut creasceret simul et negligentia cum audacia hosti, Liv.: militibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, Caes. With simple *abl.*: simul his, Hor. ‖. Particular combinations: simul ... simul, analogous to the Gr. ἅμα μὲν ... ἅμα δέ, *as well ... as, both ... and, partly ... and partly*: ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut de inducis impetrarent, Caes. 2. simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. simul ut, *as soon as*: quam simulac tali persensit peste teneri, Virg.: omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, Cic.

3. simul alone = simul atque, *as soon as*: nostri, simul in arido constiterant, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes.

simŭlac, v. simul, *no.* II. 2.

simŭlācrum, i, n. [simulo] *a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait*, etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic.: Harculis simulacrum, Liv.: simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Poet. of the Trojan horse: Virg. (ii) Adverbially: ad or per simulacrum, *in the form of, after the pattern of*: aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. 2. *a form, shade, phantom, apparition*, etc. = εἴδωλον: quid frustra simulacra fugasis (in aqua vias) captas? Ov. (ii) *an ideal representation, conception*: Lucr. (iii) *a sign, type, emblem*: simulacris pro literis uteremur, Cic. (iv) *a portraiture of character*: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), Liv. (v) *a likeness* or *similitude*: Pl. ‖. Fig. *a shadow, semblance, appearance*,

cio.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic.: simulacra virtutis, Id.

simŭlāmen, ĭnis, n. [id.] *a copy, imitation* (post. and rare): Ov.

simŭlans, antis, *Part.* [simulo].

‖ **A. Adj.**: *imitating, imitative*: Ov.

simŭlātē, *adv. feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely*: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic.

simŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [simulo] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy*, etc. With *gen.*: simulatio insaniae, Cic.: rei frumentariae, *a pretended anxiety about*, Caes. *Absol.*: ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic.

simŭlātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a copier, imitator* (post. and rare): simulator figurae, Ov. ‖ *a pretender, counterfeiter, hypocrite*, etc. With *gen.*: animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. *Absol.*: in omni oratione simulatorem Socratem accipimus, *fond of irony*, Cic.

simŭlatque, v. simul, no. II. 2.

simŭlo (also similo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [similis] *to make like; to imitate, copy, represent*: simulat Catonem, Hor.: Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic.: simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy, built like Troy*, Ov. ‖ Esp. *to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate*: nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic.: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick*, Liv. Esp. in *Part. perf.*: ficto officio simulataque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. With *quasi*: quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. *Absol.*: cur simulat? Ter. (Hence It. *sembrare*; Fr. *sembler*.)

simultas, ātis, *f.* (*gen. plur.* simultatium, Liv. passim) [simul, and therefore, orig. *a coming together, an encounter*, hence] *a hostile encounter, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity*: mostly *Plur.*: qui simultatem, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic.: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes. *Sing.*: simultate cum Fulvia socru exorta, Suet.

simŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [simus] *flat-nosed, pug-nosed*: Lucr.

simus, a, um, *adj.* = σιμός, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed*: capellae, Virg.

sin, *conj.* [apocop. from si ne] *if not, if however, if on the contrary, but if*: after *si, nisi, quando, dum*: CONSTR. same as that of *si* (*q. v.*): si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Pl.: si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mi, Ter.: accusator illum defendat, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Strengthened with *autem*, or *vero*: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant; sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, Id. After *nisi, quando*, and *dum*: Pl.

‖ Without a preceding *si*: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant, illis se oneri non futurum, Caes. Strengthened with *autem*: Cic.

sināpi, is, n. (*sinapis, fem.* Pl.) = σίναπι, *mustard*: Plin.

sincērē, *adv. uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely*: sincere dicere, Ter.: loqui, Cic.

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sincerus] *cleanness, soundness*: corporis, Val. Max.

‖ Fig.: summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, Sen.: Phaed.

sincērus, a, um, *adj. clean, sound, uninjured, whole, real, genuine*: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic.: corpus, Ov.: vas, Hor.: propria et sincera et tantum sui simillis gens, *unmixed, pure*, Tac. ‖ Fig.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, *sound, uncorrupted*, Cic.: Minerva, *pure, chaste*, Ov.: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed, not undisturbed*, Liv.: concordia, Tac. [The old etym. was *sine cera*; but the first part of the word is prob. the root SEM, "one," v. semel; the origin of the latter part is uncertain.]

sinciput, pĭtis, n. [semi caput] *half a head*; of the smoked *cheek* of a hog: Juv. ‖ Meton.: *the brain*: non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl.

sĭnĭ, *prep.* with *abl.* [old form sĕd or sēd: hence prop. *apart* or *separate from*], *without*: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. In epistolary style without a case: age jam, cum fratre an sine? id. After its case (poet.): flamma sine thura liquescere, Hor. (Hence It. *senza*; Fr. *sans*.)

singillātim (singulatim and sigillatim: contr. singullim), *adv.* [obsol. singillus from singulus] *one by one, singly*: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic.

singulārĭter, *adv.* v. singulariter.

singulāris, e, *adj.* [singulus] *alone, single, solitary, singular*: non singulare nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), *i. e. solitary*, Cic.: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. 2. Esp. in gramm. *of the singular number*: singularis casus, Varr. 3. Subst.: singulares, ium, m. *plu. a peculiar kind of troops*, perh. *a select body-guard*: Tac. ‖ Fig. *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, excellent, extraordinary*: Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophia prope singularis, Cic.: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo, Cic.

singulārĭter, *adv.* (contr. singulariter, Lucr.), *singly, separately*: Lucr. 2. Esp. *in the singular number*: Quint. ‖ *particularly, exceedingly*: aliquem diligere, Cic.

singulārius, a, um, *adj.* [singularis] *single, separate, peculiar*: calonae, perh. *of a single ply*, Pl.

singullātim, *adv.* v. singillatim.

singŭli, v. singulus.

singultĭm, v. singultatim.

singultĭo, 4. v. n. [singultus] *to sob, hiccup*: Cels. 2. Transf. of a hen, *to cluck*: Col. 3. *to shrub* with pleasure: vena, Pers.

singulto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] [Neutr. *to sob, hiccup*: Quint. 3. Transf. post. of persons dying, *to rattle in the throat*: Virg. ‖ Act.: singultare animam, *to breathe out with sobs*: Ov.

singultus, ūs, m. *a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs*: fletus cum singultu, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a rattling in the throat* of dying persons: Virg. (Hence It. *singhiozzo*; Fr. *sanglot*.)

singŭlus, a, um, *num. distrib.* [root SIN, *one*: v. semel] *one to each, separate, single* (rarely in *sing.* for singularis): numo singulo mulctabatur, Gell. *Plur.* (usu. to be translated by Eng. *sing.*): duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *twelve jugers to each man*, Cic.: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. In dies singulos, adverbially, *every day, daily*: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, Cic. ‖ In gen. *single, separate, individual*: hostilia cum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Id. *Sing.*: attat singulum video vestigium, *a single trace*, Pl.

sinister, tra, trum (*Comp.* sinisterior), *adj. left, on the left, on the left hand or side*: cornu, Ter.: ripa, Hor. *Comp.*: rota, Ov. ‖ Fig. *awkward, wrong, perverse, improper*: mores, Virg. 2. *unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, bad*, etc.: arboribus satisque Notus pecoribus sinister, Id.: interpretatio, Tac. 3. In augury, *lucky, favourable, auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): sinistra cornix, Virg.: tonitrus, Ov. Yet it sometimes means, as in II. 2, *unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious*: di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, Id.

sinistra, ae, *f.* [sinister] (sc. manus), *the left hand*: sinistra impeditis satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov.: hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, Cat. 2. Transf. *the left side*: cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat ratum? Cic. Rarely *plur.*: sinistris repentino consilio Poetelii consulis additae vires (opp. dextra para), Liv.

sinistrē, *adv. badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely*: exceptum sinistre, Hor.

sinistrorsus and **sinistrorsum**, *adv.* [contr. from sinistrovorsus, from sinister vorto] *towards the left side, to the left*: hinc (Hercynia silva) ea flectit sinistrorsus, Caes.

sino, sīvi, situm, 3. v. a. (old subj. pres. sinit, Pl.: *perf.* sit, Ter. *Syncop. perf.* sistis, Att. in Cic.: *subj.* sirin, Pl.: *past perf.* sisset, Liv.) [prob. another

form of sero, q. v.] Orig. *to put or set down, leave, let*, as in the *Part.* situs. Hence transf. *to let, suffer, allow, permit*: constr. usu. with *acc.* and *inf., subj.*, or *abesl.*; rarely with *acc.*: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic.: vinum ad se importari, Caes.: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. *Absol.*: suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Pl. With *acc.*: sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men*, Virg. Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Eng., and an *infin.* (to be, remain, do, go, *etc.*) is to be supplied: quisquis es sine me, *let me* (*go*), Ter. ‖ Esp. in colloquial language: sine, *let*: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Virg.

2. sine modo, *only let*, i. e. *if only*: cur me verberas? Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, Pl. 3. Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, *etc. God forbid! Heaven forfend!*: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, Liv.

sĭnum, i, *n.* (masc. sinus, Pl.) [perh. akin to *ὕστερος*] *a large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides*: Virg.

sĭnŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sinus] *to wind, curve; to bow*: (angues) sinuant immensa volumine terga, Virg.: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, *bent*, Ov.: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, *extends in a curve*, Tac.

sĭnŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of windings* or *curves, winding, sinuous*: flexus anguis, Virg. ‖ Fig. *of style, full of digressions, diffuse*: historia, Quint. Of the depths of the heart: sinuoso in pectore, Pers.

sĭnus, ūs, *m. a curved surface, a curve*: Meton. *the folds, bosom* of a garment, *etc.*: sinu ex toga facto, Liv. Of the *bend* or *belly* of a sail: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. Of hair: *a curl, ringlet*: ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. 2. Esp. *the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom* of a garment (v. Smith's Ant. 378 *seqq.*): cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu literas Syracusanorum, Cic.: paternos in sinu ferens deos, Hor. Proverb.: sinu laxo ferre aliquid, *i. e. to be careless about a thing*, id. (ii) *the bosom* of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter. (iii) *the lap*: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. (iv) Transf. *a purse, money*, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. (v) Meton. *a garment*, in gen. (poet.): Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 3. *a bay, bight, gulf*: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. (ii) Transf. *the land forming a gulf, a point of land*: sagittibus in sinu Aeniaenum vastatis, Liv.

‖ Fig. *the bosom*, i. e. *love, protection, asylum*, etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, *etc.*): iste vero est in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic.: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care*, id. 2. *the interior, the inmost part*: alia intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the heart of the city*, Sall. 3. *a hiding-place, place of concealment*: ut in sinu gandeant, *in their bosoms, in their stores*, i. e. *in secret*, Cic. (Hence It. *seno*; Fr. *sein.*)

sĭpārium, ii, *n.* [akin to supparum, *σίραρος*, orig. *a little sail*; hence, transf.] *the smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from aulaeum, the main curtain: v. Smith's Ant. 344): Cic.: Juv.

2. Meton. *comedy*, opp. to cothurnus, *tragedy*: Sen. ‖ *a curtain* or *screen over judges' seats*: Quint.

sĭpho (sifo), ōnis, *m.* = *σίφων* (a small pipe), *a siphon*, called also diabetes: Sen. (Hence It. *sione.*)

sipolindrum, i, *n. a fictitious name of a spice*: Pl.

sīquando, and separ. **si quando**, *adv. if ever*: Cic.: Liv.: Virg.

sīquĭdem (siquidem, in the poets: and separ. si quidem), *conj. if indeed, if at least, if only*: quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, sonectus? Ov. ‖ *although*: tunsne est? *La.* rogitas? siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl. ‖ *since that, inasmuch as, since*: patientiam paene obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret, Caes.

sīqui, sīquis, v. qui, quis.

sīremps (sirempse, Pl.), *adj.* [acc. to Fest. contr. from similis res ipsa] *like, the same*: Sen.

sīrēn, is, *f.* = *Σειρήν, a Siren.* Poet. transf.: vitanda est improba Siren desidia, *allurer, seducer*, Hor.

sīris, sĭrit, *etc.* v. sino, *ad init.*

sīrius, ii, *m.* = *σείριος, the dog-star Sirius*: Virg.: Tib. Adject.: ardor, *the heat of the dog-days*, Virg.

sirpe, is, *n.* [*σίλφιον*] *a plant, also called* silphium *and* laser: Pl.

sīrus, i, *m.* = *σιρός, a pit* to keep corn in, *an underground granary*: Curt.

sis: *Subj.* of sum. ‖ Contr. from si vis: v. volo, *ad init.*

sĭsto, stĭti, stătum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [a reduplicated form of the root STA]. I. Act. *to cause to stand, to set, put, place*: officio meo (*sc.* Neaei) ripa sistetur in illa haec, Ov.: Annam huc siste sororem, Virg. 2. Esp. in law, *to cause to appear before a court*: and reflect. *to present oneself, to appear*: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to show oneself, to appear, be present*: des operam, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicunque erimus, sistas, id. 3. *to stop, stay, keep back, arrest*: sistere aquam fluvius et vertere sidera retro, Virg.: invehentem se jam Samnitem, Liv.: sanguinem, Tac. (ii) Fig.: siste tuas querelas, Cic. 4. *to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support*: mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. (ii) Fig.: his (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu sistet, Virg. 5. *to establish, fix definitely, decide upon*: statue diem, *the day of trial appointed, agreed upon* with a peregrinus, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. 6. *to set up, build, erect* (rare): alicujus effigiem, Tac. ‖ Neutr. *to set oneself, to stand*: capite sistere, Pl. 2. Esp. *to present oneself, to appear* before a court on the appointed day: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stitisse et se stitisse, Cic.

3. *to stand still, to stop, stay, remain* (mostly poet.): amnes sistant, Virg 4. *to stand fast; to last, endure*: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Esp. *impers. pass.*: sisti non (nec, vix) potest, *one cannot hold out, it cannot be endured, all is over*: totam plebem sere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi omnibus consulatur, Liv.

sistrum, i, *n.* = *σείστρον, a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis*, and other festivals: Ov. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg.

sĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla] *a kind of urn used in drawing lots* when partly filled with water: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 345).

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis] *thirsty*: quidam, Sid. 2. Transf. of things, *very dry, parched, arid*: Appulia, Hor.

sĭtiens, entis, *Part.* [sitio]. ‖ Adj. *thirsting, thirsty, athirst*: quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov.: Tantalus, Hor. 2. Transf. of places, plants, *etc. dry, parched, arid*: hortus, Ov. 3. Fig. *thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy*: gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. With *gen.*: virtutis, id.

sĭtienter, *adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily*: sitienter quid expetens, Cic.

sĭtio, īvi or ii, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [sitis]. I. Neutr. *to thirst*, be *thirsty*: in medio sitit flumine potens, Lucr.

2. Transf. of things, *to be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture*: tosta sitit tellus, Ov. ‖ Act. *to thirst after*: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for*, id. 3. Fig. *to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet*: sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic.: populus libertatem sitiens, id.

sĭtis, is, *f. thirst* (only in *sing.*): tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor.: sedare, Lucr.: levare, Ov. 2. Transf. of things, *dryness, drought, aridity*: Canis arenti torret arva siti, Tib. ‖ Fig. *strong* or *ardent desire, greediness, thirst*: cupiditatis sitis, Cic. With *gen. obj.*: libertatis, id. (Hence Fr. *soif.*)

sĭtŭla, ae, *f.* a *bucket*: Pl.

sĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [sino]. ‖ Adj.: *lying, situate*: in ore alia lingua est finita dentibus, Cic. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, Tac. (ii) Esp. of geogr. position: locus in

media insula situs, Cic. (III) Of the dead, *buried, interred*: (Aeneas) situs est super Numicium flumen, Liv. Hence in epitaphs: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, *etc.*: Tib. (iv) *build, foundat* (rare): Philippopolim a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsistunt, Tac. 2. Fig.: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. (II) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo *or* in aliqua re, *to rest with, depend upon some one or something*: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, judices, Id.: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, Sall.

sĭtus, ūs, m. [Id.] *situation, local position, site*: terrae, Cic.: castrorum, Caes. Post.: exegi monumentum aere perennius regalique situ pyramidum altius, *the structure*, Hor. *Plur.*: opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. ‖ I. *rust, mould, mustiness*, etc.: corrumpor situ, Pl.: per loca senta situ, Virg. (II) *filthiness* of the body: Ov. 2. Fig. of the mind, *a rusting, a wasting away, dullness*: senectus vicia situ, Virg.: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv.

sīvĕ (old orthogr. seive, and hence, by apocope), **seu**, *conj.* [si ve] *or if* = vel si. After *si* and with a conditional sign.: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic.: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. (II) Without a preceding *si* (rare): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, seu plures complere valent, Virg. ‖ Repeated, with a disjunctive sense, in stating opposed hypotheses, sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) *be it that . . . or that, if . . . or if, whether . . . or*: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes.: sive deae seu sint diraе volucres, Virg. Repeated several times: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. With a corresp. *si*: sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, Id. 2. With another particle (*ast, vel, ne* or *an*): (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. 3. Alone, in a purely disjunctive sense = vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, paralegans esse videtur, *or whoever else said it*, Cic.

smărăgdus (also smar.), i, comm. = σμάραγδος, *a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour*, including not only our *emerald*, but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite*, etc.: Plin.: Lucr.: Tib.: Ov. [Sans. *marakata*.] (Hence It. *smeraldo*; Fr. *émeraude*.)

smăris, ĭdis, *f.* = *spapis, a small sea-fish of inferior quality*: Ov.

sŏbŏles, **sŏbŏlesco**, v. subol.

sōbrĭē, *adv. moderately, temperately, frugally*: parce, continenter, severe, sobrie vivere, *opp.* delicate ac molliter, Cic. 2. *prudently, sensibly, circumspectly*: agere, Pl.

sŏbrīna, ae, m. and **sobrīna**, ae, *f.* [contr. for *sororinus* from *soror*, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.] *a cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side: Cic.: Tac.

sōbrĭus, a, um, *adj. not drunk, sober*: Cic.: Hor. (II) Transf. of things: pocula, Tib.: nox, *in which there was no drinking*, Prop.: convictus, Tac. ‖ In gen. *sober, moderate, temperate, continent*: parcus ac sobrius, Ter.: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. 2. Fig. of the mind, *sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious*: satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter.: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. [Etym. dub. Usu. supposed to be a contr. of *se ebrius*.]

soccŭlus, i, m. dim. [soccus] *a small* soccus: Sen.: Suet.

soccus, i, m. *a kind of low-heeled, light shoe*, worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock*: Cic.: and by effeminate Romans: Suet. ‖ Esp. *the* soccus *or shoe worn by comic actors*; hence, also, meton. *comedy*: Hor.

sŏcer (nom. socerus, Pl.), ĕri, m. *a father-in-law*: Cic. *Plur.* soceri, *parents-in-law*: Virg. ‖ Transf. for consocer, *a son's father-in-law*: Ter. [Gr. ἑκυρός.]

sŏcĕrus, i, v. socer, *ad init.*

sŏcĭa, ae, v. socius.

sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [socio] *that may be easily united or joined together, sociable* (rare): consortio inter reges, Liv.

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [socius] *pertaining to companionship; sociable, social*: homo sociale animal, Sen. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to allies or confederates, allied, confederate*: lex, Cic.: foedus, Liv.: exercitus, *of the allies*, Id. 2. *pertaining to marriage, conjugal*: amor socialis, Ov.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv. socially*: Hor.

sŏcĭennus, i, m. [socius] *a fellow, comrade*: tuus, Pl.

sŏcĭĕtās, ātis, *f.* [id.] *fellowship, association, union, community, society*: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic.: consiliorum omnium societas, Id.: belli, Sall. ‖ Esp. *a copartnership in trade*: fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. 2. Meton. *a company or society* of the farmers of the revenue: provinciarum, Caes. 3. *a political league, an alliance, confederacy*: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjunxerunt, Id.

sŏcĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to join or unite together, to associate*; *to do or hold in common, to share with*: vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientia atque exercitatione, Cic.: se alicui vinclo jugali, Virg.: verba loquor socianda chordis, *to be accompanied*, Hor. Reflect.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villainy*, Liv.

sŏcĭofraudus, i, m. [socius fraudo] *one that deceives his comrades*: Pl.

sŏcĭus, i, m., and **sŏcĭa**, ae, *f. a sharer, partner, companion, associate*: belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic.: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Poet.: *generis socii, relatives*, Ov.: tori, *a spouse, consort*, Id. Fem.: (eloquentia) pacis est comes utique socia, Cic.: sociae sorores impietatis habet, Ov. Poet.: socia generisque torique, *relatives and wife* (Juno), Id. ‖ Esp. *a copartner, partner* in business: socii pecuniae sunt, quos inter res communicata est, Cic.: socii, of the company of farmers of the public revenues, Id. Hence, in law, pro socio (agere, damnari, *etc.*), *for defrauding a partner*: Id. 2. *an ally, confederate*: Bolos receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt, Caes.: socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latinum, *the Italian allies and the Latins* (v. Smith's Ant. 345): Cic.: socii ac nominis Latini, Liv. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply *the Latin allies, the Latins*: Id. [Cf. Sans. *sakhi*, "amicus."]

sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sharing, partaking, associated*: hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. ‖ *leagued, allied, confederate*: cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv.

sŏcordĭa (socordia), ae, *f.* [socors] *weakmindedness, stillness, folly, stupidity* (rare): si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorem alebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. ‖ *carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity* (only sing.): fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv.: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac.

sŏcordĭter, *comp. adv. more carelessly or slothfully*: res acta, Liv.

sŏcors, ordis, *adj.* [se cors] *without intellect, silly, stupid, thoughtless*, etc.: socors natura, negligentesque, Cic. ‖ *careless, sluggish, inactive*, etc.: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. With *gen.*: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter.

socrus, ūs, *f.* [cf. socer] *a mother-in-law*: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter.

sŏdālĭcĭum (-tium), ĭi, n. [sodalis] *fellowship, intimacy, companionship*, etc.: fraternum vere dulce sodalicium, Cat. ‖ Meton. *an unlawful secret society*: lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic.

sŏdālĭcĭus, or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a sodalis; pertaining to fellowship or companionship*: jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov.

sŏdālis, is, comm. *a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion*, etc.: adolescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adolescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv.

2. *adjectively* (post.): turba sodalis, *the band of friends*, Ov. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. ‖ Esp. *a fellow or member* of a corporation, college, *etc.*: sodales Augustales Titii, Tac.

3. *a participator, accomplice* in unlawful secret associations: quos in si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic.

sŏdālĭtās, ātis, *f.* [sodalis] *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy*: sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic.

Meton.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl. ‖ Transf. *a society, association*, esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. 2. *company assembled for feasting, a club*: id. 3. *an unlawful secret society*: id.

sōdālītium and **sōdālĭtĭus**, a, um, v. sodalicium and sodalicius.

sōdes [contr. from si audes for audies: 1 fut. *if you will hear me*; hence, in colloq. lang.] *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray*: usu. with imperat.: dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mulier? Pl.: jube sodes nummos currere, Cic.: vescere sodes, Hor. (ii) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter.

sōl, sōlis, *m. the sun*: quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous, Virg.: surgente a sole, Hor.: oriente sole, *at sunrise*, Caes.: duo soles videsse, Cic.

2. Esp. in geogr. descriptions: oriens sol, *the east*; occidens sol, *the west*: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes.: alterum (latus Britanniae) vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, id. 3. Fig. of an extraordinary person: quo anno P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic.

‖ Meton. *sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place*, etc.: quum in sole ambulem, id.: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. *Plur.*: pars terrae pervata solibus assiduis, *the rays* or *heat of the sun*, Lucr. 2. *day* (poet.): hunccine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor. *Plur.*: soles occidere et redire possunt, Cat. [Cf. Gr. ἥλιος; Eng. *sun.*]

sōlāmen, ĭnis, n. [solor] *a comfort, solace, consolation* (post. for solatium): solamen mali, Virg.

sōlāris, e, *adj.* [sol] *pertaining to the sun, solar*: lumen, Ov.

sōlārium, ii, n. [id.] (*sc.* horologium) *a sun-dial*: Varr. ‖ Transf.: ad solarium, *a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood*: Cic. 2. *a clock* in gen.: quum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aqua contemplere, id. ‖‖ *a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony*, etc.: Pl.

sōlātĭcŭlum, i, n. *dim.* [solatium] *a little comfort* or *solace*: Cat.

sōlātĭum, ii, n. [solor] *a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace*: haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic.: hoc sibi solatii proponebant, Caes. Poet.: aves, solatia ruris (because they cheer the labourers with their singing), Ov.

sōlātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a comforter, consoler* (post. and rare): Tib.

soldūrii, orum, m. *plu.* [a Celtic word] *retainers* of a chieftain: Caes.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *ad init.*

sōlea, ae, *f.* [sōlum] *a covering for the sole of the foot, a sole* or *sandal*: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors: Hor. Taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: cedo soleas mihi: anferte mensam, Pl. ‖ Transf. *a kind of fetter*: ligneae, Cic. (ii) *a kind of shoe* for animals (capable of being put on and off): Cat. (iii) *a kind of fish, a sole*: Ov.

sōlĕārius, ii, m. [solea] *a sandal maker*: Pl.

sōlĕātus, i, m. [id.] *wearing sandals*: Cic.

sōlēmnis (sōlennis), **sōlemnĭtas**, **sōlemnĭtus**, v. sollenn.

sōlennis (solemnis), **sōlennĭtas**, **sōlennĭtus**, v. sollenn.

sōlĕo, ĭtus sum, 2. *n. a.* [prob. of same root as sedeo, sido, sollum, etc.] *to be accustomed*: constr. with *inf.* or *absol.*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic.: quod spermentur ab iis a quibus esseni coli soliti, id. *Absol.*: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Pl. ‖ Esp. *to have carnal intercourse with* (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; suas pellices esse alunt, id.

sōlĕrs, **sōlerter**, and **sōlertĭa**, v. sollers, *etc.*

sōlĕum, **sōlĕārius**, *etc.* v. soli.

sōlĭdē, *adv. densely, closely, solidly*: Col. ‖ *surely, wholly, fully, truly*: neque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio, Pl.

sōlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [solidus] *solidness, solidity*: Cic.

sōlĭdo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make firm, dense*, or *solid; to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together*: (area) creta solidanda tenaci, Virg.: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac.

sōlĭdus, a, um (contr. soldus, a, um, Hor.), *adj. firm, dense, compact, solid*: corpus, Ter.: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic.: crateres auro solidi, Virg. *Sup.*: solidissima tellus, Ov. *Neut. absol.*: inane abscindere soldo, Hor.

2. Transf. *whole, complete, entire*: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv.: solida tamrorum viscera, Virg.: annus, Liv. *Neut. absol.* solidum, *the whole sum*: ita bona venesant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic.

‖ Fig. *sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real*: judicia solida et expressa, id.: beneficium, Ter.: libertas, Liv. *Neut. absol.*: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. [Etym. dub.: some connect it with *sōlum*, "pertaining to the ground," hence "firm," "dense;" but perh. it may be connected with the Oscan *sollus* = totus.]

sōlistĭmum tripudium, in augury, *a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*: Cic.

sōlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus] *alone, lonely, solitary*: natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic.: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, id.

sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *a being alone, loneliness, solitariness; a lonely place, desert, wilderness, solitude*: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic.: in aliqua desertissima solitudine, id.: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant Caes. *Plur.*: Cic. ‖ Esp. *a being left alone* or *deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation*: per hujus (orbae) solitudinem te obtestor, Ter.: liberorum solitudo, Cic.

sōlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [soleo]. ‖ Adj. *wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary*: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov.: virtus, Virg. *Neut. absol.*: hostibus gratiam habendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (*opp.* res desuetas), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv.: esp. in *abl.* with comparatives: solito formosior Aesone natus, *more than usually handsome*, Ov.: plus solito, id.

sōlium, ii, n. [from the root SOL or SED: v. sedeo, soleo] *a seat*; esp. *a seat* or *chair of state, throne*: regali in solio sedens, Cic.: sedebat in solio Phoebus Ov. 2. Meton. *rule, sway, dominion* (poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. ‖ *a tub*, esp. for bathing: Luxr.: Liv. ‖‖ *a stone coffin, a sarcophagus*: solium Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. (Hence It. *soglio.*)

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [solus vagor] *wandering* or *roving alone*: earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. ‖ Transf. *alone, single, solitary* (rare): coelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, id.

sollemnis, e, v. sollennis.

sollennis (sollemnis, solennis, solemnis), e, *adj.* [Oscan sollus, i. e. totus, and annus] prop. *that takes place every year*; hence, in gen. *stated, established, appointed*: ad sollenne et statum sacrificium eurru vehi, Cic.: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollenne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. ‖ Transf. (from the established recurrence of religious festivals) *religious, festive, solemn*: religiones, Cic.: dies sollennis sanctiorque natali, Hor. (ii) Subst. sollenne, n. *a religious* or *solemn rite, feast, sacrifice*: *solemn games, a festival, solemnity*, etc.: inter publicum sollenne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv.: Claudio funeris sollenne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. *Plur.*: tumulo sollennia mittent, Virg. 2. From the idea of recurrence only, *wonted, common, usual, ordinary*: Romanis sollenne viris opus (venatio), Hor.: mihi sollennis debetur gloria, Phaedr. (ii) Subst. sollenne, n.: nostrum illud sollenne servemus, *usual custom*, Cic. *Plur.*: mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollennia manet, Liv. Adverbially: insanire putas sollennia me, *in the common way*, Hor.

sollemnĭter, *adv. in a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly*: omnibus (sacris) sollemniter peractis, Liv.

sollers (sōlers), tis, *adj.* [Oscan sollus, *i. e.* totus, and ars; prop. *all art*; hence, in gen.] *skilful, skilful,*

clever, dexterous, expert: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. *Comp.:* sollertior et ingeniosior, id. *Sup.:* Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. Poet. with *inf.:* coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. With *gen.:* Musa lyrae sollers, id.

2. Of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive:* opera provideque sollertisque naturae, Cic.: animus, Liv.

sollerter, *adv. skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously:* aliquid consequi, Cic. *Comp.:* exprimere incessus, vultum, Ov. *Sup.:* aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic.

sollertia (solert.), ae, *f.* [sollers] *skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, experience,* etc.: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic.: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes.: ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness,* Sall. With *gen. obj.:* agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness,* Cic.

sollicitātio (sollicitat.), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito] *an inciting, instigating, instigation:* Allobrogum, Cic.

sollicitē, *adv. with concern or solicitude:* laetus, Sil. ‖ *carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently:* se custodire, Sen. *Sup.:* Suet.

sollicito (solic.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sollicitus] *to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb,* etc.: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr.: tellurem, Virg.: nequicquam spicula dextra sollicitat, *shakes,* id. ‖ Fig. *to rouse, excite, disturb, disquiet, molest:* multa sunt quae me sollicitant angunique, Cic.: ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg.: ira Jovis, sollicitati prava religione, *irritated,* Liv.

2. Esp. *to stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate:* civitates, Caes.: servitia urbana, Sall. Poet. with an inanim. or abstr. object: pudicam fidem domis, Ov. The purpose expressed by *ad* or *subj.:* post. by *inf.:* opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall.: sollicitatis, ut regnare vellet, Cic.: sollicitor nullos esse posse deos, Ov. 3. *to persuade, solicit:* (mulier) sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr.

sollicitūdo (solic.), inis, *f.* [id.] *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude:* sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic.: te thrquerier omni sollicitudine districtum, Hor. *Plur.:* Hor. With *gen. obj.:* nuptiarum, Ter.

sollicitus (solicit.), a, um, *adj.* [solus, i. e. totus, and cieo] *wholly,* i. e. *violently* or *continually moved, stirred up, roused, agitated, disturbed* (lit. only post. and rare): mare, Virg.: rates, *tossed about,* Ov. ‖ Fig. *uneasy, troubled,* or *agitated in mind, anxious, solicitous:* sollicita civitas suspicione, Cic.: nunc sollicitum timor anxius angit, Virg. *Comp.:* Tac. (ii) Of animals, *uneasy, unquiet, watchful:* canes, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 2. Transf. of things: vita, Hor.: justitia, *timid, vacillating,* Cic.: opes, *causing disquietude,* Hor.

solliferrum (solif.), i, *n.* (sc. telum) [solus, i. e. totus, and ferrum] *a javelin wholly of iron:* Liv.

sōlōecismus, i, *m.* = σολοικισμός, *a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism:* Quint.

sōlor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [perh. contr. of sublevor] *to comfort, console, solace:* lenire dolentem solando cupit, Virg.: inopem et aegrum, Hor. ‖ Of things as objects: *to soothe, ease, relieve, mitigate:* famem consumes quercu, Virg.: oladem Lugdunensem, Tac.

solstitiālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium] *pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial* (opp. to brumalis): dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day,* Cic.: nox, *the shortest,* Ov. ‖ Transf. *pertaining to midsummer or summer-heat:* herba, *a summer-plant* or *one that quickly withers,* Pl. 2. *pertaining to the sun, solar* (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, *a solar revolution,* Liv.

solstitium, ii, *n.* [sol sisto] *the time when the sun seems to stand still,* either in Cancer or in Capricorn, *the* (summer or winter-) *solstice:* solstitium festivum, hibernum, Col. ‖ Esp. *the summer-solstice, the longest day of the year,* opp. to bruma: Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. *summer-time, the heat of summer:* pecnula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris, Hor.

sōlum, i, *n.* [from the root sol-, akin to sedeo: lit. *that on which anything is seated* or *placed;* hence] *the lowest part of anything, the bottom, foundation:* hence, *the floor* or *pavement* of a room; *the bottom* of a ditch or trench; *the foundation* of a building or *the ground* on which it stands; *ground, earth, land, soil; the sole* of the foot or of a shoe, *etc.:* aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic.: ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes.: solo aequata omnia, Liv.: mihi calcamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic.: astra tenent coeleste solum, *the vault of heaven,* Ov. 2. Transf. in gen. *soil, land, country, region, place:* solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic.: natale, *native country,* Ov. Hence, solum vertere, *to leave one's country* (generally of an exile): qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic. 3. In law, res soli, *land,* and all that stands upon it, *real estate,* opp. to res mobiles (personal or moveable property): ut feneratores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, *lay out in land,* Suet. ‖ Fig. a *base, basis, foundation* (rare): solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *to be levelled with the ground,* i. e. *to be utterly abolished,* Liv.

sōlum, *adv. alone, only, merely, barely:* affirmatively: nos quintionem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic. ‖ Negatively: non solum, nec (neque) solum ... sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., *not only* (*not merely, not barely*) ... *but also,* etc.: te non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem, id.: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad pernicium eorum uteretur, Caes.

sōlus, a, um (*gen.* regular, sōlīus: *dat.* soli; *dat. f.* solae, Pl.: Ter.), *adj. alone, only, single, sole:* cum omnibus potius quam soli perire volueramus, Cic.: ego meorum solus eram meus, Ter. 2. Esp. *lonely, solitary, forsaken* (rare): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, neque amicum neque cognatum, id. ‖ Transf. of places, *lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert:* quae in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. (Hence Fr. *seul.*)

sōlūtē, *adv. freely, without hinderance, carelessly, negligently,* etc.: si animus somno relaxatus solute moveatur ac libere, Cic.: solutius lascivire, Tac.: solute dicere, *fluently,* Cic.

sōlūtilis, e, *adj.* [solvo] *that is easily loosed* or *taken apart:* navis, Suet.

sōlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a loosening, unloosing, dissolution:* linguae, Cic. 2. Esp. *payment:* justi creditI, Liv. *Plur.:* Caes. ‖ Fig.: argumentorum, *a solution, explanation,* Sen.

sōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [solvo]. ‖ Adj. *unbound, loose:* terra, *loose, light soil,* Col. 2. Fig. *free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied;* in a bad sense, *loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute:* omnes, soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis, Cic.: solutus omni fenore, Hor.: soluta P. Clodii praetura, *lawless, unprincipled,* Cic.: libido solutior, Liv.: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, *fluent and ready,* Cic.: homo pauperiate solutus, *cheerful, merry,* Hor. Poet. with *gen.:* cura famulis operum solutis, id. 3. Esp. of speech, *without metre, in prose:* Cic. (ii) In gen. *loose, free, flowing,* not *carefully constructed:* est oratio alia vincta atque contexta; soluta alia, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. So of Pindaric verse: (Pindarus) numeris fertur lege solutis, Hor. (Hence It. *sciolto.*)

solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3. v. a. (*perf.* soluit, triasyl.: Cat.) *to loosen, untie, unbind; to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve:* non recte vinctus es, jube solvi, Ter.: quocumque ili, ergastula solvit, *opened the prisons,* Brut. in Cic.: equum senescentem, *to unharness.* *dismiss,* Hor.: capillos, Ov.: sonos, Hor.: epistolam, *to undo, break open,* Cic.: pontem, *to break down,* Tac.: navim, *to dash in pieces,* Ov.: illi solvuntur frigore membra, *are rendered powerless,* Virg. 2. Naut. t. t. solvere navem, ancoram (oram), or simply solvere (lit. *to unfasten the ship's moorings*), *to weigh anchor, set sail,* and

away, put to sea: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl.: naves, Caes.: uncoram, Cic. Also of the ships themselves: naves XVIII. ex superiore portu leni vento solverant, Caes. 3. Mercant. *t. t. to pay:* pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic.: solvendo non erat, *was not able to pay, was insolvent,* id. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to discharge an obligation* of any kind; *to pay, perform, fulfil:* vota, id.: exsequiis rita, Virg.: capite poenas solvit, *made atonement with his life,* Sall. ‖ Fig. *to explain, solve; to break up, banish, dispel:* qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic.: versum, *to break up, change into prose,* Hor.: solvite corde metum, Virg. 2. Esp. *to free, release, deliver, acquit:* aliquem iura et negotio, Cic.: se longo luctu, Virg.: ego somno solutus sum, *was released from sleep,* i. e. *I awoke,* Cic. (Hence Fr. *soudre.*)

somnĭculōsē, *adv. sleepily, sluggishly:* persequi heri imperia, Pl.

somnĭculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dim. somniculus, from somnus] *inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful:* somniculosa senectus, Cic.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus fero] *sleep-bringing, soporific:* Ov.

somnĭo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [somnium] *to dream; to dream of or see in a dream:* mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Pl.: ovum, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.:* videbar somniare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. With *de:* hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to dream,* i. e. *to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly:* ebo, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Pl.: de Lanuvino Phaneae erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic.

somnĭum, ii, n. [somnus] *a dream:* jucundissima somnia, Cic.: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their sleep,* Lucr. ‖ Transf. *a dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, nonsense:* fabulae! logi! somnia! Tac.: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic.

somnus, i, m. (also somnus in MSS.) [root SOP: v. sopio] *sleep:* hos oppressos somno adorti, Caes.: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic.: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams,* Virg.: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. ‖ Transf. *night* (poet): Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Virg. With longus, niger, frigidus, *etc. death:* Hor. (Hence, through a dim. somniculosus, Fr. *sommeil.*)

sŏnăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sono] *sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *sounding, noisy:* concha, Ov.

sŏni-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [sonus] *with sounding-feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): Grat. ‖ Subst. (poet.) *a horse, steed:* fremit insultans sonipes, Virg.

sŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [sono] *a noise, sound, din,* etc.: remorum, Caes.: pedum, Ov.: Olympi, *thunder,* Virg.: sonitum reddere, Cic.

sonĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus] *noisy;* only in the phrase, sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. n. and a. (*Infin.* sonere, Lucr. *Part. fut.* sonaturus, Hor.) ‖ Neutr. *to make a noise, to sound, resound:* tympana sonuerunt, Caes.: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. ‖ Act. *to sound, utter, speak, call, cry out, sing:* homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, Cic.: nec vox hominem sonat, *does not sound like that of a man,* Virg.: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor. [Perh. akin to Lat. *tono;* Gr. στένω.]

sŏnor, ōris, m. [sono] *a noise, sound, din* (for sonitus and sonus): Virg.: Tac.

sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sonor] *noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous:* cithara, Tib.: tempestates sonorae, Virg.

sons, sontis, *adj. guilty, criminal:* sontes condemnant reos, Pl. 2. Subst. *a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal:* punire sontes, Cic.

sonticus, a, um, *adj.* [sons] *dangerous, serious:* morbus sonticus, *a serious disorder* that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, *etc.,* Plin. Whence, transf. sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen. *serious, weighty, important:* Tib.

sŏnus, i, m. [sono] *a noise, sound:* tympana raucis obstrepsere sonis, Ov.: non exaudito tubae sono, Caes.

sŏphisma, ătis, n. = σόφισμα, *a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat. captio): Sen.

sŏphistēs, ae, m. = σοφιστής, *a sophist:* Cic.

sŏphos or **sŏphus,** i, m. = σοφός, *a wise man, sage:* Mart. Adjectively, *wise, shrewd:* factus pericle tum gubernator sophus, Phaedr.

sŏpio, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to put or lull to sleep,* hence, *to deprive of feeling, to stun:* vino oneratos sopire, Liv. Most freq. in *Part. perf.:* ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic.: sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep or sound sleep,* Liv. 2. *to kill* (poet.): Homerus sceptra potitus, eadem alius sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. ‖ Transf. of things, *to calm, settle, still, quiet:* sopitos suscitat ignes, Virg.: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus conniveret, *lulled to sleep,* Cic. [Root SOP, whence also *sop-or, som-nus;* cf. Sans. *svap,* "dormire," *svapna,* "somnus;" Gr. ὕπνος; Germ. *schlafen;* Eng. *sleep.*]

sŏpor, ōris, m. [root SOP: v. sopio] *a heavy sleep, stupefaction, lethargy;* in the poets also for *sleep* in gen.: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. (ii) *the sleep of death, death:* Pl. 2. Transf. *lassitude, indifference:* sopor et ignavia, Tac. ‖ Meton. *poppy-juice, opium:* Plin. 3. Transf. *a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion:* Sen.: Nep.

sŏpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sopor fero] *inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy:* papaver, Virg.: Lethe, Ov.

sŏpōro, no *perf.,* ātum, 1. v. a. [sopor] *to put asleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy:* Cels. Most freq. in *Part. perf.:* soporates hostes, Ov. 2. Transf. of inanim. objects, *to still, quiet, allay:* soporatae dolor, Curt. ‖ *to render soporific:* ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg.

sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sleep-bringing, causing sleep* (poet.): Virg.

sōrăcum, i, n. = σώρακος, *a pannier, hamper:* Pl.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2. v. a. [akin to ῥοφέω] *to suck in, drink down, swallow:* hominum sanguinem, Pl.: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. 2. Transf. in gen. *to suck in, swallow up, absorb:* (Charybdis vastos) sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. ‖ Fig.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione censetis? Cic.

sorbillo, 1. v. a. [sorbeo] *to sip:* Ter.

sorbillo, *adv. sippingly:* hence, transf. *drop by drop, bit by bit:* Pl.

sorbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo] *a drink, draught, potion, broth,* etc.: Pl.: Pers.

sorbum, i, n. *a sorb-apple, service-berry:* Virg.

sordĕo, 2. v. n. [sordes] *to be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty:* *Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Pl. ‖ Fig. *to be mean, base, low, or sordid:* haud sordere visus est festus dies, *had nothing mean or sordid in its appearance,* id. 2. Transf. *to seem base or paltry; to be despised, slighted,* or held *of no account:* suis sordere, Liv.: sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg.

sordes, is, *f. dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor:* sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov.: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, Hor. 2. Meton. *a mourning garment, mourning:* jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. ‖ Fig. *baseness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness:* obscuritas et sordes tuae, id.: sordes filiae verborum, *low, vulgar expressions,* Tac. 2. Meton. *the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble:* apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. 3. Esp. *meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness:* (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id.: sordes et avaritia, Tac. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *ordure.*)

sordesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [sordeo] *to become dirty, grow filthy* or *nasty* (rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi coeperat (liber), Hor.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus] *in dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed:* quamquam ego sum sordidatus frugi tamen sum, Pl.: servi, Cic. Esp. in token of mourning: reus, Liv.

sordĭdē, *adv. dirtily, foully, nastily:*

Lampr. 2. Transf. *meanly, basely:* quae sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac.

‖ Fig. *vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly:* dicere, Cic. 2. *meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly:* facere aliquid, Suet.

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [sordidus] *soiled, smutched:* toga, Juv.

‖ Fig. *low, mean, vile:* servuli, Pl.

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo] *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid:* amictus, Virg.: mappa, Hor.: nati, id. Poet.: sectumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, *stained*, Ov. 2. Transf. *low, base, mean,* in rank or condition; *poor, humble, small, paltry:* cavaam commisisse homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic.: sordidissimus quisque, Liv.: rura, Virg. ‖ Fig. *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful:* iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic.: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor.: adulterium, Liv. 2. Esp. *mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid:* ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor.

sordĭtĭdo, ĭnis, *f.* [sordes] *dirt, filth:* Pl.

sorex, icis, *m.* [same as ὕραξ] *a mouse:* Ter. (Hence It. *sorgo, sorcio;* Fr. *souris.*)

sōrĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [sorex] *pertaining to the mouse:* Pl.

sōrītes, æ, *m.* = σωρίτης, *a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites* (pure Latin, acervus): Cic.

sŏror, ōris, *f. a sister:* Th. Salve, mea soror. Pl. Frater mi, salve, Pl.: germana, Cic.: doctae, *the Muses,* Tib.: genitae Nocte, *the Furies,* Ov.: tristes, *the Fates,* Tib.: also, sorores tres, Hor.

2. Esp. (poet.) sorores, *the Muses:* Prop.: *the Fates:* Cat. ‖ Transf. *a female friend, playmate,* or *companion:* Virg. 2. Of things in pairs or similar: obsecro te hanc per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl. [Sans. *svastrí;* Germ. *schwester;* Eng. *sister.*]

sōrōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [soror] *pertaining to a sister, sisterly:* coena, *made because a sister was found,* Pl.: moenia, *i. e. of Dido,* Ov.

sors, tis, *f.* (nom. sortis, Pl.: abl. sorti, Virg.) [etym. dub.] *a lot:* conjiciam sortes in sitellam, Pl.: conjicere in hydriam, Cic.: ponere in sitellam, Liv. ‖ Transf. *a casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot:* quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic.: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv.: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. 2. *an oracular response, a prophecy:* Italam Lycias jussere capessere sortes, Virg. 3. *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share:* qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa contentus vivat? Hor.: alienae, Liv.: ultimae sortis homines, *of the lowest class,* Suet. With *gen.:* puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus, *to no share of the property,* Liv. 4. Esp. mercant. t. t. *capital bearing interest, principal:* et sors et fenus, Pl.: Cic. (Hence It. *sorta, sorte;* Fr. *sorte, sort.*)

sortĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [sors] *a little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket:* Suet.

sortĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sors lego] *foretelling, prophetic:* Delphi, Hor.

‖ Subst.: sortilegus, i, *m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner:* Cic.

sortĭo, 4. v. n. and a., for sortior, *to draw lots:* tute sorti, Pl.: consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, *drawn by lot,* Cic.

sortĭor, ītus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [sors] *to cast* or *draw lots.* ‖ Neutr.: cum praetores designati sortirentur, *appointed the judges by lot,* Cic.: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, *to draw lots* for the provinces, Liv. ‖ Act. *to draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign,* or *appoint by lot, to allot;* also in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot:* with acc.: tribus, Cic.: regna vini talis, Hor. With *relative clause:* ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 2. Transf. *to share, divide, distribute* (poet.): pariter laborem sortiti, *shared the labour,* Virg. 3. *to choose, select:* suboles armento sortire quotannis, id.

4. In gen. *to obtain, receive:* Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv.

sortis, is, v. sors, *ad init.*

sortītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sortior] *a casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot:* Cic. *Plur.:* Suet.

sortīto, *adv. by lot:* sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic.

sortītus, a, um, *Part.* [sortio and sortior].

sortītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare, for sortitio): specula in sortitu'st mihi, Pl. *Plur.:* quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, *for whom no lots were cast,* Virg.

sospes, ĭtis (*fem.* sospita, æ), *adj.* [perh. akin to σῴζω, σῶς]. ‖ Act. *saving, delivering:* subst. *a saviour, deliverer, preserver* (rare): templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. ‖ Pass. *safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate:* sospites in patriam restituere, Liv.: virginum mater juvenumque nuper sospitum, Hor.: Jupiter, da diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agundis, *favourable, auspicious,* Pl.

sospĭta, æ, v. sospes.

sospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [sospes] *giving health* or *safety, salutary:* Pl.

sospĭto, 1. v. a. [id.] *to save, preserve, prosper:* progeniem, Liv.

sōtădēus and **sōtădĭcus,** a, um, *adj. of* or *in the manner of Sotades:* versus, Quint.

sōter, ēris, *m.* = σωτήρ, *a saviour, deliverer, a giver of health* or *safety:* is est soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic.

spădix, icis, *comm.* = σπάδιξ, *a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit:* Gell. ‖ Transf. *date-brown, nut-brown:* honesti (equi) spadices glaucique, Virg.

spădo, ōnis, *m.* = *eunuchus, a castrated person, a eunuch:* Liv.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. v. a. [akin to σπείρω] *to throw here and there, to strew, scatter;* to *besprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten,* etc.: semen, Cic.: venena, id.: nasce, Virg.: rosas, Hor.: humerum capillis, id.: corpus fluviali lympha, Virg.: sparso ore, adunco naso, *with a spotty* or *freckled face,* Ter. 2. Transf. *to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out:* (aper) spargit canes, Ov.: spargam tempestate classem vobis, Liv.: spargas tua prodigus, *you dissipate, squander,* Hor. ‖ Fig. in gen. *to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend:* animos in corpora humana, Cic.: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. 2. Esp. *of speech, to interspere, interpose,* dasrt a word or words; of a report or rumour, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report:* sparge subinde, *breath in with,* Hor.: spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Virg.

spargus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo].

spartum, i, *n.* = σπάρτον, *a kind of grass indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets,* etc., *were made:* this is still largely used under the name of *esparto:* Liv.

spărŭlus, i, *m. dim. a kind of fish:* Ov.

spărus, i, *m. a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear:* Sall.: Liv.

spătha, æ, *f.* = σπάθη, *a broad flat wooden instrument* for stirring liquids, *a spatula:* Col. ‖ *a broad, two-edged sword, without a point:* Tac. (Hence It. *spada;* Fr. *épée.*)

spătĭor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. [spatium] *to take a walk, to walk about, promenade:* in xysto, Cic.: agere in xysto, Hor. ‖ In gen. *to walk about* or *along, to go, proceed:* (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Virg. 2. Transf. of things, *to spread out, expand:* spatiantia pandas brachia compescit, Ov. (Hence It. *spaziare.*)

spătĭōsē, *adv. widely, greatly, extensively:* Plin. *Comp.:* Ov. ‖ *long:* spatiosius, Prop.

spătĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium] *roomy, ample, spacious;* poet. *large, long, broad,* etc.: loca, Quint.: tauros, Ov.: voces, *words of many syllables,* Quint. *Comp.:* Ov. ‖ Fig. of time, *long, long-continuing, prolonged:* aevum, id.

spătium, ii, *n.* [perh. akin to pilus] *room, space:* tres patent coeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Virg.: flumen Dahis paene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermittit, loca continet, Caes. 2. *a walk, promenade, race-ground, public place,* etc.: urbe delubris distincta spatiisque communi-

bus, Cic.: locus planis porrectus spatiis, *in level spaces*, i. e. *plains*, Hor. (ii) Meton. *a walking, a walk, turn, promenade*: quum in ambulationem ventum esset duobus spatiis tribusve factis, Cic. 3. *distance, interval*: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes.: vise spatium, *the length*, Ov. 4. *size, dimension*: duum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), id. ‖. Fig. of time: *a space of time, interval, period*: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic.: quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes.: spatio brevi, Hor. 2. Esp. *time, leisure, opportunity*: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? *how long a time for loving*, Ter.: illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, *time for collecting himself*, Cic. 3. *metrical time, measure, quantity*: trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, id.

spēcĭālis, e, *adj.* [species] *individual, particular, special*: illud generale, hoc speciale, Quint.

spēcies, ei, *f.* (*gen.* and *dat. plur.* were not yet in use in Cicero's time) [specio]. ‖. Act. *a seeing, sight, look, view* (very rare): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. ‖. Pass. *that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien*, etc.: species formae, *outlines, contours*, Cic.: navium, Caes.: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic.: speciem honesti habere, *the look* or *semblance of what is right*, id. (ii) *ornament, display, splendour, beauty*: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id.: praebere speciem, Liv. (iii) Fig. *an idea, notion*: hanc illi *ideam* appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. 2. Esp. *a show, seeming, semblance, pretence*, etc.: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse multis locis repudianda, id.: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for the sake of appearance*, Caes. 3. *a vision, apparition*: in quiete utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa species viri, Liv. 4. *a likeness, image, statue*: species ex aere vetus, poet. Cic. 5. *a peculiar sort, kind*, or *quality, a species*: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. (ii) *spices, drugs*, etc. of the same sort: Macr. (Hence It. *specie*; Fr. *épice*; Eng. *spice*.)

spēcillum, i, *n.* [id.] *a surgical instrument, a probe*: Cic.

spēcimen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof* (only in *sing.*): ingenii specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita, Cic.: solis avi specimen, Virg. ‖. Transf. *a pattern, model, example*: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, lepcris, Cic.

spēcio (spicio), spexi, 3. *v. a. to look, look at, behold*: nunc specimen speciter, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. [Sans. *paś*, "videre," without the initial *s*; Gr. *σκέπτομαι*.]

spēciōsē, *adv. showily, handsomely, splendidly*: Plin. *Comp.*: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. *Sup.*: contorta hasta, Quint. ‖. Fig.: dictum, id.

spēciōsus, a, um, *adj.* [species] *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant*: hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. ‖. Fig.: reversionis has speciosae causas habes, *plausible, specious*, Cic.: vocabula rerum, Hor.

spectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [specto] *that may be seen, visible*: corpus coeli, Cic. ‖. *worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable*: Niobe vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov.: pulcra et spectabilis victoria, Tac.

spectăcŭlum (spectaclum, Prop.), i, *n.* [id.] *a show, sight, spectacle*: superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. ‖. *A seat from which shows were seen*: Liv. ‖. Esp. *a public show, a stage-play, spectacle*: spectacula sunt tribuum data, Cic.: gladiatorium, Liv. 2. Meton. *a theatre* or *amphitheatre*: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic.

spectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] = specimen, *a mark, sign, proof*: Pl.

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a looking, beholding; a sight, view, contemplation*: apparatus spectatio, Cic. 2. Esp. *an examining, testing* of money: pecuniae, id. ‖. Fig. *respect, regard, consideration*: Flor.

spectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator*: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic.: certaminis, Liv. ‖. Esp. *a spectator* in a theatre, at games, *etc.*: Pl. 2. *an examiner, judge, critic*: elegans formarum spectator, Ter.

spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that looks at* or *observes*: Pl.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* [specto]. ‖. Adj.: *tried, tested, proved*: hominem spectati et probati, Cic.: mores, Pl.: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. 2. In gen. *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent*: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. *Sup.*: spectatissima femina, id.

spectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specio]. In augury, *an observing of the auspices*; also, *the right of observing them*: Cic.

specto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe*, etc. with *acc.*: spectare aliquid et visere, Cic.: ingentes acervos, Hor. *Absol.*: alte spectare, Cic. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: quaeso huc ad me specta, Pl.: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. 2. Esp. *to look at* as a spectator, *to look on*: fabulam, Pl.: ludos, Hor. 3. Of places, *to look, face, lie, be situated* towards: constr. usu. with *ad, in, inter*, and *acc.*, or an *adv.* of place; less freq. with *acc.*: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic.: munitiones non in urbem modo sed in Etruriam etiam spectantes, Liv.: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, i. e. *is situated to the north-west*, Caes.: Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, *lies towards the south-west*, Liv. Transf. of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. 4. *to examine, try, test*: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. ‖. Fig. *to look at, consider, regard*: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. 2. Esp. *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive*, or *endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, have regard to*: juvenes magna spectare et ad ea recta studiis debent contendere, id.: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes. Of impersonal subjects: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv.: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. 3. *to judge of; to try, test*: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id.: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl.

spectrum, i, *n.* [id.] *an appearance, image; an apparition, spectre*: Cic.

spēcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a look-out, watch-tower*: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. 2. Transf. *a height, eminence* (poet.): in speculis summoque in vertice montis planities ignota jacet, Virg. ‖. Fig.: nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, *are watching*, Cic.

spēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spes] *a slight hope* (rare): Pl.: Cic.

spēcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [speculor] *on the look-out, on the watch*: Tac.

spēcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum] *pertaining to a mirror, like a mirror*: Sen. ‖. Subst. spēcŭlāria, orum, *n. plu. window-panes, a window*: id.

spēcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [speculor] milit. *i. t. a spy, scout*: repentinus, Cic. These scouts formed a special division in each legion: Tac. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner*: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

spēcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator] *pertaining to spies* or *scouts*: navigia, *spy-boats*, Caes.: caliga, *worn by spies* or *scouts*, Suet.

spēcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor] *a female spy, watcher*: Cic.

spēcŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [specula] *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore*: omnia speculari et perscrutari, Cic.: jam vacuo laetam (avem) coelo speculatus, *having descried*, Virg.: opportunitatem, *to watch for*, Vell. *Absol.*: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Caes.

spēcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio] *a looking-glass, mirror*: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter.: quot-

les te in speculo videris alterum. Hor. Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 347. ‖. Fig. *a mirror, copy, imitation*: natura, Cic. (Hence It. *specchio*.)

spĕcus, ūs (i), m. (*f.* and *n.*) [akin to *σπέος*] *a cave, cavern, den*; *a cavity, chasm*; *a ditch, drain, covered watercourse, a pit* in mines, *etc.*: *Masc.*: quos ager in specus? Hor. (ii) *Fem.*: concava specus, Enn. (iii) *Neutr.*: hic specus horrendum, Virg. ‖. Transf. *a cavity* of any kind (poet.): specus atri vaginis, id.

spēlaeum (spelseum), i, n. = *σπήλαιον, a cave, cavern, den*: Virg.

spēlunca, ae, *f.* = *σπήλυγξ, γγος, a cave, cavern, den*: Cic.: Virg.

spērăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [spero] *that may be hoped for*: Pl.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* [spero]. ‖. Adj. *hoped* or *longed for*; subst. *a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride*: sperata salve, Pl.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to sever, separate, remove* (rare): nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Pl. ‖. Transf. *to despise, condemn, reject, scorn, spurn*: non respondit, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic.: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor.: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. Poet. with *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor.

spēro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to look for, expect*, usu. something desirable; *to hope, to promise* or *flatter oneself*: *absol.*: quod Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. With *acc.*: a quo genere hominum victoriam speraasset, Caes.: sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, Hor. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. Elipt.: qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem sperat (*se.* te fore), Hor. With *de* (rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. ‖. *to look for* something undesirable, *to expect, apprehend*: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, soror, potero, Virg. With a negative particle: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deseror, Cic.

spes, spĕi, *f.* [spero: prob. orig. *spes, speris*] *a looking for, expecting*; esp. something desirable, *hope*: si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic.: hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, *disappointed in this hope*, Caes. *Plur.*: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. With *gen. obj.*: spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. With *subj.*: si spem afferunt, ut fructus appareat, id. With *de*: spes est de argento, Pl. (ii) Esp. *the hope of being appointed heir*: leniter in spem arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus heres, Hor. 2. Meton. *that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope*: puppes, spes vestri reditus, Ov. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque capitque parens, id. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. ‖. *an anticipation* or *apprehension* of evil (rare): mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall.: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv.

sphaera, ae, *f.* = *σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic.): habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, Cic. ‖. Esp. *a globe* or *sphere* made to represent the heavenly bodies: id.

sphaeristērium, ii, *n.* = *σφαιριστήριον, a place for playing ball*, a *tennis-court*: Suet.

sphinx, ngis, *f.* = *σφίγξ, a fabulous monster which is said to have taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes, and to have proposed a riddle to every Theban that passed by, killing those who could not solve it*; usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also with the head of a man and the body of a lion: Pl. Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence: Suet.

spīca, ae, *f.* (*Neut.* spicum, poet. Cic.), prop. *a point*: hence, of grain, *an ear, spike*: Cic. ‖. Transf. *a top, tuft, head* of other plants: Prop. 2. *the brightest star in the constellation* Virgo: Poet. Cic. 3. *an arrow, dart*: contra lapidum conjectum spicarumque nemo potest, Lucr.

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spica] *consisting of ears of corn*: corona, Tib.: serta, Ov.: messis, *of grain*, Virg.

spīcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [spicum; v. spica, *ad init.*] *a little sharp point* or *sting*: of bees: Virg.: of a scorpion: Ov. 2. Esp. *the point* of a missile weapon: Epaminondas tum denique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, Cic. (ii) Meton. *a dart, arrow*: Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, id.: *a javelin*: Virg.: *an arrow*: id.: Cupid's *arrow*: Prop. (Hence Fr. *epieu, essieu*.)

spīna, ae, *f.* [perh. contr. of spicna, from spica, and therefore, prop. something pointed or prickly; hence] *a thorn*: consertum tegumen spinis, Virg.

2. Transf. *a prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, *etc.*): animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. (ii) *a fish-bone*: Ov. (iii) *the back-bone, spine*: Virg. Hence, poet. *the back*: Ov. (iv) Spina, *a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course*; *the barrier*: v. Smith's Ant. 87. ‖. Fig. in plur. *difficulties, subtleties, perplexities*: disserendi spinae, Cic.

spīnētum, i, n. [spina] *a thornhedge, a thicket of thorns*: Virg.

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of* or *made of thorns, thorny* (rare): vincula, Ov.

spīnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [spina fero] *thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: Cic.

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina] *full of thorns* or *prickles, thorny, prickly*: herbae, Ov. ‖. Fig. of style, *harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused*: Stoicorum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. *Comp.*: id. 2. *stinging, irritating*: causa, Cat.

spīnthēr, ēris, n. [prob. from *σφιγκτήρ*] *a kind of bracelet* which kept in place on the arm by its elasticity: Pl.

spinthrĭa or **spintrĭa**, ae, m. [from *σφιγκτήρ*, the contractile muscle of the anus] *a man who prostitutes his body*: Tac.: Suet.

spinturnīcium, ii, n. *dim. a little bird of ill omen*: Pl.

spīnus, i, *f.* [spina] *a black-thorn, sloe-tree*: Virg.

spīra, ae, *f.* = *σπεῖρα, that which is wound, coiled, or twisted*; *a coil, fold, twist, spire*: of a serpent: Virg. ‖. Of things having a spiral form: 1. *the base of a column*: Vitr. 2. *a twisted tie* for fastening the hat under the chin: Juv.

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spiro] *that may be breathed, good to breathe, respirable*: Cic. ‖. Transf. *that serves to sustain life, vital*: per sidera testor, cuali spirabile lumen, Virg.

spīrācŭlum, i, n. [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent*: Lucr.: Virg.

spīrāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore*: cauca spiramenta relaxat, Virg.: cavernarum (Aetnae), Just.: animae, *the lungs*, Virg. 2. Fig. *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant*: intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac.

spīrĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze*: Boreae spiritus, Virg.: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. 2. Esp. *breathed air, a breath*: tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id.: ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, id. 3. *a breathing*: aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. (ii) *the breath of life, life*: spiritum aliqui auferre, id. (iii) Poet. *a sigh*: Hor. ‖. Fig. *a haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance*: also, *spirit, energy, courage* (esp. in plur.): regis spiritu, Cic.: fiducia et spiritus, Caes.: quum spiritus plebem sumpsisset, Liv.: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thraseas, Tac. 2. *spirit, soul, mind*, in gen.: dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg.: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. (ii) Transf. *a beloved object*: Vell.

spīro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to breathe, blow*, etc.: freta circum fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr.: quo vadis non spirant, nec fracta remanserunt unda, roar, *rage*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to breathe, draw breath, respire*: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare possem, nefas judico, Cic. (ii) Transf. *to live, be alive* (usu. in *Part. imperf.*): Catilina inter hostium cadavera supertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall.

‖ Fig. *to be favourable, to favour:* quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2. *to breathe, live, be alive:* videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, *etc.*: exoudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. 3. *to be puffed up; to be arrogant:* spirantibus altius Poenis, Flor. B. Act. *to breathe out, exhale, emit:* flammas spirantes boves, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to breathe forth:* mendacia, Juv. 2. Transf. *to be occupied with, to show, express; to design, intend:* quae spirabat amores, Hor.: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv.

spissē, *adv. thickly, closely:* Plin.

2. Transf. *slowly:* quum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic.

spissesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [spissus] *to become thick, to condense* (rare): Lucr.

spissigrădus, a, um, *adj.* [spisse gradior] *slow-paced:* Pl.

spisso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [spissus] *to thicken, make thick, condense:* ignis densum spissatus in altra transit, Ov.

spissus, a, um, *adj. thick, close, compact, dense, crowded:* nubes, Ov.: qua rara est acies interiucetque corona non tam spissa viris, Virg.: theatra, Hor.: caligo, Ov. 2. Transf. of time: *slow, tardy, late* (rare): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. ‖ Fig. *hard, difficult* (rare): si id erit spissius, id. (Hence It. *spesso*; Fr. *épais.*)

splen, ēnis, m. = σπλήν (there is another form, lien, q. v.), *the milt or spleen:* Pers.

splendĕo, 2. v. n. *to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten:* splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Virg.: splendet focus, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus splendet per sese semper, Cic.

splendesco, dŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [splendeo] *to become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre from:* incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Virg.: vidimus Aetnaea caelum splendescere flamma, Ov. ‖ Fig.: nihil est tam insolitum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic.

splendĭdē, *adv. brightly, brilliantly:* ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic. ‖ Fig. *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* in parentem splendide mendax, Hor.

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo] *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant, etc.*: quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov.: splendidissimus candor, Cic. 2. Esp. of style of living, dress, *etc. brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous:* splendida domus gandet regali gaza, Cat.: secundae res splendidiores facit amicitia, Cic. ‖ Fig. *brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble:* C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, id.: splendida facta, Hor. 2. Esp. *showy, fine, specious:* non tam splendido quam honesto nomine, Cic.

splendor, ōris, m. [id.] *brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour:* flammae, Ov.: argenti, Hor. 2. Esp. of style of living, *etc. splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness:* (majores nostri) in publica dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. ‖ Fig. *lustre, splendour, honour, dignity, excellence, etc.*: summorum hominum splendor, id.: vitae, Liv.

spōlĭārium, ii, n. [spolium] *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators:* Sen.

spōlĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [spolio] *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation:* in tanta spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic. ‖ Fig.: consulatus, id.

spōlĭātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a robber, pillager, plunderer* (rare): Liv.

spōlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that robs, pillages,* or *spoils:* Cic.

spōlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [spolio].

‖ Adj. *plundered, despoiled:* nihil illo regno spoliatius, Cic.

spōlio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [spolium] *to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing:* consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. ‖ In gen. *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil:* constr. usu. with acc. of person or thing robbed, and abl. of thing taken: fana sociorum, Cic.: spoliari fortunis, id.: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. With acc. instead of abl.: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks,* Ov.

spōlium, ii, n. [akin to σκῦλον] *the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (poet. and rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr.: leonis, Ov. ‖ Transf. *the arms* or *armour stripped from a defeated enemy;* and in gen. *booty, prey, spoil* (usu. *plur.*): spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa ferculo gerens, in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. *Sing.*: quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. 2. Fig.: illud natura non patitur, ut allorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. (Hence It. *spoglia*; Fr. *dépouille.*)

spŏnda, ae, *f. the frame of a* bedstead, sofa, *etc.*: Ov. ‖ Meton. *a bed, couch, sofa:* Virg.

spondăgus, i, v. spondeus.

spondālĭum or **spondaulĭum,** ii, n. *a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute:* spondalia dicuntur, Cic.

spondĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. In law and politics, *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage,* or *pledge oneself:* quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic.: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. (H) *to promise in marriage: Ly.* Istuc lege filiam tuam spondeo? mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo, Pl. ‖ In gen. *to promise sacredly, to vow:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic.: non si mihi Juppiter auctor spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere coelo, Virg. Of things: nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis sidera praesserunt, Ov.

spondēus (not spondaeus) i, m. = σπονδεῖος, *a spondee* (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic.

spongia, ae, *f.* = σπογγιά, *a sponge:* Lucr.: Cic. ‖ Transf. *an open-worked coat of mail:* Liv. (Hence Fr. *éponge.*)

sponsa, ae, v. 1. sponsus.

sponsālis, e, *adj.* [sponsus] *pertaining to betrothal* or *espousal,* quo die sponsum erat, sponsalia, Varr. ‖ Subst. sponsālia, ium (*gen.* sponsaliorum, Suet.), n. *plu. a betrothal, espousal:* qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. 2. *a betrothal feast:* a. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, id. (Hence It. *sponsalizia*; Fr. *épousailles.*)

sponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spondeo] *a solemn promise* or *engagement: a guarantee, security:* voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic.: non foedere pax Candina sed per sponsionem facta est, *by giving surety,* Liv. ‖ Esp. in civil suits, *an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it:* sponsionem facere, Cic.

sponsor, ōris, m. [id.] *a bondsman, surety:* de tua negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba conspexor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Poet. of a goddess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea pacta sui, Ov.

sponsum, i, v. 1. sponsus.

sponsus, a, um, *Part.* [spondeo].

‖ Subst.: sponsus, i, m., and sponsa, ae, *f. a betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride:* sponsus regius, Hor. Poet. of Penelope's suitors: Id. 2. sponsum, i, n. *a covenant, agreement, engagement:* ex sponso egit, Cic. (Hence It. *sposo*; Fr. *époux.*)

sponsus, ūs, m. [id.] *an engagement, betrothal; bond, suretyship* (rare): Cic.

sponte, abl. and **spontis,** *gen.* of a noun spons, of which no other cases occur. ‖ sponte, gen. with a *pronom. adj. of one's own accord, of oneself, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously:* tranabae Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes.: gaudeo id te nihil suadere, quod ego mea sponte pridie feceram, Cic. *Absol.*: Italiam non sponte sequor, Virg.: sponte properant, Ov. With *gen.*: principis, Tac. 2. Transf. *by oneself, without the aid of others, alone:* nec sua sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. (H) Of things: alias (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae sponte sua veniunt, Virg. 3. *on its own account; for its own sake:* sapientem sua sponte eo per se bonitas et justitia delectat, Cic. ‖ spontis, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse): *to be one's own master, at one's own disposal* (rare): quod suae spontis staturant finem, Varr.

spontis, v. sponte, ae. 1.

sporta, ae, *f.* [perh. from σπυρίς] *a plaited basket* or *hamper:* Cato.

sportella, æ, *f. dim.* [sporta] *a little basket, a fruit-basket:* Cic.

sportŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little basket:* Pl. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients: Juv. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulæ: Suet.

sprētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sperno] *disdain, scorn, contempt:* Romanorum, Liv.

sprētor, ōris, m. [id.] *a despiser, scorner* (post. and rare): deorum, Ov.

sprētus, a, um, *Part.* [sperno].

spūma, æ, *f.* [spuo] *foam, froth, scum, spume:* cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic.: per armos spuma (apri) fluit, Ov.: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. (Hence Fr. *écume.*)

spūmesco, ĕre, *v. n. incep.* [spuma] *to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam or froth:* aequora remo, Ov.

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy:* Nereus, Virg.: torrens, Ov.

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma fero] *foam-bearing, foaming* (post.): amnis, Ov.

spūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma gero] *foaming:* sus, Lucr.

spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [spuma]. I. Neutr. *to foam, froth:* spumans aper, Virg. II. Act. *to cause to foam, cover with foam* (rare): saxa saliis niveo spumata liquore, post. Cic.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of foam, foaming:* litora, Cat.: undae, Ov. II. Fig.: carmen, *frothy, bombastic,* Pers.

spuo, ui, ūtum, *v. n.* and *a. to spit, spit out, spew* (rare): I. Neutr.: Plin. II. Act.: sicco terram (i. e. pulverem) spuit ore victor aridus, Virg. Gr. πτύω; Eng. *spew, spit.*]

spurcē, *adv. filthily, dirtily:* sus in paludatione spurce versatur, Col. II. Fig. *impurely; basely, meanly, villainously:* qui in illam miserem tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, i. e. *hast charged her with unchastity,* Cic. *Sup.:* perscribere spurcissime, id.

spurcĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus dico] *using filthy language, obscene:* versus, Pl.

spurcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus facio] *making filthy, obscene:* Pl.

spurcĭtia, æ, *f.* (nom. spurcities, Lucr.) [spurcus] *filthiness, dirt, smut* (rare): Plin.

spurco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare): ex isto loco spurcatur nasum odore illutibili, Pl. II. Fig.: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat.

spurcus, a, um, *adj. filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure:* res, Lucr. II. Fig. of character or condition, *foul, base, low, mean, common:* Dama, Hor. *Comp.:* nihil est to spurcius une, Mart. *Sup.:* capita deterrima et spurcissima, Cic.

spūrĭus, i, m. *adj. of Illegitimate birth:* subst. *an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard:* Just.

spūtātĭlĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [sputo] *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable:* crimina ejus, Sisenna. in Cic.

spūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who spits much, a spitter:* Pl.

spūto, ĕre, *v. a. freq.* [spuo] *to spit, spit out:* sanguinem, Pl.

spūtum, i, n. [id.] *spit, spittle: sing.:* Cels.: *plur.:* Lucr.

squālĕo, ui, *v. n.* [akin to σκέλλω, to make dry or stiff] *to be stiff or rough:* squalentes infode conchas, Virg.: squalentia tela venenis, Ov. II. Esp. *to be filthy, neglected, squalid:* mihi supellex squalet atque sedes mesa, Pl.: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled,* Virg. 2. Transf. *to mourn in filthy or squalid garments:* squalebat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic.

squālĭdē, *adv. without ornament, rudely:* Cic.

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [squaleo] *stiff, rough:* corpora, Lucr. II. Esp. *dirty, filthy, neglected, squalid:* homo horridus et squalidus, Pl.: humus, Ov. 2. Fig. of speech, *rude, unadorned:* sua sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic.

squālor, ōris, m. [id.] *stiffness, roughness:* Lucr. II. *dirtiness, filthiness, squalor:* squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic.: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. (i) Esp. *filthy garments,* as a sign of mourning: aspicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, Cic.

squālus, i, m. *a kind of sea-fish,* belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically: Ov.

squāma, æ, *f.* [squaleo] *a scale* (of a fish, serpent, etc.): Cic. II. Meton. *a fish:* Juv. 2. *scale-armour:* Virg.

squāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *scaly* (post.): anguis, Virg.

squāmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [squama gero] *scale-bearing, scaly:* cervices (anguis), Ov. II. Subst. squamigeri, orum, m. *pisces, fishes:* Lucr.

squāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *full of* or *covered with scales, scaly:* pecus (i. e. pisces), Pl.: draco, Virg.

squilla, æ, v. scilla.

st, *interj. hist! whist! hush!:* st, literas tuas exspecto, Cic.

st, abbrev. for est, v. sum.

stābĭlīmen, ĭnis, n. [stabilio] *a stay, support:* regni stabilimen, Cic.

stābĭlīmentum, i, n. [id.] *a stay, support:* Pl.

stābĭlio, īvi, ītum, 4. *v. a.* [stabilis] *to make firm,* or *stable; to fix, establish:* confirmandi et stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exsculcabantur, Caes. II. Fig.: rem publicam, opp. evertere, Cic.

stābĭlis, e, *adj.* [STA, root of sto; 1 it. *able to stand;* hence] *that stands firmly; firm, steady, stable:* via plana et stabilis (opp. praeceps et lubrica), Cic.: locus ad insistendum, Liv.: stabilior Romanus erat, *was more firm, stood his ground better,* id. II. Fig. *firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast, intrepid:* amici firmi et stabiles qui constantes, Cic.: animus stabilis amicis, id. *Comp.:* imperium stabilius, Tac.

stābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis] *a standing fast or firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability:* ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in pugnis praestant, Caes. II. Fig.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic.

stābĭlĭtĕr, *adv. firmly, durably, permanently* (rare): Suet.

stābŭlo, āre, *v. n. a.* and *n.* [stabulum] I. Act. *to stable* or *house cattle:* Varr. II. Neutr. *to stable, harbour:* centauri in foribus stabulant, Virg.

stābŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to take up one's abode; to stable, kennel, harbour, roost,* etc.: pecudes multae in antris, Ov.

stābŭlum, i, n. [sto] *a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling* (rare): stabile stabulum, Pl. II. Esp. *a stall, stable, inclosure:* pastorum stabula, Cic.: aptum, *a bee-hive,* Virg. 2. *a public-house, tavern,* etc.: Plin. (ii) *a brothel, house of ill-fame:* pro cubiculis stabula, Cic. As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Pl. (Hence Fr. *étable.*)

stacta, æ, or **stactē**, es, *f.* = στακτή, *myrrh-oil:* stacta, Lucr.: stacte, Pl.

stădium, ii, n. = στάδιον, *a stade, stadium,* a Grecian measure of length containing 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English: Cic. II. Esp. *a race-course* for foot-racing (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 348). 2. Fig. *a contest:* se in stadio laudis exercere, id.

stagno, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [stagnum]. I. Neutr. *to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate:* stagnans Nilus, Virg. 2. Transf. *to be overflowed* or *inundated:* orbis paludibus, Ov. II. Act. *to cause to stand, to make stagnant:* quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 2. Transf. *to cover with water, to overflow, inundate:* Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. (Hence It. *stancare*; Fr. *étancher.*)

stagno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [stagnum = stannum] *to overlay* or *plate with stannum:* Plin. Val. II. Fig. *to make fast, strengthen, fortify:* se adversus insidias, Just.

stagnum, i, n. [STA, root of sto] *a piece of standing water, a pool, pond, swamp, fen,* etc.: super ripas Tiberis effusis lembus stagnis, Liv. II. Transf. *water* in gen. (post.): Mosaum sensit Neptunus et imis stagna refudit vadis, Virg.

stăgŏnĭum, ii, n. = σταλάγμιον, *an ear-drop, pendant:* Pl.

stāmen, ĭnis, n. [STA, root of sto] *the warp* in the upright loom of the ancients: Ov. II. Transf. in gen. *a thread* hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, id.: of the *threads* of the Parcae, Tib. 2. *threads* of other sorts: si

the spider: Ov.: the *strings* of an instrument: id. 3. Meton. *a cloth* which is made of threads: *the fillets* of priests: Prop.

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stamen] *consisting of threads, full of threads, thready:* rota rhombi, Prop. (Hence It. *stamigna*; Fr. *étamine.*)

stannum (stagnum), i, *n. tin*, also called plumbum album (in contradistinction to plumbum nigrum, *lead*): Plin. [Germ. *zinn*; Eng. *tin.*] (Hence through the form stagnum, It. *stagno*; Fr. *étain.*)

statae matris simulacrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of *Vesta*: Cic.

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [STA, root of sto] *pertaining to standing* or *standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady*: statariae miles, Liv. ‖ Esp.: stataria comoedia, *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers*, opp. to motoria (bustling, noisy), Ter. Of a *calm, tranquil* orator: Cic. 2. Subst.: stătārii, orum, m. *plu. the actors in the* comoedia stataria, id.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [perhaps akin to στάθμη, a rule] *a steelyard; a balance*: Suet.: aurraria, *a goldsmith's scales*, called also aurificia, Cic.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m. a kind of gentle dance*: Pl.

stătim, *adv.* [sto] *in standing, firmly, steadily, uniformly*: ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, Ter. ‖ *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly*: Publicola, lege illa periata, statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic.: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. Foll. by various *conj., prep., etc.*: literas scripsi hora decima, statim ut tuas legeram, Cic.: exercitationes campestres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet.

stătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing, a standing still*: navis, quae manet in statione, *does not move*, Lucr. ‖ Meton. *a station, post, an abode, residence*: Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Poet. of things: pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place*, Ov. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a post, station*: cohortes ex stationc et praesidio emissae, Caes. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. (ii) Meton. *sentries, sentinels*: ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes.: stationc militum assumpta, *body-guard, life-guard*, Suet. 3. Nautical *t. t. an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet*: quietam nactus stationem, Caes.: statio male fida, *an unsafe anchorage*, Virg. (Hence It. *stagione*, "season.")

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *standing still, stationary*: Varr. ‖ Esp. milit. *t. t. pertaining to posts, stations* or *quarters*: praesidium stativum, *appointed post* or *station*, Cic.: castra, *a stationary* camp, Caes. (ii) Subst. stativa, orum, *n. plu.* = castra stativa: Liv.

stător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger*: Cic.

stător, ōris, *m.* [sisto] *one who rallies, or prevents flight*, an epithet of Jupiter: Liv.: Cic.

stătŭa, ae, *f.* [statuo] *an image, statue*: statuae et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Fig. of an impassible person: statua taciturnius exit, Hor.

stătŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statua] *pertaining to statues*: hence, Subst. statuaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *the art of sculpture*: Plin.

stătūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [statuo] *that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop*: Vitr.: *a rib* of a ship: Caes.

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [status, from sto] 1 lit. *to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station*, etc.: crateras magnos statuunt, Virg.: captivos in medio, Liv. Fig.: patrem ejus statuisse ante oculos, Cic. 2. Esp. *to set up, raise, erect, rear, build*, etc.: tropaeum aliquod in finibus, id.: tabernacula, *to pitch*, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to set up* or *establish in the mind; to regard as true; to believe firmly; to assert unhesitatingly*: constr. with *acc.* and *inf., acc., relative clause*, or *absol.*: ego sic statuo et judico, neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, Cic.: cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. 3. *to lay down* a thing *as settled* or *decided; to settle, appoint; to decide, conclude, determine, resolve*, etc.: constr. the thing settled, expressed by *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.*, a *relat. clause*, or *subj.*: the indirect object usu. in *dat.*: modum cupidinibus, Hor.: statuta die, *on the appointed day*, Liv.: iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic.: si habes jam statutum, quid tibi agendum putes, id.: statuunt, ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. (ii) Without a statement of the thing settled; *to come to a decision; to pass judgment*: with *de* and *abl.*, or *in* and *contra* with *acc.* denoting the object of the decision: de P. Lentulo ceteriaque, Sall.: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes.: ut eos, quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic.

stătūra, ae, *f.* [id.; prop. *a standing upright, an upright posture*; hence, transf.] *height* or *size* of the body, *stature*: velim mihi dicas, L. Tursellius qua facie fuerit, qua statura, Cic.: homines tantulae staturae, *of so small a stature*, Caes.

stātus, a, um, *Part.* [sisto]. ‖ Adj. *set, fixed, appointed, stated, certain*: solemne et statum sacrificium, Cic.: dies, Liv.

stătus, ūs, *m.* [sto] *a standing, position*: status, incessus, sessio, Cic. *Plur.*: crebro commutat status, posturas, *attitudes*, Pl. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a position, posture, attitude* of a combatant: turbare ac statu movere hostem, Liv. (ii) Fig.: saepe adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, Cic. ‖ Fig. *posture, position, condition, circumstances, situation, state*, etc.: with *gen.*: optimus status civitatis, id.: orbis terrae, id. *Plur.*: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. *Absol.*: eo tum statu res erat, ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. 3. Esp. *a firm or secure position, favourable condition, prosperity, welfare*, etc.: nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, Vell. 4. *civil rank, station*: quod in civitatibus rationc quadam agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, Cic. 5. In rhetor. *the state of the question, state of the case* = στάσις: id. 6. In gramm. *the mood* of a verb: Quint. (Hence It. *stagio*; Fr. *état.*)

stătūtus, a, um, *Part.* [statuo]. ‖ Adj. *tall, slender, lank*: Pl.

stega, ae, *f.* = στέγη, *the deck of a ship*: Pl.

stella, ae, *f. a star* (whereas sidus prop. denotes a constellation): motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i. e. *planets*, Cic.: stella comans, *a comet*, Ov. Poet. sometimes for sidus, *a constellation*: vesani leonis, Hor. Of *the sun*: stella serena, Ov. ‖ Transf. *a figure of a star*: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. [Sana. *tara*, "stella;" Germ. *stern*; Eng. *star.*] (Hence Fr. *étoile.*)

stellans, antis, *Part.* [stello] in a *neutr.* sense, *set* or *covered with stars, starry* (poet.): coelum, Virg. 2. Transf.: gemmis candam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *glittering, shining*, Ov.

stellātus, a, um, *Part.* [stello]. ‖ Adj. *set with stars, starry*; stellatus Cepheus, i. e. *placed in the heavens as a constellation*, Cic. 2. Transf.: stellatus Argus, *many-eyed*, Ov.: ensis jaspide fulva, *sparkling, glittering*, Virg.

stellĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella fero] *star-bearing, starry* (rare): Cic.

stellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [stella gero] *star-bearing, starry*: orbes, Cic.

stellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [stella] *a lizard, the Gecko* (having star-like spots on its back): Virg.

stello, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. [stella] *to set* or *cover with stars* (rare in the *verb. fin.*): Plin.

stemma, ătis, *n.* = στέμμα, *a garland, wreath*: Prud. ‖ Esp. *a garland* hung upon an ancestral image: Sen. (ii) Meton. *a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree*: Suet.: Juv.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stercus] *dungy, stinking*: miles, as a term of abuse, Pl.

stercŏro, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to dung, manure*: agrum, Cic.

stercŭlĭnĭum, i. v. sterquilinium.

stercus, ŏris, *n. dung, excrements, ordure*: Cic.: Hor. As a vulgar term of abuse: nolo *stercus curiae* dici Glauciam, Cic. [Sana. *pakrit*, "stercus;" Gr. σκῶρ, σκατός.]

stērĭlis, e (*neutr. plur.* sterilia, Lucr.), *adj. unfruitful, barren, sterile:* steriles nascuntur avenae, Virg.: ulvae, Ov.: palus, Hor.: arena, Virg. (ii) Transf. of things that cause sterility: rubigo, Hor.: hiems, Mart. 2. In gen. *barren, bare, empty:* manus, Pl.: amicus, Juv. ||. Fig. *unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* Februarius, Cic.: pax, Tac.: amor, *unrequited*, Ov. With *gen.:* urbes tallum studiorum fuere steriles, Vell.

stērĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis] *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility:* quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. *Plur.:* Suet.

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno] *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider*, Virg.

sterno, strāvi, strātum, *3. v. a. to spread out, strew; to stretch out, extend:* vestes, Ov.: ostrum, Virg.: natas sub aequore virgas sternit, *scatters, strews*, Ov.: fessi sternunt corpora, *lie down*, Liv. *Reflect.:* sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Virg.: nos humi strati, *lying down*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to spread out flat, to smoothe, level:* sternere aequor aquis, Virg.: viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3. Fig. *to calm, still, moderate:* odia militum, Tac. ||. Transf. *to spread over, to cover:* lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter.: semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, *paved*, Liv.: cras follis nemus multis et alga litus inutili tempestas sternet, *will cover, bestrew*, Hor.: equos, *to saddle*, Liv. 2. *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate:* cujus casus prolapsi quum proximos sterneret, id.: viros caede, Virg. 3. Fig. (rare): deorum plaga perculsi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. [Root STRE; Sans. *stir*, "sternare;" Gr. στορ-έννυμι.]

sternūo, ŭi, *3. v. n.* and *a.* [akin to πτάρ-νυμαι, πτέρ-νομαι]. |. Neutr. *to sneeze:* Plin. 2. Transf. of a light, *to sputter, crackle:* lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. ||. Act. *to sneeze out, give by sneezing:* omen, Prop.

sternūtāmentum, i, *n.* [sternuto] *a sneezing:* Cic.

sterquilīnium (stercul. and stercil.), ii, *n.* (sterquilinum, i, Phaedr.) [stercus] *a dung-pit, laystall:* Cato. As a term of reproach: Pl.

sterto, *3. v. n. to snore:* noctem totam stertere, Pl.: vigilanti stertere naso, *to snore while awake*, i. e. *to pretend to be asleep*, Juv.: so ironic. of an inactive person: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. [Root perh. TAR with *s* prefixed; and hence TARK *to dormio*; Sans. *drā*; Gr. δαρθάνω.]

stigma, ātis, *n.* = στίγμα (a prick, puncture), *a mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Suet. 2. Fig. *a mark of disgrace, a stigma:* Pl.

stigmătĭas, ae, *m.* = στιγματίας, *one who is branded*, of a slave: Cic.

stilla, ae, *f.* [perh. *dim.* from stiria] *a drop:* stilla murise, Cic. ||. Transf. *a drop*, i. e. *a small quantity:* olei, Mart.

stillĭcĭdium, ii, *n.* [stilla cado] *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture:* Sen. ||. Esp. *rain-water falling from the eaves of houses:* stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr.: jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic.

stillo, avi, atum, *1. v. n.* and *a.* [stilla] |. Neutr. *to drop, drip, trickle, distill:* unguenta e capillo, Tib.: mella de viridi ilice, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things which *drip with* a liquid: paenula multo nimbo, Juv.: sidera sanguine, Ov. Without an *abl.:* ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. ||. Act. *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distill:* stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem, Hor.: stillata de ramis electra, *dropped, distilled*, Ov.

stilus (stylus), i, *m.* = στῦλος, *a stake, pale:* extra vallum still caeci, *concealed stakes*, Anct. B. Afr. In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly*, etc.: Col. 2. Fig.: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. ||. Esp. *a style* for writing on waxen-tablets: effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Pl. Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase, stilum vertere, *to erase what one has written:* saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint scripturus, Hor. 2. Transf. *a composing, composition; manner of writing, style:* stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. (ii) *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking: diligentis stili anxietas, Tac.: affectatione obscurabat stilum, Suet.

stimŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo] *an incitement, stimulation:* Plin.: Tac.

stimŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that instigates, or stimulates:* Pl.

stimŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stimulus] *consisting of prickles or goads:* Pl.

stimŭlo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [id.] *to prick with a goad, to prick or urge on:* equos calcaribus, Val. Max. ||. Fig. *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb:* hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic.: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 2. In gen. *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate:* constr. with *acc.*, with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, and with *subj.:* ira stimulante animos, id.: ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic.: injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, Liv.: vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, Cic.

stimŭlus, i, *m.* (*neut.* stimulum, i, Pl.) [root STIG; Gr. στυγ (στίζω); instig-o, q. v.] *a goad* for driving cattle, slaves, *etc.:* jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est: agite equi, Pl.: aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. ||. Fig. *a sting, torment, pang:* stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic. 2. *an incentive, incitement, stimulus:* animum gloriae stimulis concitare, id.: amoris, Liv.: aores subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. |||. Milit. *t. t. a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops: Caes.

stinguo, *3. v. a.* [root STAG, Gr. στυγ (στίζω): cf. exstinguo, distinguo, instigo, stimulus] *to quench, extinguish* (poet. and rare, for exstinguo): Lucr.

stipātio, ōnis, *f.* [stipo] *a crowd* of attendants, etc., *a suite, retinue, train:* concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, Cic.

stipātor, ōris, *m.* [id.; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence] *an attendant:* in *plur. attendants, train, suite, retinue:* Alexander Pheraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arcanas mulierbres, Cic.

stipendiārius, a, um, *adj.* [stipendium] *pertaining to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (of fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalia may denote those payable in kind; the former was held to be the more humiliating): civitas, Caes.. vectigal, *i. e. a fixed yearly impost* or *contribution in money*, Cic. 2. Subst. stipendiarii, orum, *m. plu. tributaries* (in money): socii stipendiariique populi Romani, id.

stipendĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. of stipipendium, from stipa pendo] *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (a fixed amount, payable in money, without reference to the goodness or badness of the harvest): stipendium capere, Caes. 2. Transf. in gen. *tribute, dues:* quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? *penalty*, Hor. ||. Milit. *t. t. pay, stipend:* quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. (ii) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, 1 l. t. *to earn a soldier's pay:* hence, *to perform military service, to serve:* Cic.: stipendia emereri, *to complete the time of service*, id. Hence elliptically, 2. Meton. *military service* (usu. *plur.*): fecere, Sall.: stipendiis exhausti, Liv. *Sing.:* homo nullius stipendii, Sall. (ii) Esp. *a year's service, a campaign:* qui earum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv.

stipes, ĭtis, *m.* [of the same root as stipo] *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree*, etc.: Caes. As a term of contempt, *block, post:* qui tanquam truncus atque stipes, si statiseet modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. ||. Meton. *a tree* (poet.): Ov.

stipo, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to crowd or press together, compress, fill with:* ingens argentum, Virg.: Graeci stipati quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic.: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 2. Esp.

to crowd or throng around, to environ, attend, accompany: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Absol.: magna stipante caterva, Virg.: Liv. [Akin to στείβω, and also to stipes, stupa, stuppa, in which the primary idea seems to have been, close pressure together.]

stipes, stĭpis, *f.* (nom. does not occur, but is assumed by Varr.) *a gift, donation, contribution* in small coin: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv.: so of religious *donations*: Cic.

stipŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipes] *a stalk, stem, blade, haulm* of corn: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg.: *a reed*: id.: *bean stalks*: Ov.

stipŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor] In law, *a demand for a formal promise* (v. stipulator), and in gen. *an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation*: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic.

stipŭlā|tiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipulatio] *a little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation*: Cic.

stipŭlātor, ōris, m. [stipulor] In law, *one who demands a formal promise*, or *covenant* (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise, and who is said spondere), *a bargainer, stipulator*: Suet.

stipŭlor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* [the etymol. was disputed by the ancients themselves; most prob. akin to stipa. Thus, prop. *to conclude a money-transaction*; hence, in gen.] in law, *to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate*: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat: stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? Cic. ‖ Transf. of him who gives the promise, for promittere, *to promise, engage, pledge oneself*: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), id.

stīria, ae, *f. a frozen drop; an icicle*: Virg.

stirpes, v. stirps.

stirpĭtus, *adv. by the roots, root and branch* (rare): Ulp. ‖ Fig. *utterly*: errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, extrahere, Cic.

stirps (nom. stirpes or stirpis, Liv.), pis, *f.* (m.: Virg.) *the lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk, a root*: arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic.: lento in stirpe moratus, Virg. Fig.: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, Liv. 2. Transf. *a plant, shrub* (esp. in *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. (ii) *a shoot, sprout*: rami stirpesque, Lucr. 3. Of men, *a stem, stock, race, family, lineage*: ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic.: stirpem hominum scelerum interficere, Cas. (ii) *offspring, descendant, progeny*: stirps liberum, Liv.: aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum, Virg. ‖ Fig. *source, origin, foundation, cause*, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic.: superstitionis stirpes, id.

stīva, ae, *f. a plough-handle*: Virg.

stlăttārius, a, um, *adj.* [stlata, a kind of ship] *pertaining to a ship* (rare): Transf.: stlataria purpura, *imported*, i. e. *costly*, Juv.

stloppus, i, m. *a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers.

sto, stĕti, stātum, 1. *v. n.* (stĕtĕrunt, Virg.) *to stand; to stand still, remain standing*: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic.: qui proximi steterant, Caes.: stans pede in uno, Hor.: cerea effigies, id. 2. Esp. *to stand firm* or *immoveable; to last, remain, continue*: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic.: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv.: stat glacies iners, Hor. 3. *to remain, tarry, linger*: panlisper statimus in illa caesarum tam rum nidore atque fumo, Cic. 4. Milit. t. t. *to stand in the ranks* or *under arms, to fight*: quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Pl. (ii) Esp. *to stand one's ground, maintain the contest*: in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. (iii) Meton. of a battle, *to last, continue*: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 5. Nautical t. t. *to lie* or *ride at anchor*: ante hostium portus in salo stare, id.: puppes litore, Virg. 6. Of servants, *to wait, attend* (rare): sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. 7. Of buildings, *to stand finished, be erected* (poet.): stet Capitollum fulgens, Hor. 8. *to stand up, stand upright; to bristle up*, etc.: steterunt comae, Virg.: setae, Ov. 9. With *abl. to stand out with, be thick with, full of* (mostly poet.): vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor.: pulvere coelum, Virg. ‖ Fig.: utinam res publica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic. 2. Esp. *to stand firm* or *unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist*: disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv.: res publica staret, Cic.: Trojaque nunc stares, Virg. (ii) *to maintain a contest*: cum in senatu pulcerrime staremus, Cic. (iii) With *abl.* (either with or without in): *to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to*: si in fide non stetit, id.: alicujus decreto, Caes. (iv) Esp. in the 3rd pers. sing. with sententia or a clause as the subject; or *absol. the determination stands* or *holds good, I (thou, he*, etc.) *am determined*: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv.: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic.: stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. 3. Of plays and actors, *to please, take, succeed*: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. 4. *to stand by, adhere to*; with *ab, cum* or *pro*: ut nemo a senatu steterit constantius, Cic.: cum dii prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv.: pro jure gentium, id. 5. *to be chargeable* or *owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault*; with *per* and *acc.* of person: Caesar cognovit per Afraniam stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. 6. Of price, *to stand one in, to come to, cost*: Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv.: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia, Virg. [Root STA; Sans. *sthâ*; Gr. ἵ-στη-μι; Germ. *stehen*; Eng. *stand*, etc.]

stŏĭcē, *adv. like a Stoic, Stoically*: agere austere et Stoice, Cic.

stŏĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στωϊκός, *pertaining to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic*: schola, Cic.: libelli, Hor. 2. Subst. stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic*: Cic.

stŏla, ae, *f.* = στολή, *a long upper garment*: stola mulierbris, Varr. ‖ Esp. *a gown* or *stole*, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant. 354): ad talos stola demissa, Hor. Hence of the dress of a voluptuary: id.

stŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [stola] *wearing a stola*: mulieres, Vitr. ‖ Transf.: Ulixes, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a nickname of Livia, Calig. in Suet.

stŏlĭdē, *adv. stupidly, absurdly*: Liv.

stŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f* [stolidus] *dullness, obtuseness, stupidity*: Flor.

stŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj. dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid*: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter.: indocti stolidique, Hor. 2. Transf. of things: aures (Midae), Ov.; stolida impudensque postulatio, Liv. [*Stol-idus* and *stul-tus* perh. belong to a secondary root of *sto*: cf. Germ. *stellen*.]

stŏmăchor, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [stomachus] ‖ Neutr. *to be irritated, provoked, vexed; to fume, fret*: si stomachabere et moleste feres, plura dicemus, Cic.: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. ‖ Act. *to be angry* or *vexed at* (rare): stomachor omnia, Cic.

stŏmăchōsē, *adv. angrily, pevishly*: *Comp.*: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic.

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachus] *angry, irritable, peevish, pettish, choleric* (rare): eques, Hor. *Comp.*: stomachosiores literae, Cic.

stŏmăchus, i, m. = στόμαχος, *the gullet, oesophagus*: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. 2. Meton. *the stomach*: id. ‖ Fig. *taste, liking* (rare): indi non tui stomachi, id. 2. *distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin*: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, id.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. (Hence Fr. *estomac*.)

strāta (storia; Caes.), ae, *f.* [perh. from STER, root of sterno] *a mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rope, etc.; *a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat*: Liv. (Hence It. *stoja*.)

străbo, ōnis, m. = στραβίων, *one who squints, a squint-eyed person*: cocuos (deos) si non tam strabones, at pastulos esse arbitramur? Cic.

strāges, is, *f.* [sterno] *a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow*: with *gen.*: strage armorum septa via est, Liv.: canum volucrumque aviumque boumque, Ov. *Absol.*: strage ac ruina fudere

Gallos, Liv. 2. Esp. *a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage*: quantas acies stragemque ciebant! Virg. Phr.: strages facere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! id.

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for spreading over or covering*: vestis, *a coverlet, blanket, rug*, etc., Cic. ‖ Subst. stragulum, i, *n. a covering, rug, carpet, mattress*, etc.: Sen.: *a bed-covering*: Cic.: *a covering for a corpse*: Suet.

strāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *straw, litter*: tectum stramine vidit forte casam, Ov.

strāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *straw, litter*: deseptam cum stramento segetem, Liv.: *a straw-bed*: Pl.: Hor.: casae, quas more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. ‖ *a covering, rug, coverlet* (rare): mulorum, id.

strāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stramen] *made of straw, straw-*: Quirites, Ov.: casae, *thatched with straw*, id.

strangălo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* = στραγγαλάω, *to throttle, choke*; in gen. *to stifle, suffocate, strangle*: strangulata lagueo, Tac.: piro strangulatus, Suet. ‖ Fig. *to torment, torture*: strangulat inclusus dolor, Ov.

strangūrĭa, ae, *f.* = στραγγουρία, *a painful discharge of urine, strangury*: Cic.: Plin.

strătēgēma, ătis, *n.* = στρατήγημα, *a piece of generalship, a stratagem*: consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. ‖ Transf. *any stratagem or trick*: id.

strătēgus, i, *m.* = στρατηγός, *a military leader, general, commander*: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Pl. ‖ Transf. *the president, president* at a banquet: id.

strātĭōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = στρατιωτικός, *pertaining to a soldier, soldierlike, military*: homo, Pl.

strātum, i, *n.* [sterno] *a bed-covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket*: *a pillow, bolster*: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 2. Meton. *a bed, couch*: haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Virg. ‖ Transf. *a horse-cloth, housing, a saddle*: Ov.: Liv. 2. *a pavement*: saxea viarum, Lucr.

strātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a paving, pavement*: viarum, Suet.

strātus, a, um, *Part.* [sterno].

strēna, ae, *f. a sign, prognostic, omen*: Pl. ‖ Transf. *a new-year's present* given for the sake of the omen: Suet. [Said to be a Sabine word signifying "health:" hence prob. akin to strenuus.] (Hence Fr. *étrennes.*)

strēnē, *adv. briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously*: aliquid facere, Pl.: arma capere, Cic.

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [strenuus] *briskness, vivacity, activity* (rare): Ov.

strēnŭo, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *to be brisk, lively, busy*: Pl.

strēnŭus, a, um, *adj. brisk, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous*: strenuus et fortis, Hor.: manus fortis et bello strenuus, Nep.: Graeci, gens lingua magis strenua quam factis, Liv. With *gen.*: strenuus militiae, Tac. In a bad sense: multi in utroque exercita, sloth modestiae quietique, ita mali et strenui, *turbulent, restless*, id. 2. Transf. of things: adolescens strenua facie, Pl.: navis, Ov.: strenua nos exercet inertia, *busy idleness*, Hor. [Gr. στρηνής, στρήνος; Germ. *strenge*; Eng. *strong*.]

strĕpĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [strepo] *to make a great noise, rustling, rattling*, etc. (poet. and rare): Virg.

strĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a noise, din*: *a clashing, crashing, rustling, clattering, clanking, rumbling*, etc.: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl.: fluminum, Cic.: ingens valvarum, Hor.: rotarum, Caes.: prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. ‖ Transf. *a measured, regular sound* (poet.): citharae, Hor.: tibicinae, id.

strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar*, etc.: rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Virg.: litui, Hor.: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum tinnitu galea, Virg.: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. ‖ Act. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, *bawled out, vociferated*, id.

strictim, *adv.* [strictus from stringo] *straitly, closely*: strictim attondere, *i. e. close to the skin*, Pl. ‖ Fig. *slightly, superficially*: sapiente, Cic. 2. Esp. of style, *briefly, cursorily, summarily*: breviter strictimque dicere (*opp.* copiosissime), id.

strictūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a contraction, stricture*: Plin. Val. ‖ Meton. *a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron*: Virg.

strictus, a, um, *Part.* [stringo]. ‖ Adj. *drawn together, close, strait, tight*, etc.: strictissima janua, Ov. 2. Fig. of style, *brief, concise*: quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. (Hence It. *stretto*; Fr. *étroit.*)

stridĕo, di, 2. and **stridĕo**, di, 3. *v. n.* [akin to τρίζω] *to creak, hiss, whiz, whistle, buzz, rattle*, etc. (mostly poet.): candens ferrum e formacibus stridit, Lucr.: stridantque cavernis strictumae Chalybum, Virg.: rudentes aquilone, Ov.

stridĕo, v. strideo.

stridŏr, ōris, *m.* [strideo] *any harsh or grating sound a creaking, hissing, bussing, rattling, whistling*, etc.: serpentis, Ov.: proceliae, Prop.: rudentum, Virg.: jannae, Ov.: stridor acutus, Hor.

stridŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *creaking, hissing, rattling, bussing*, etc.: stridula cornus (*i. e.* hasta), Virg.: plaustra, Ov. (Hence It. *strillo.*)

strigĭlis, is, *f.* [stringo] *a scraper* (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, *a strigil*: Cic.: Hor.: v. Smith's Ant. 56. (Hence It. *streghia, streglia*; Fr. *étrille.*)

strigo, 1. *v. n.* [2. strix] *to hold up, stop* in ploughing: Plin. ‖ Transf. *to give way, lose strength, stink* (post.): Virg.

strigōsus, a, um, *adj.* [strigo] *lean, lank, thin, meagre*: canis, *opp.* obesus, Col. *Comp.*: equi, Liv. ‖ Fig. of an orator, *meagre, dry, fruitless*: Cic.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. *v. a.* [akin to στράγγω: Germ *stringan*] *to draw or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, to grasp*: ita stringam ad carnarium, Pl.: stricta matutina frigore vulnera, Liv.: habenam, *to draw tight*, Stat. 2. Transf. *to touch lightly or slightly, to graze*: litus ama, et laeva stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg.: stringebat summas alea miserabilis undas, Ov. 3. *to pull or strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune*, etc.: falx ea arboribus, Caes.: frondes, Virg.: caelerter gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, Caes. Poet. transf.: stringere remos, *to cut branches for making oars*, Virg. ‖ Fig. of style, *to compress, abridge*: narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 2. *to touch, affect*; esp. *to affect painfully, to wound, pain*: animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. (Hence Fr. *étreindre.*)

stringor, ōris, *m.* [stringo] *a touching, touch, shock*: gelidae aquae, Luc.

strix, strigis, *f.* = στρίγξ [from στρίζω, τρίζω, the screecher] *an owl*, prob. *the screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children: Ov.: Tib.

strix, ĭgis, *f. a furrow, channel, groove*: Vitr.

strŏpha, ae, *f.* = στροφή, *a strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. ‖ *a trick, artifice*: verbosae, Phaedr.

strŏphĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [strophium] *a maker of* or *dealer in* strophia: Pl.

strŏphĭum, ii, *n.* = στρόφιον (*a* band), *a band, stay, stomacher*, worn by females under the breasts: Cat. ‖ *a head-band, chaplet*: Virg.

structor, ōris, *m.* [struo] *a builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic. ‖ *one who serves at table, a carver*: Juv.

structūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment*: membranarum, Plin.: tegas, Macr. 2. Esp. *a building* or *erecting*: parietum, *the mode of building, construction*, Caes.: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. (2) Meton. *a building, erection, structure*: Vitr.: aenarias structurae, *mining works, mines*, Caes. ‖ Fig. of style, *an arrangement, order, structure*: verborum quasi structura, Cic.

structus, a, um, *Part.* [struo]. ‖ Subst. structa, orum, *n. plu. buildings*: saxorum structa, Lucr.

strŭes, is, *f.* [id.] *a heap, pile*: lignorum, Cic.: corporum, Liv.: rogi, *a funeral pile*, pyra, Tac. ‖ Esp. *a heap of little offering-cakes*: Ov.

struix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a heap, pile*: tantas struices congessimus patinarias, Pl.

strūma, ae, *f.* [struo: *that spues from spue*] *a scrofulous tumour, stru-*

ra: Cels.: qui exsecant postem aliquam, tanquam strumam civitatis, Cic.

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [struma] *having a struma, scrofulous*: Juv.

strŭo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to place one thing upon or along with another in regular order* or *as parts of a consistent whole; to pile up, arrange*: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes.: altaq[ue] congratos struxisse ad[ae]dera monies, Ov.: frugem ordine, Cic.: penum ordine longo, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to build, erect, fabricate, construct*: domos, Hor.: pyras, Virg.: convivia, *to get ready, prepare*, Tac. **3.** *to set in order, arrange*: copias ante frontem castrorum stitit, Caes.: acies, Liv.

‖ Fig. *to join together, compound, compose*: Quint. **2.** Esp. *to prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion*; *to devise, contrive, instigate*, etc.: aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic.: odium in alios, id.: insidias alicui, Liv. **3.** *to order, arrange, dispose, regulate*: componere et struere verba, Cic.

strŭthiŏcămēlus, i, *m. an ostrich*: Plin. By later writers also called simply struthio, ōnis, *m.* (Hence, from struthio, It. *struzzo*; and from avis struthio, Fr. *autruche*.)

stŭdĕo, ŭi, *2. v. a.* and *n.* [akin to σπουδή, σπουδάζω, to speed, haste; hence] *to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after*; *to pursue* some course of action, *etc. Absol.*: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. With *acc.*: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic.: hoc unum, Hor.: has res, Pl. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic.: omnes homines, qui esse student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. Most freq. with *dat.*: novis rebus, Cic.: agriculturae, Caes.: litteris, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to be zealous* for a person or cause, *to favour*: with *dat.*: homini nequam atque improbo, id.: rebus Athenienstum, Nep. *Absol.*: neque studere neque odisse, Sall. **2.** *to apply oneself to learning, to study*: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac.

stŭdĭōsē, *adv. eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously*: ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcellium, tum multo nunc studiosius, Cic. *Sup.*: aliquid studiosissime quaerere, id.

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studium] *eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after, fond* or *studious of*. With *gen.*: venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic.: juris, Suet. *Comp.*: ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. *Sup.*: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. With *dat.*: rei nullae, Pl. *Absol.*: homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. ‖ Esp. *zealous* for a person or cause, *friendly, attached, devoted*: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, id.: nobilitatis, id. *Comp.*: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. *Sup.*: existimationis meae studiosissimus, Cic. **3.** *devoted to study or learning, learned, studious*: quid studiosa cohors operum struxit? Hor.

stŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [studeo] *a busying oneself about or application to; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, endeavour, study*: studium semper emit, cunctatio abiit, Cic.: aliquid summo studio curaque discere, id.: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. With *gen.*: studium pugnandi exercitui injectum est, Caes. ‖ *zeal* for a person or cause; *good-will, attachment, devotion*, etc.: Divitiaci summum in populum Romanum studium, id.: aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit*, Cic.: sententia, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac. **2** *application to learning, study*: *pier. studies*: pallidum studii atque doctrinae, Cic.: studiis septem dedit annos, Hor.

stultē, *adv. foolishly, stillly*: stulte facere, Pl.: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv.: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic.

stultĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [stultiloquus] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl.

stultĭlŏquus, ii, *m.* [id.] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl.

stultĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus loquor] *talking foolishly, babbling*: Pl.

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus] *folly, foolishness, silliness*, etc.: stultitia loquax, Cic.: stultitiae peccatum, id.

stultĭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus video] *that sees things in a foolish light*: Pl.

stultus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to stolidus, q. v.] *foolish, silly*, etc.: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter.: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. **2.** Transf. of things: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes.: consilium stultissimum, Liv.: quid autem stultius? Cic.

stŭpa, ae, v. stuppa.

stŭpe-făcĭo, fēci, factum, *3. v. a.* = *pass.* stupeño [stupeo] *to make senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy*: privatos instus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. **2.** Esp. in *Part. perf.*: quem stupefacti disentem intuentur? Cic.

stŭpĕfactĭo, factus, v. stupefacio.

stŭpĕo, ŭi, *2. v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied*, etc.: quum hic etiam tam semiseminus, stupri plenus stuperet, Cic.: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. With *gen.*: tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. With *abl.*, or *in* and *abl.*: carminibus stupens, Hor.: stupet in Turno, Virg. With *ad*: mater stupuit ad audita voces, Ov. **2.** Transf. of things, *to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop*: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, id.: stupente in aditione, Liv. ‖ Act. *to be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* (post.): para stupet inceptos domus exitiale Minervae, Virg.

stŭpĕsco, *3. v. n. incep.* [stupeo] *to grow astonished, become amazed*: Cic.

stŭpĕus, a, um, v. stupeus.

stŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupidus] *senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (rare). Cic.

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo] *struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid* (rare): stupida sine animo asto, Pl.: Echinis tabula te stupidum detinet, *infatuated*, Cic.

stŭpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *senselessness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, amazement*: stupor in corpore, Cic.: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv.: stupor cordis, Cic. **2.** Transf. for stupidus (post.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat.

stuppa (**stŭpa** and **stĭpa**), ae, *f.* = *ordeum* (*oerum*), *the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum*: Caes.: Liv. (Hence It. *stoppa*; Fr. *étoupe*.)

stuppĕus (stupeus), a, um, *adj.* [stuppa] *made or consisting of tow*: vincula, Virg.

stuprātor, ōris, *m.* [stupro] *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher*: Quint.

stupro, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* [stuprum] *to defile*: mores, Tert. ‖ Esp. *to debauch, deflower, ravish*: filiam, Cic.

stuprum, i, *n. dishonour, disgrace*: Fest. ‖ Esp *debauchery, lewdness, violation* (in law, stuprum was commerce with a widow or virgin, adulterium with a married woman, v. Smith's Ant. 3): stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic.: nullis petulitur casta donnus stupris, Hor. **2.** Meton. *an adulterer*, etc. (post.): una (sedes) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, *the paramour*, Prop.

stўlus, i, v. stilus.

suādēla, ae, *f.* [suadeo] *exhortation, persuasion*: Pl.

suādĕo, si, sum (ollident, Lucr.), *2. v. n.* and *a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge*. Constr. *dat.* (rarely *acc.*) of person advised: what is advised expressed by *acc., inf., acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj.*: the latter is often to be understood: nos jubeo, sed si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. (ii) With *acc.* of the thing: modo quod sensit, disseadet, Pl.: pacem, Cic. (iii) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri suasi, Virg.: nisi mihi ab adolescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, Cic. (iv) With *subj.*: hortatus, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Pl.: suadere Phaeo, ne supra principem standeret, Tac. (v) With *acc.* of pers.: ut te hortier et suadeam, Cic. **2.** Transf. of things, *to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion*: suadet vesana fames, Virg.: me pietas matris potius committere ventis sequi, Ter. ‖ Esp. in jurisprudence, *endure legem, rogationem, etc. to recommend, advocate a proposed law or bill*: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis litteribus suasi, Cic.

suāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo] *a counseling, advice, exhortation:* Sen. ‖ Esp. in jurisprudence, *a recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliæ, Cic. 2. In rhetor. *eloquence of the persuasive kind:* id.

suāsor, ōris, m. [id.] *an adviser, counsellor:* suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. ‖ Esp. in jurisprudence, *one* who *recommends* or *advocates a proposed law:* suasore legis Pompeio, Vell.

suāsus, a, um, *Part.* [suadeo].

suāsus, ūs, m. [id.] *an advising:* suasu atque impulsu meo, Pl.

suāvē-ŏlens (also separately), entis, *adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant:* Cat.

suāvĭātĭo (sav.), ōnis, *f.* [suavior] *a kissing:* suavia, Pl.

suāvĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis dico] *sweet-spoken, pleasant:* Lucr.

suāvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): carmen, Lucr.

suāvĭlŏquentĭa, æ, *f.* [suaviloquens] *sweetness of speech:* Cic.

suāvĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis loquor] *sweet-spoken, pleasant:* Lucr.

suāvĭlŭlum (sav.), i, *n. dim.* [suavium] *a little kiss:* Cat.

suāvior, ātus, ī. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to kiss:* Cic.: Cat.

suāvis, e, *adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful:* quod suave est alibi, allis fit amarum, Lucr.: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic.: cantus, Pl. *Neutr.* suave, adverb. (poet.): suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. ‖ Of moral and abstract things: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic.: amor suavissimus, Pl.: suave, mari magno, e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. [Cf. Sans. *svâdu*; Gr. ἡδύς; Germ. *süss*; Eng. *sweet.*]

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness:* quid suavitatem picturæ dicam? Cic.: odorum, id.: coloris, id. ‖ Of moral and abstract things: sermonum atque morum, id.

suāvĭter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully:* video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. ‖ Fig.: epistola copiose et suaviter scripta, id. *Sup.:* sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, id.

suāvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [suavis] *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (rare, for suavitas): Pl.

suāvium (savium), ĭi, n. [id.] *a mouth* puckered up to be kissed (rare): Pl. ‖ Transf. *a kiss:* Atticse, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. As a term of endearment: Ter.

sŭb, *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [akin to Sans. upa; Gr. ὑπό; Eng. *up*; cf. super with ὑπέρ, and ab with ἀπό] A. With *abl.* Of space: *under, below, beneath, underneath:* si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, nec tamen exissent unquam supra terram, Cic.: sub pellibus hiemare, *in tents,* Cæs.: sub divo morari, *in the open air,* Hor. Fig.: non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. 2. *beneath, at the foot of, by, near, before:* sub monte consedit, Cæs.: est ager sub urbe, Pl.: omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. ‖ Of time: *in, within, during, at, by:* sub ipsa profectione, Cæs.: sub luce, Ov. ‖ Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, *etc. under, beneath, with:* sub armis, Cæs.: sub regno esse, Cic.: sub conditione, Suet.: sub lege, id. B. With *acc.* Of space in connection with words denoting motion, *under, below, beneath:* exercitum sub jugum mittere, Cæs.: sub furcam ire, Hor. Fig.: sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. 2. Analogously with I. 2, but with motion: *beneath, to, near to, close to, up to,* etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Cæs.: sedes suas detulit sub Veliam, Cic.: via sub mœnia tendit, Virg. (ii) *from beneath, up to* (denoting change from a lower to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Cæs. Poet.: oculos sub astra tenebat, *directed upwards to the stars,* Virg. ‖ Of time, denoting approximation: *towards, about:* sub vesperum, Cæs.: sub lumina prima, Hor. 2. *just after, immediately upon:* sub eas (literas) statim recitatæ sunt tuæ, Cic. ‖ Of other relations: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand,* Pl. C. In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v.* Before *c, f, g, p, r* it is usually assimilated. Before *m* it is sometimes unchanged, sometimes assimilated. Before some words commencing with *c, p,* or *t,* it assumes the form *sus,* by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e.g. suscipio, suspendo, sustineo. Lastly, in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro, the *b* is elided. In composition, sub denotes 1. *under:* e. g. sub-mergo, *to dip under.* Hence it signifies (i) inferiority: e. g. sub-centurio, *a sub-centurion.* (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution = *slightly:* e. g. sub-agrestis, *somewhat boorish:* subrideo, *to laugh slightly, to smile.* (iii) secrecy: e. g. sub-orno, *to incite secretly.* (iv) substitution = *instead of:* e. g. sur-rogo, *to cause to be chosen instead of another:* succedo, *to come into another's place.* (v) succession = *after:* e. g. sub-eo, *to come after,* or *next.* 2. *from below, up:* e. g. succedo, *to come up:* sus-cipio, *to take up:* suspicio, *to look up.* Hence with the implied notion of assistance: e. g. succurro, *to run up (to help).* 3. *near, closely:* e. g. sub-sequor, *to follow closely:* sub-inde, *immediately after.*

sŭbabsurdē, *adv. somewhat absurdly:* aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic.

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj. somewhat* or *rather absurd:* Cic.

sŭb-accūso, ī. *v. a. to blame* or *accuse somewhat:* alicujus discessum, Cic.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo] *a working up, preparing:* Vitr. ‖ Fig. *preparation, discipline:* subactio est usus, auditio, lectio, literæ, Cic.

sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* [subigo].

sub-aerātus, a, um, *adj. that has copper underneath or inside:* Pud.

sŭbăgĭtātĭo, **sŭbăgĭtātrix**, **sŭbăgĭto**, v. subigitatio, *etc.*

sub-ăgrestis, e, *adj. somewhat rustic, rather boorish:* Cic.

sub-ălāris, e, *adj. placed* or *carried under the arms:* telum, Nep.

sub-ămārus, a, um, *adj. somewhat bitter:* Cic.

sub-āquilus, a, um, *adj. somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny:* corpus, Pl.

sub-arrōgānter, *adv. somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly:* facere, Cic.

sub-auscŭlto, avi, atum, ī. *v. a. to listen secretly:* Cic.

sub-bāsĭlĭcānus, i, m. [basilica] *one who lounges around the basilicæ, a lounger:* Pl.

sub-bĭbo, bĭbi, *v. a. to drink a little, to tipple* (rare): Pl.: Suet.

sub-blandĭor (*fut.* subblandibitur, Pl.), 4. *v. n. dep. to caress* or *fondle a little:* Pl.

subc-, v. succ-.

sub-dēbĭlis, e, *adj. somewhat lame:* femur, Suet.

sub-dēbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj. somewhat enfeebled;* fig. *somewhat discouraged:* Cic.

sub-dēfĭcio, *v. n. to fail somewhat:* Curt.

sub-difficĭlis, e, *adj. somewhat difficult:* quæstio, Cic.

sub-diffīdo, *v. n. to be somewhat distrustful:* Cic.

subdĭtĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [subdo] *supposititious, spurious, counterfeit:* servus, Pl.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit:* archipirata, Cic.

subdĭto, ī. *v. a.* [id.] *to afford, supply, furnish:* Lucr.

subditus, a, um, *Part.* [subdo].

sub-diu, *adv. by day:* Pl.

sub-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, *v. a. to put, place, set,* or *lay under:* faces, Lucr.: pugionem pulvino, Suet.: calcaria equo, Liv. 2. Esp. *to bring under, subject, subdue* (rare): Plutonis subdita regno magna deum proles, Tib. 3. Fig. *to put near, apply; to furnish:* irritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv.: ingenio stimulos, Ov. ‖ *to put in the place of, to substitute:* quos in eorum locum subditos domi suæ reservavit? Cic. 2. Esp. *to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit:* subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling,* Ter.: me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv.

sub-dŏcĕo, 2. *v. a. to teach as an assistant* (rare · aliquem, Cic.

subdŏlē, *adv. somewhat craftily, cunningly,* or *deceitfully:* Cic.

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful:* homo et aycophanta et subdolus, Pl.: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. **2.** Transf. of things: oratio, Caes.: lingua, Ov.

sub-dŏmo, ī. v. a. *to subject by taming, to tame, subdue:* Pl.

sub-dŭbĭto, ī. v. n. *to be rather doubtful* or *undecided:* Cic.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*Perf. sync.* subduxti, Ter.) *to draw from under* or *from below:* hence, *to draw* or *pull up; to lift up, raise:* cataractam funibus, Liv.: subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *pulled up* (*opp.* demissis), Hor. **2.** Esp. Naut. *t. t. to draw* or *haul up:* longas naves in aridum, Caes. **3.** Milit. *t. t. to draw off* forces from one position to another; *to lead up:* cohortes aliquot subductos ex dextro cornu post aciem circumduxit, Liv.: copias in proximum collem subduxit, Caes. ‖ **1.** *to lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove,* etc.: rerum fundamenta, Cic.: conjux fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, Virg.: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. **2.** Esp. *to take away secretly* or *by stealth, to steal;* and with *pron. reflect. to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away:* alicui anulum, Pl.: obsides furto, Liv.: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Poet.: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, *to slope down,* Virg. ‖‖ Fig. *to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate:* subducamus summam, Cic. (ii) In gen. *to calculate, deliberate* (usu. in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id.

subductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subduco] Naut. *t. t. a hauling up on the beach:* Caes. ‖ *a reckoning:* Cic.

subductus, a, um, *Part.* [subduco].

sub-ēdo, ēdi, 3. v. a. *to eat, waste,* or *wear away below;* Ov.

sub-ĕo, ĭi, itum, 4. v. n. and a. *to come* or *go under; to sink; to come up to: to come* or *go on; to succeed; to come up, spring up.* A. Neutr.: subire sub falsa, Pl.: testudine facta subeunt, *advance,* Caes.: subire ad portam castrorum, Liv.: dexterae alae sinistra subiit, id. (ii) Of things: subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up,* Virg. **2.** Esp. *to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into* (poet.): Prop.: Ov. ‖ Fig.: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. **2.** Esp. *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself:* omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic.: subiit cari genitoris imago, Virg. (ii) With *relat. clause:* quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. B. Act. *to come or go under, to enter; to submit to: to approach:* exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, *had not gone under a roof,* Caes.: quum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under,* Ov.: junoti currum dominae subiere leones, Virg.: muros, Liv. (ii) Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov.: furcas subiere columnae, *were substituted for,* id. **2.** Esp. *to approach secretly, to steal upon* or *into:* subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. ‖ Fig.: sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook,* Curt. **2.** Esp. *to come into, enter, occur to one's* mind: deinde cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. **3.** *to subject oneself to, take upon oneself, to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer:* paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, Caes.: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, Cic.

sŭber, ĕris, *n. the cork-oak, cork-tree:* Virg. (Hence It. *sughero.*)

subf-, v. suff.

subg-, v. sugg.

sŭb-horridus, a, um, *adj. somewhat rough:* subhorridus atque incultus, Cic.

subĭcŭlum, i, *n. an underlayer, support:* flagri, Pl.

subĭcĭtātio (subagit.), ōnis, *f.* [subigito] *illicit copulation:* Pl.

subĭcĭtātrix (subagit.), icis, *f.* [id.] *she that indulges in illicit intercourse:* Pl.

sŭb-igito (subagito), ī. v. a. [agito] *to lie with illicitly:* scortum, Pl.

sŭb-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. (sŭbĭgit, poet. Cic.) [ago] *to bring* or *get under, up* or *up to:* (beluam) faciem ad subigendum frenat, *easy to be tamed,* Cic.: qui adverso flumine lembum remigis subigit, *rows up stream,* Virg. **2.** In gen. *to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate; to knead; to rub down, sharpen:* glebas, Cic.: arva, Virg.: opus digitis, Ov.: subigunt in cote secures, *sharpen,* Virg. ‖ Fig. *to put down, subjugate, subdue,* etc.: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.: urbes atque nationes, Sall. **2.** *to bring, incite, impel; to compel, constrain:* with *subj., ad* or *in* and *acc.,* or *inf.:* ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac.: ad deditionem Volscos subegit, Liv.: urbes metu subactae in ditionem, id.: vis subegit verum fateri, Pl. **3.** *to elaborate* in the mind; *to train, discipline* (rare): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, Cic.

sŭb-impŭdens, entis, *adj. somewhat impudent:* Cic.

sŭb-inānis, e, *adj. somewhat empty* or *vain:* Cic.

sŭb-indŭ, *adv.* of time, *immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon:* primum gaudere, subinde praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor.: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. ‖ Esp. of repeated actions, *from time to time, repeatedly, continually:* praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, id. (Hence It. *sovente*; Fr. *souvent.*)

sŭb-insŭlsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat tasteless* or *insipid:* Cic.

sŭb-invĭdĕo, no *perf.*, invisum, 2. *v. n. to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of:* subinvideo tibi, Cic.

sŭb-invīsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat odious:* Cic.

sŭb-invĭto, avi, ī. v. a. *to invite slightly:* aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic.

sŭb-irascor, atus, 3. v. n. *dep. to be somewhat angry:* interdum soleo subirasci, Cic.: brevitati literarum, id.

subĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [subitus] *done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty:* subitarii milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant), Liv.

subĭto, *adv. suddenly, unexpectedly:* quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, Cic.: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: subito dicere, *without preparation, extempore,* Cic.

subĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [subeo]. ‖ Adj. 1 it. *that has come on secretly* or *unobservedly:* hence, *sudden, unexpected:* in rebus tam subitis, Cic.: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes.: subita belli ministeria, Liv.: miles, *hastily collected,* Tac. ‖‖ Subst. subĭtum, i, *n. a sudden* or *unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence,* etc.: subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. *Plur.:* etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac. With *gen.:* ad subita rerum, Liv.

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2. v. n. *to lie under* or *near:* fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. ‖ Fig. *to be under, to be subject to: to belong to, be connected with,* etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint.

subjectē, *adv. humbly, submissively:* demississime atque subjectissime, Caes.

subjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subjicio] *a laying, putting,* or *placing under:* rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. **2.** Esp. *a substituting, forging:* testamentorum, Liv.

subjecto, ī. v. a. [id.] *to lay, place,* or *put under; to throw out from below:* manus, Ov.: acres subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor.

subjector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who substitutes, a forger:* testamentorum, Cic.

subjectus, a, um, *Part.* [subjicio]. ‖ Adj.: *lying under* or *near, bordering upon, adjacent:* alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic.: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. **2.** *subjected, subject:* subjectior in diem horam invidiae, Hor.

sub-jĭcio (subicio, subicis, subicit, *etc.*; hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned sŭbĭcis, sŭbĭcit), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw, lay, place,* or *bring under* or *near:* ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subjicere coeperunt, Cic.: brachia pallae, Ov.: castris legiones, Caes. **2.** *to throw from under, throw up:* nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, id.: terram ferro, *to plough up,* Cic.: quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, *shoots up,* Virg. **3.** *to put in the place of, to substitute for:* esp. *to substitute* false for true; *to forge, counterfeit:* testamenta, Cic. (ii),

to subsere: subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahant, Caes. ‖ 4. Fig. *to submit, subject*: ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic.: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intelligere neque videre, sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subjiciendа *sententia, what meaning to to be attributed to it*, id. ‖ 5. Esp. *to place under, to make subject, to subject*: externas gentes servitio, Liv.: Gallia cesseribus subjecta, Caes.: ei virtus subjecta sub varias incertosque casus famula fortunae est, Cic.: hiemi navigationem, *to subject*, capere, Caes. ‖ 6. *to range under a general head, to subordinate, treat of under*; and pass. *to be ranged under* or *comprised in*: formarum certus est numerus, quas cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic.: ita, justum, subjici possunt honestati, Quint. ‖ 7. *to place after, let follow, affix, append, subjoin*, etc.: cur sic epistetur, rationem subjicit, *adds*, Cic.: vix penes fuerunt subjicio, *reply*, Virg. ‖ 8. *to bring to mind, prompt, suggest*, etc.: si meministi id, quod ego dictum est, subjice, Ter.: quae dolor quaerentibus subjicit, Liv.

subjumentus, a, um, *Part.* [subjungo].

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to yoke or harness to*: curru subjungere tigres, Virg. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to join* or *add to, to annex, subjoin*: Aeneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed*, id. (ii) Fig.: omnes artes oratori, Cic.: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov.

2. *to bring under, subdue, subjugate*: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. 3. *to lay under* (rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr.

sub-lăbor, lapsus, 3. v. n. *dep. to fall* or *sink under* or *down, to sink*: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin.: post.: sublapsa vetustas solvit saxum, Virg.

2. Esp. *to slip down, glide away*: lues ndo sublapsa venenо pertentat senecta, id.

sublapsus, a, um, *Part.*, [sublabor].

sublātē, *adv. highly, loftily*: Amm.

‖ Fig.: sublate ampleque dicere, *with elevation*, Cic.

sublātio, ōnis, *f.* [tollo] *a lifting up, raising, elevation*: Quint. ‖ Fig. *elevation, exaltation*: animi, Cic.

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* [tollo]. ‖ Adj.: *elated, proud*: quo procilio sublati Helvetii, Caes.: fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov.

sublecto, 1. v. a. [lacio] *to wheedle, cajole*: ea, Pl.

sublectus, a, um, *Part.* [sublego].

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to gather to: search for underneath, to gather up*: (puer) sublegit quodcumque jacuret inutile quodque posset comantes offendere, Hor. 2. Esp. *to catch up secretly* or *by stealth*: liberos, *to kidnap*, Pl. Fig.: carmina, Virg. ‖ 3. *to choose in the place of, to substitute*: in demarionorum locum, Liv.

sublestus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. uncert.; perh. from sublevo; hence, lit. *light*] *slight, trifling, trivial*: fides, Pl.

sublĕvātio, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo] *a lightening, alleviation*: Cic.

sub-lĕvo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to lift up from beneath, to raise up, support*: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stantes ne sublevabat quidem, Cic.: jubis equorum sublevati, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console; to lighten, alleviate, mitigate*: aratores, opp. evertere, Cic.: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes.: militum laborem, id.: hominum pericula, Cic.

sublĭca, ae, *f. a stake* or *pile*: Liv.: esp. *the piles for a bridge*: Caes.

sublĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sublica] *consisting of* or *resting upon piles*: sublicius pons, *the pile-bridge*, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv.

sublĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [subligo] *a waistband, apron, drawers*: Cic.

sublĭgar, āris, *n.* [id.] *q. q.* subligaculum, *an apron*, etc.: Juv.

sub-lĭgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bind* or *tie below, to bind on*: ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg.

sublīmē, *adv. aloft, loftily, on high*: Theodori nihil interest, homine an sublime putreseat, Cic.: elati, Liv. *Comp.*: sublimius altum attollit caput, Ov. ‖ Fig. of style, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (rare): Quint.

sublīmis, e (*gen. sing. and nomtr. plur.* sublimi, Lucr.), *adj.* [perhaps a contr. of sublevimis from sublevo] *uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated*: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg.: ipse (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high, through the air*, id.: os, *directed upwards*, Ov.: flagellum, *uplifted*, Hor. ‖ Subst. sublime, is, *n. height; the air*: pire per lassum in sublime jactato, Sust. ‖ Fig. *lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished*: mens, Ov.: sublimis, cupidusque et amate retinquere pennis, *aspiring*, Hor. 2. Esp. of style, *lofty, elevated, sublime*: sublimia carmina, Juv. (ii) Transf. of persons: natura sublimis et acer, Hor.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis] *height, loftiness*: corporis, Quint. ‖ Fig. of style, *loftiness, elevation, sublimity*: heroici carminis, id.

sublĭmĭtio, ōnis, *m.* [lingo] *a kissing, under-cauldron*: Pl.

sub-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum (*Part. perf.* sublitum, Pl.), 3. v. a. *to besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a groundcolour, to prime with*: Plin. ‖ Fig.: sublinere os alicui, *to befool, cheat, hoodwink*: paiere os sublevit patri, Pl.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* [sublino].

sub-lūceo, 2. v. n. *to shine a little, to glimmer*: crepuscula sublucent, Ov.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.*, lŭtum, 3. v. a. *to wash* or *bathe underneath*: aliquid aqua calida, Cels. ‖ Transf. of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of*: hunc montem flumen sublue bat, Caes.

subluscus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. illustris] *having a faint light, glimmering*: nox, Hor.: umbra (noctis), Virg.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* [sublino].

sub-mergo (summ.), si, sum, 3. v. *a. to dip* or *plunge under, to sink, submerge*: submersus equus verugaribus, Cic.: navis submersa, Caes.

submersus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submergo].

sub-mĭnus (summ.), a, um, *adj. pretty pure*: vinum, Pl.

submĭtella (summ.), ae, *f.* [mitella] *a kind of garment for women*: Pl.

sub-ministro (summ.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to aid by giving; to give, furnish, supply*: pecuniam alicui, Cic.: frumentum, Caes. ‖ Fig.: Aristoteles hanc arti pluribus adjumenta atque ornamenta submiuistravit, Cic.

submissē, *adv.* of speech, *softly, calmly, not loud* or *harshly*: dicere, Cic.

2. Of character, *calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively*: alicui submisse supplicare, id. *Comp.*: submissius se gerere, id.

submissim (summ.), *adv. in a low voice, gently, softly* (rare): Sust.

submissio (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submitto] *a letting down, lowering, sinking*: vocis submissio, Cic.

submissus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submitto]. ‖ Adj. *let down, lowered, low*: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower*, Liv. (ii) Fig. of character or disposition, *low, mean, grovelling, abject*: vivere neque submissum et abjectum, neque se effrenatum, Cic. 2. Transf. of the voice or of speech in gen. *low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement*: et contenta voce atrociter dicere et submissa lenitur, id. Transf. of an orator: id.

sub-mitto (summ.), mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let go* or *put under; to lift up; to cause to spring up: to produce*: singuli agni binis matricibus submittuntur, Col.: submittit tellus flores, *puts forth*, Lucr.: non monstrum submisere Colchi majus, *did not produce* (alluding to the dragon that guarded the golden fleece), Hor. 2. Esp. of animals or plants, *to bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not lop* or *cut off*: Virg.: Col.

3. *to let down, lower, sink, drop*: se ad pedes, Liv.: latus in herba, Ov.: crinem barbamque, *to let grow*, Tac. (ii) Fig.: ut ‖ qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia: sic quodammodo inferiores extollas, *to lower themselves, condescend*, Cic.: si calamitates animos, *to subdue*, Caes., Liv.: funerem, *to put down, quell*, Virg.

‖ 4. *to send* or *despatch secretly*: submittit cohortes equitibus praeutlos, Caes.: submittebat hos Timarchidem, qui memoret eos, *secretly despatched*, Cic.

5. *to send in place of; to transfer*:

and gen. *to supply*: huic vos non submittetis? *send a successor*, id.: vinea submittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes*, Hor.

submŏlestē (summ.), *adv. with some vexation*: aliquid ferre, Cic.

sub-mŏlestus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious*: illud est mihi submolestum, Cic.

sub-mŏnĕo (summ.), ŭi, 2. *v. n. to remind privily, give a hint* (rare): sul-monuit me Parmeno, Ter.

sub-mŏrōsus (summ.), a, um, *adj. somewhat peevish* or *morose*: Cic.

submŏtor (summ.), ōris, *m.* [submoveo] *one who puts aside* or *clears*: Liv.

submŏtus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submoveo].

sub-mŏvĕo (summ.), mōvi, mōtum (syncop. form of the *past perf. subj.* summosses, Hor.), 2. *v. a. to move* or *drive off* or *away*; *to remove*: hostes a porta, Caes.: hostes ex muro ac turribus, id.: hostium lembos statione, Liv.: maris litora, *to extend* (by moles), Hor. 2. Esp. of a lictor, *to clear away, to make room*: I lictor, submove turbam, Liv. (ii) Fig.: non gnase neque consularis submovet lister miseros tumultus mentis et curas, Hor. ‖. Fig. *to put* or *keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove*: reges a bello, Liv.: magnitudine poenae maleficio submoveri, Cic.

submūto (summ.), 1. *v. a. to change, interchange, substitute*: Cic.

sub-nascor, nātus, *3. v. n. dep. to grow up under, out of, after*; *to succeed*: nam vada subnatis imo viridantur ab herbis, Ov.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* [subnascor].

sub-necto, no *perf.*, xum, *3. v. a. to bind* or *tie under, bind on beneath*: velum antennis, Ov.: cingula mammae, Virg. ‖. Fig. *to add, subjoin*: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just.

sub-nĕgo, avi, 1. *v. a. to half deny* or *refuse*: aliquid alteri, Cic.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* [subnecto].

sub-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj. somewhat black, blackish*: Pl.

sub-nīxus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (subnīxus), a, um, *Part. supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon*: (duos circulos) coeli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos vides, Cic. parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, *supported*, i. e. *defended by*, Virg. ‖. Fig. *relying* or *depending upon*: with *abl.*: victoria dividisque subnixus, Cic. With *dat.*: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv.

sub-nōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to mark* or *write underneath*: nomina palam, *to write down*, Suet.

subnūba, ae, *f.* [nubo] *a rival*: lecti nostri subnuba, Ov.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat cloudy, rather gloomy*: nox, Caes.

sūbo, 1. *v. n. to be in heat, to bring* (coitum appetere): Lucr.: Hor.

sūb-obscēnus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscene*: ridiculum, Cic.

sūb-obscūrus, a, um, *adj. somewhat obscure*: Fig. of style: Cic.

sūb-ŏdōsus, a, um, *adj. somewhat vexatious* or *odious*: Cic.

sūb-offendo, *3. v. n. to give some offence*: apud aliquem, Cic.

sūb-ŏlet, 2. *v. n. impers.* prop. *it emits a smell*; hence, Fig. *with dat. of pers. or abstr. it causes any one to smell, scent, perceive*; *I* (*thou*, etc.) *perceive*, etc.: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Pl.

sūbŏles (sŏbŏles), is, *f.* [root *al-*, *grow*: v. adolesco] *lit. that which grows from below*; *a sprout, offshoot, twig, spray*: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. ‖. Transf. of men and other animals, *offspring, issue, stock, race*: censores populi servitutes, soboles, familias pecudumque censento, Cic.: cara deum soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg.: diva (Luctina) producas subolem, Hor.: Romae soboles, *the race of Rome*, id.

sūb-ŏlesco, *3. v. n. incep. to grow up* (rare): juvenius subolescens, Liv.

sūb-ŏrior, 4. *v. n. dep. to spring up, arise, proceed* (rare): Lucr.

sūb-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn*: aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. 2. Fig.: qui se ipse novit, intelliget, quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. ‖. *to instigate secretly, suborn*: fictus testis subornari solet, id.: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, Liv.

sūbortus, ūs, *m.* [suborior] *a rising* or *springing up*: Lucr.

subp., v. supp.

sub-ranscidus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat rank, slightly tainted*: Cic.

subrāstus, a, um, *Part.* [subrado].

sub-rauscus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat hoarse*: vox, Cic.

subrectus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [surgo].

sub-rēfectus (surr.), a, um, *Part. somewhat restored*: Veli.

sub-rēmigo (surr.), 1. *v. n. to row underneath, to row along* (rare): leeva tacitis subremigat undis, Virg.

sub-rēpo (surr.), psi, ptum (syncop. *perf.* surrepsti, Cat.), *3. v. n.* and *a. to creep under, to creep* or *steal along, to come on unawares* or *by degrees*, etc.: sub tabulas, Cic.: moenia urbis, Hor. ‖. Fig.: alicui, Cat.: quies furtim subrepit ocellis, Ov.

subreptīcius (surr.), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [surripio] *stolen, surreptitious*: filius, Pl. ‖. Fig. *concealed, clandestine*: amor, id.

subreptus (surr.), a, um: 1. *Part.* [surrepo]. 2. *Part.* [surripio].

sub-rīdĕo (surr.), si, 2. *v. n. to smile* (rare): subridet Saturius veterator, Cic.

sub-rīdĭcŭlē (surr.), *adv. somewhat laughably, rather humorously*: Cic.

sub-rigo, v. surgo.

sub-ringor (surr *3. v. n. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed*: Cic.

sub-ripio, v. surripio.

sub-rōgo (surr.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute*: collegam in locum Bruti, Liv.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), orum, *m. plu.* [rostrum] *loungers near the rostra, idlers*: Coel. in Cic.

sub-rŭbĕo (surr.), 2. *v. n. to be reddish*: uva purpureo mero, Ov.

sub-rŭbicundus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat ruddy, reddish*: vultus, Sen.

sub-rūfus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat reddish*: Pl.

sub-rŭo (surr.), rŭi, rŭtum, *3. v. a. to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out*; *to break down, overthrow, demolish*, etc.: arbores, Caes.: multis simul locis aut subruti aut iniecta locussi ruebant muri, Liv.: turrim, Caes. ‖. Fig. *to undermine, subvert, corrupt*: nostram libertatem, Liv.: animum laudis avarum, Hor.

sub-rusticus (surr.), a, um, *adj. somewhat clownish* or *rustic*: Cic.

subrūtus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [subruo].

sub-scribo, psi, ptum, *3. v. a. to write underneath*: statuis inscriptis subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. 2. Esp. in law, *to sign* or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation either as principal or associate; hence in gen. *to charge, accuse, prosecute*: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id.: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. 3. Of the censor, *to set down* the reason of his censure, Cic. 4. In gen. *to sign, subscribe*: quem de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. (ii) Transf.: *to assent to, agree to*: Caesaris fae, Ov.: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. ‖. *to write* or *note down* (rare): numerum aratorum, Cic.

subscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo] *any thing written underneath*: Serapionis subscriptio, Cic. 2. Esp. in law, *a subscription* or *joint-subscription* to an accusation: subscriptionem alii postulare, id. 3. Of the censor, *a noting down* of the offence censured: subscriptio censoria, id. 4. In gen. *a signing, signature*: quum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod literas publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, Suet. ‖. *a list, register*: jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a signer* or *joint-signer* of an accusation: Cic. ‖. *one who subscribes* or *assents to, an approver*: Gell.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [subscribo].

subsĕcīvus (subsĭcīvus, and transp. subcisivus or succisivus), a, um, *adj.* [seco] in surveying, *that is cut off and left remaining*; Subst. *a remainder* or *small patch of land*, etc.: subseciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim

superfuerunt, Suet. ‖ Transf. in gen. *over-, odd, extra:* subseciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time*, Cic.: operae, *over-work, extra-work*, id.

sub-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1. *v. a. to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare:* partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov.: ungues ferro, id.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* [subseco].

subsellium, ii, *n.* [sella] *a low bench:* Varr. 2. in gen. *a bench, seat:* volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subselliis occupetur, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a judge's seat, the bench:* accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, id. 2. Meton. *a court, tribunal:* age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditere, id.

sub-sentio, si, 4. *v. a. to perceive secretly, to smell out:* Ter.

subsĕquens, ntis, *Part.* [subsequor]. ‖ Adj. *following, next* (of time): subsequenti tempore, Vell.

sub-sĕquor, cūtus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep. to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue:* has (cohortes) subsidiarias ternas subsequebantur, Caes. *Absol.:* subsequitur praesoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. (ii) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic.: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. ‖ Fig. *to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic.

sub-servio, 4. *v. n. to be subject to, to serve:* Pl. ‖ Fig. *to comply with, humour:* Ter.

subsĕcivus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

subsidiārius, a, um, *adj.* [subsidium]. Milit. *t. t. pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary:* cohortes, Caes. 2. Subst. subsidiārii, orum, *m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve:* Liv.

subsidium, ii, *n.* [subsido] milit. *t. t.* orig. *the reserve-ranks, triarii:* subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 2. In gen. *a body of reserve:* rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. (ii) abstractedly, *military support, relief, aid:* funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id.: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. ‖ Transf. in gen. *support, assistance, help, protection*, etc.: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. *Plur.:* industriae subsidia, Cic.: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, *resources*, Caes.

sub-sĭdo, sēdi, sessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to sit or crouch down; to squat; to settle down:* subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. (ii) Of things, *to sink, settle, subside:* valles, Ov.: undae, Virg. Transf.: venti, Prop. Poet.: extremus galeaque ima subsidit Acestes, *remains at the bottom*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to settle down* in a place; *to remain, abide, stay:* subsidi in ipsa via, Cic.: multitudo quae in castris subsederat, Caes. 3. *to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* cur eo in loco subsedit, quo ille nocta venturus esset? Cic. 4. Of female animals, *to admit the male* (poet. and rare): juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. ‖ Fig. *to subside, decrease, abate:* in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. B. Act. *to lie in wait for, to waylay:* devictam Asiam (*i. e.* Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Virg.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj.* [signum] *that is under the standard:* milites, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve* (v. Smith's Ant. 165), Tac.

sub-signo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to write under, to sign, subscribe:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *to set down, register:* subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic.

sub-silio, lŭi, or lii, 4. *v. n.* [salio] *to spring upwards, leap up:* decido de lecto praeceps, subsilit, Pl.

sub-sisto, stĭti, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* A. Neutr. *to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt:* reliqui in itinere substiterant, Caes.: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in armis, Virg. (ii) Of things: substitit unda, id. 2. Esp. *to stay, tarry, abide:* ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 3. *to stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist:* Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. (ii) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, *held out*, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subsist:* subsistere (in dicendo), Quint.: intra priorem pauperlatem subsistere, Tac. 2. Esp. *to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. 3. *to withstand, be adequate to, sustain:* non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. B. Act. *to make a stand against, withstand, encounter* (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv.

sub-sortior, ītus, 4. *v. a. dep.* In law, *to substitute a judge in place of one rejected:* judicem, Cic.

subsortītio, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior] *a substituting by lot,* of other judges for those rejected: Cic.

substantia, ae, *f.* [substo] *that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, material, substance:* hominis, Quint.: sine substantia facultatum, *without fortune*, Tac.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. *v. a. to strew, scatter, spread,* or *lay under:* casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov.: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *lying under*, Liv. 2. Transf. *to bestrew, spread over, cover:* gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to spread out, submit* for examination, accompance, *etc.; to give up, prostitute:* delicias, Luxr.: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic.

sub-stĭtŭo, ti, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* [statuo] *to put* or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* (rare): lapides plantae, Pall.: post elephantos armaturas leves, Amot. B. Afr. 2. Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had figured to himself*, Liv. ‖ *to put instead of* or *in the place of, to substitute:* in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic.: equites Sicula, Liv. 2. Esp. in law, substituere heredem (alicui), *to make next* or *second heir:* heredes invicem, Suet.

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [substituo].

sub-sto, 1. *v. n. to stand firm, hold out:* metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter.

substrātus, a, um, *Part.* [substerno].

substrictus, a, um, *Part.* [substringo]. ‖ Adj.: *drawn together, contracted*, hence, *small, narrow, tight:* ilia, Ov.: crura, id.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to bind beneath; to bind, tie,* or *draw up:* crinem nodo, Tac.: caput equi laxa, Nep. ‖ Transf. *to bind* or *draw together; to contract, check:* aurem, *to prick up the ear*, Hor. 2. Fig.: bilem, Juv.

substructio, ōnis, *f.* [substruo] *a substructure, foundation:* Caes.: Cic.

substructus, a, um, *Part.* [substruo].

sub-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to build beneath, to lay a foundation:* fundamentum, Pl.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv.

subsultim, *adv. by leaps* or *jumps:* decurrere, Suet.

subsulto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [subsilio] *to spring up, to jump, hop* (rare): Pl.

sub-sum, no *perf.*, *irreg. v. n. to be under, among,* or *behind; to be near;* with *dat.:* subucula subest tunicae, Hor.: nigra subest lingua palato, Virg.: mons suberat, Caes.: hiems, id. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance*, Ov.

sub-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* sewn *beneath* or *at the lower part:* vestis, *trimmed at the bottom*, Hor.

subtegmen, ĭnis, v. subtemen.

subtēmen (subtegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from subteximen, subtexmen, from texo] *what is wrought* or *woven in, the woof of a web:* inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, Ov. ‖ Meton. *anything spun, thread,* yarn (rare): nere, Ter. Of the *threads* of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, Hor.

subter, *adv.* and *prep.* [sub]. I. Adv. *below, beneath, underneath:* omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. ‖ Prep. with acc. and *abl. below, beneath, underneath, under.* With *acc.:* cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. (ii) *near:* subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *close to*, Liv. 2. With *abl.:* subter densa testudine, Virg. ‖ In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (i) *underneath beneath: e. g.* subterductus, subterfluo. (ii) *secretly, privately: e. g.* subterduco, subterfugio.

subter-dūco, xi, 3. *v. a. to carry off secretly*; with *pron. reflect. to steal away, abscond*: ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Pl.

subter-fŭgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. *to flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off*: subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Pl. II. Act. *to escape, evade, avoid, shun*: vim criminum, Cic.: tempestatem Punici belli, Liv.

subter-lăbor, 3. *v. n. dep. to glide* or *flow under*: fluctus Sicanos, Virg. 2. *to slip away, escape*: subterlabens celeritate, Liv.

sub-terrāněus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *underground, subterranean*: specus, Cic.

subter-tĕnŭo, 1. *v. a. to make thin below*: anulum, Lucr.

sub-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave under* or *below*; hence, *to join on, affix*: lunam alutae, Juv. Poet.: patrio capiti, *i. e.* nubes soli, *to draw before, veil*, Ov. With *acc.* of thing concealed: coelum fumo, Virg. II. Fig. *to add, annex, append, subjoin*: subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, Liv. 2. In gen. *to put together, compose, prepare*: carmina, Tib.

subtextus, a, um, *Part.* [subtexo].

subtilis, e, *adj.* [contr. of subtexilis: I i t, *woven fine*: hence transf.] *fine, not thick* or *coarse, slender, minute*: quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr.: acies gladii, Sen.: farina, Plin. 2. Transf. of the senses, *fine, nice, acute, delicate*: palatum, Hor. II. Fig. *fine, nice, precise, exact, keen, subtle*: iudicium, Cic.: subtilis veterum judex, Hor. *Comp.*: reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular*, Cic. *Sup.*: inventum, Plin. 2. Esp. of style, *plain, simple, unadorned*: genus dicendi, Cic. Of persons: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. (Hence It. *sottile*; Fr. *subtil.*)

subtilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [subtilis] *fineness, slenderness, minuteness*: linearum, Plin. II. Fig. *keenness, acuteness, penetration, exactness, subtlety*, etc.: sententiarum, Cic.: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. 2. Esp. of style, *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament*: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit, Cic.

subtiliter, *adv. finely, minutely*: subtiliter connexae res, *closely, intimately*, Lucr. II. Fig. *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly*: subtiliter iudicare, Cic.: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 2. Esp. in rhetor. *plainly, simply, without ornament*: privatas causas agere: subtilius: capitis sunt famae ornatiores, Cic.

sub-timĕo, 2. *v. n. to be somewhat afraid*: numquid subtimes? Cic.

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* [subtraho].

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to draw away from underneath* or *by stealth*; and in gen. *to draw* or *carry off, take away, remove*, etc.: pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr.: colla effracto jugo, Ov.: aggerem cuniculis, Caes.: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. *Reflect.*: vastis tremit ictibus puppis subtrahitarque solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it*, Virg. With *pron. reflect.*: se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw oneself*, Cic. Without *pron.*: repente interdiu vel nocte subtrahebat, *he used to withdraw*, Suet. II. Fig.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic.: cui Judicio eum mors subtraxit, Liv.

sub-tristis, e, *adj. somewhat sad*: subtristis visus est mihi, Ter.

sub-turpicŭlus, a, um, *adj. rather mean* or *disgraceful*: Cic.

sub-turpis, e, *adj. somewhat mean* or *disgraceful*: Cic.

subtus, *adv.* [sub; like intus, from in] *below, beneath, underneath*: Romani omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. (Hence It. *sotto*; Fr. *sous.*)

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part. somewhat bruised*: Tib.

subtŭcula, ae, *f. a man's under garment, a shirt*: Hor. [*Sub-u-cula* from root DU, "put:" cf. *ex-uo, in-duo.*]

subŭla, ae, *f. an awl*: Mart.

subūra, ae, *f. a street in Rome, in the second region, the chief market for provisions, and where many prostitutes dwelt*: Pers.: Juv.

subūrānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to* Subura: tribus, Cic.

subūrbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus] *nearness to Rome*: suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), Cic.

sŭb-urbānus, a, um, *adj. situated near Rome, suburban*: rus suburbanum, Cic.: cauliš, Hor. II. Subst. suburbanum, i, *n.* (*sc.* praedium) *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa*: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. 2. suburbani, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome*: Ov.

sŭb-urbium, ii, *n.* [urbs] *a suburb*: in suburbium ire, Cic.

sŭb-urgeo, 2. *v. a. to drive* or *urge close to*: proram ad saxa, Virg.

sŭb-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, 3. *v. a. to burn slightly, to singe, scorch*: Suet.

sŭbustus, a, um, *Part.* [suburo].

subvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subvebo] *a carrying, transporting, conveyance*: frumenti, Liv. *Plur.*: durae subvectiones, Caes.

subvecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to carry, bring*, or *convey up*; *to transport*: saxa humeris, Virg.: naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac.

subvectus, a, um, *Part.* [subvebo].

subvectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a carrying, conveyance*: commeatuum, Tac.

sub-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3. *v. a. to carry, bring, convey*, or *conduct up*: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, Caes.: Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus Liv.

sub-vĕnio, vēni, ventum (old *fut.* subvenibo, Pl.), 4. *v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, to aid, relieve*: *to obviate, remedy*, etc.: with *dat.*: Lucanius circumvento filio subvenit, Caes.: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic.: his tam periculosis rebus, id. *Pass. impers.*: subveniri generi humano, id. *Absol.*: et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Pl. *Pass. impers.*: priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. (Hence Fr. *souvenir.*)

subvento, 1. *v. n. freq.* [subvenio] *to come to the aid of*: Pl.

sub-vĕrĕor, 2. *v. n. dep. to be somewhat fearful*: Cic.

subverso (subvorso), 1. *v. a.* [subverto] *to overthrow, ruin*: Pl.

subversor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an overthrower, subverter* (rare): legum, Tac.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* [subverto].

sub-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn upside down*; *to upset, overthrow*: mensam, Suet.: tantas operum moles, Ov. *Absol.*: calceus olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. II. Fig. *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert*: subversa Crassorum et Orphiti domus, Tac.: aliquem, *to ruin, undo*, Ter.

subversus, a, um, *adj.* [subverbo] *sloping upwards*, opp. to devexus: Liv.

sub-vŏlo, 1. *v. n. to fly upwards* (rare): Cic.: avis, Ov.

sub-volvo, 3. *v. a. to roll up* or *along*: manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg.

sub-vultŭrius, a, um, *adj. somewhat vulture-like*: corpus, Pl.

suc-cāvus (subc.), a, um, *adj. hollow underneath*: loca, Lucr.

succēdānĕus or **succidānĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [succedo] *that succeeds to* or *supplies the place of*; *substituted*: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Pl.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. to go below* or *under*: succedere tectis, Ov.: tecto et umbrae, Virg. 2. *to go from under*; *to mount, ascend*: alto coelo, *to ascend*, id.: in arduum, Liv. Poet.: in montem succedere silvas cogebant, *to retreat to the mountains*, Lucr. 3. *Fig. to come under, submit to*: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. (ii) *to go up, mount, ascend*: ille ad superos succedet fama, Virg. III. Milit. t. t. *to march up to*; *approach*: sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes.: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. IIII. *to follow after, come into the place of, succeed*: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes.: in alicujus locum heres, Cic.: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, *follow*, Caes. 2. Fig. *to follow, succeed*, in time or value: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. (ii) *to go on, turn out* (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject): quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Esp. *to go on well, to prosper, succeed*: quod res nulla

succesernt, Caes.: si successisset coeptis, Liv.

succendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [v. succendo] *to kindle from below*; in gen. *to set on fire*: aggerem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes.: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to kindle, inflame* (poet.): altera succensa cupidine, id.: dulcedine formae succensus, Juv.

succensĕo, sŭi, sum, 2. v. n. *to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, enraged*: with *dat.*: hominibus Iraci et succensere, Cic.: neque illi sum iratus neque quioquam succenseo, Pl. *Absol.*: quis tandem succenseat, milites nos esse? Liv. [Usu. derived from succensus, part. of succendo, but it is perh. a mere compound of censeo; in the latter case it would mean *to take a secret account; to entertain a concealed opinion*, i. e. *a hostile opinion* or *feeling*; hence, *to owe a grudge, to entertain angry* or *ill feelings towards*.]

succensus, a, um, *Part.* [succendo]. ‖ *Part.* [succenseo].

suc-centŭrio (subc.), no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. *to receive as a recruit into a* centuria; hence, transf. *to put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute* (rare): nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficies, *as a reserve*, Ter.

suc-centŭrio (subc.), ōnis, m. *an under centurion*: Liv.

suc-cerno (subc.), crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. *to sift through, to sift*: Plin.: fl.

successio, ōnis, f. [succedo] *a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession* in office, possession, etc.: Neronis principis successio, Plin. *Plur.*: jura successionum, Tac. Fig.: doloris ametio successionem afficit voluptatis, Cic.

successor, ōris, m. [id.] *a follower, successor* in office, possession, time, etc.: successor conjunctissimus, Cic.: studii successor et heres, Ov.: successor fuit hic tibi, Gallo; Propertius illi, *i. e. wrote after you*, id.

successus, a, um, *Part.* [succedo].

successus, ūs, m. [id.] *an advance up a hill, approach*: successus et incursus hostium, Caes. 2. *succession* of time: continuo totius temporis successu, Just. ‖ Fig. *a happy issue, success*: multo successu Fabius audaciam crescere, Liv. *Plur.*: pleni successibus animi, Ov.

succidānĕus, v. succedaneus.

succidia, ae, f. [succido] *a leg* or *side of meat*, esp. of pork; *a flitch of bacon*: Varr. Fig.: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch*, Cic.

suc-cīdo, cīdi, 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall under*: Varr. ‖ *to sink down, sink*: in mediis conatibus segri succidimus, Virg.

suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell*: vivos succidis famulosque popliteosque populi invenerant, Liv.: arbores, Caes.: florem aratro, Virg.

succīdo, v. succido.

succidŭus, a, um, *adj.* [succido] *sinking down, sinking, failing* (poet.): genu, Ov.: poples, id.

succinctus, a, um, *Part.* [succingo]. ‖ A. Adj. *prepared, ready*: Quint. 2. *short, concise, succinct*: libellus, Mart.

suc-cingo (subc.), nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to gird below, to tuck up, girt*: crura tenus medio tunicae, Juv.: anus, Ov.: succincta comas pinus, *with its bare trunk*, id.: cultro succinctus, Liv. ‖ Transf. *to surround, furnish, equip with*: Scyllam multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic.: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv.

succingŭlum (subc.), i, n. [succingo] *an under-girdle*: Pl.

suc-cĭno (subc.), 3. v. n. [cano] *to sing in subordination* or *second to, to accompany* (rare): Petr. ‖ Transf. *to accord, agree*: clamat: *Victum date*: succinit alter: Et mihi, *another chimes in*, Hor.

suscipĭo, v. suscipio.

succisīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

succĭsus, a, um, *Part.* [succido].

succlāmātĭo, ōnis, f. [succlamo] *a calling out, a shouting, acclamation* (rare): Liv.: Suet.

suc-clāmo (subcl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to call* or *cry out, to shout after, exclaim to*: quidam sui sunt medio ex contione succlamare: abite hinc, Liv.: with *acc.* and *inf.*: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id.

succo, ōnis, v. succo.

suc-cŏlo (subc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [collum] *to take upon the neck, to shoulder* (rare): vicissim succolantibus (lectiscum), Suet.

suc-comtĭmēlĭōsē (subc.), *adv. somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously*: tractari, Cic.

suc-cresco (subcr.) 3. v. n. *incep. to grow under* or *from under; to grow up* (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. Fig.: mores mali, quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to grow up to*: non ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic. 2. *to increase, replenish itself*: per se vident succrescere vina, Ov.

sucerrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [succerno].

suc-crispus (subcr.), a, um, *a.lj. somewhat curled* or *crisped*: Cic.

suc-cumbo (subc.), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3. v. n. *to lay* or *put oneself under; to fall* or *sink down*: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat.: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed*, Suet. 2. Esp. of a woman, *to have carnal intercourse*: Cat.: Ov. ‖ Fig. *to yield, surrender, succumb*: with *dat.*: philosophe succubuit orator, Cic.: qui Canensi ruinae non succubuissent, Liv.: labori, Caes. *Absol.*: non esse viri succumbere, Cic.

suc-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run under*: aliud nequeat succurrere lunae corpus, Lucr. 2. Esp. *to run* or *hasten up to the aid of*; *to help, assist, succour*: ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic.: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. ‖ Fig. Cic. 2. Esp. *to come into the mind, occur to*: alicui, Liv.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet.

sucosus, i, v. succus.

succussus, a, um, *Part.* [succutio].

succussus (subc.), ūs, m. [id.] *a shaking, jolting*: Pac. in Cic.

suc-custos (subc.), ōdis, m. *an under-keeper*: Pl.

suc-cutĭo (subc.), cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up*: currus succutitur alte, Ov.: mare, Sen.

sūcidus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [succus] *juicy, sappy; fresh*: solum, App.: pecilia, *fresh, plump*, Pl. (Hence lt. succido; succo.)

sūco (succ.), ōnis, m. [sugo] *a sucker*; of a usurer: Att. in Cic.

sucula, ae, f. *dim.* [sus] prop. *a little sow*; transf. *a winch, windlass, capstan*: Pl.

sūcus (succus), i, m. [sugo] *juice, sap*: stipes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic.: ambrosiae succo saturi (equi solis), Ov. 2. Esp. *a medicine, draught, potion* (poet.): pergentes pectora sucl id. ‖ Fig. *strength, energy, spirit*: succus pecori subducitur, Virg.: succus ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Of style, *vigour*: succus ille et sanguis fracturptus usque ad hanc aetatem auctorum fuit, id.

sūdārĭum, i, n. [sudo] *a handkerchief, towel*: Cat.: Suet.

sūdātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a sweating, perspiration*: Cels. ‖ Meton. *a sweating-room*: consumentia, Vitr.

sūdātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to* or *serving for sweating, sudatory*: unctiones, Pl.

sūdes or **sūdis** (nom. does not occur), is, f. *a stake, pile*: sudes stipesque duratae, Caes. *Sing.*: Ov. As a weapon: multa volucres sudibus facta, Liv.

sūdĭfĭcus, i, n. [sudo; producing sweat] *a kind of whip or scourge*: Pl.

sūdis, is, v. sudes.

sūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to sweat, perspire*: sine causa sudare, Cic.: sudavit et alsit, Hor. 2. With *abl. to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in*: cruda deo sanguine sudasse, Liv.: litus sanguine, Virg. (ii) Transf. of the moisture itself, *to drip, distil from* (poet.): quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama, id. ‖ Fig. *to toil, labour, exert, or fatigue oneself*: vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, Cic. B. Act. *to sweat out, exude*, dense quercus sudabant roscida mella, Virg. 2. Fig. *to make, perform, or carry on laboriously*: deumeas, Pers. ‖ *to saturate with sweat*: vestes sudore Quint. [Sans. *svid*, "sudare;" Germ. *schweiss*; Eng. *sweat*.] (Hence Fr. *suer*.)

sūdor, ōris, *m.* [sudo] *sweat, perspiration:* sudor e corpore, Cic.: sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. 2. Transf. *moisture* in gen.: venenī, Ov. ‖ Fig. *toil, severe labour, fatigue:* victor exercitus, qui sine sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capua) Samnites depulisset, Liv.: multo sudore ac labore, Cic. (Hence Fr. *sueur.*)

sūdum, i, *n.* [sudus] *bright, clear, dry weather:* Cic.: Virg.

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se udus] *without moisture, dry;* of the weather, *cloudless, clear, dry:* ver, Virg.

sŏlĕo (suesmus, disyl.: Lucr.), 2. *v. n. to be wont* or *accustomed* (rare): appellare suesmus, Lucr.

sŏlesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum (disyl. suēvi, suētum, syncop. forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, etc.), 3. *v. n. incep.* [sueo] *to become used* or *accustomed;* in the *perf. tenses, to be wont* or *accustomed:* Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac.: a te id, quod suesti, peto, Cic. *Part. perf.:* suetus abstinere, Liv.: vexare suētus, Hor.

suētus, a, um, *Part.* [suesco].

sŭēs (also written suīs), ŭis (or ētis), *m.* [a Phoen. word, signifying *a judge*] *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians:* Liv.

suf-farcĭno (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to stuff full, cram:* suffarcinati cum libris, Pl.: Ter.

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* [sufficio].

suf-fĕro (subf.), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *irreg. v. a. to carry under, to put* or *lay under:* corium, Pl. 2. *to hold up, support, sustain:* comitiali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, *hold himself upright,* Suet. ‖ Fig. *to bear, endure, suffer:* plagas, Pl.: poenam sui sceleris, Cic.: sumptus sufferre, Ter.: nec classibus nec ipsi custodes sufferre valeat, Virg.

suffertus, a, um, *adj.* [farcio] *crammed full, full* (rare): aliquid se sufferti tinaltrum, *something full-sounding, sonorous,* Suet.

suffes, ētis, v. sufes.

suf-fĭcio (subf.), fēci, fectum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. A. Act. *to put under* or *among;* to *imbue:* lanam medicamentis, Cic.: (angues) ardentes oculos suffusi sanguine et igni, *suffused, coloured,* Virg. 2. *to afford, furnish, supply:* tellus sufficit humorem, id. 3. Fig.: ipse pater Danais animos virusque secundas sufficit, *gives courage and strength,* id. ‖ *to put in the place of, to substitute;* esp. *to elect in the place of:* suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv.: consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. B. Neutr. *to be sufficient, to suffice;* constr. absol., with *dat.,* with *ad, adversus, in,* or with *inf.:* Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv. With *dat.:* nec jam vires sufficere culpae, Caes. With *prep.:* terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes suffecit annes, Liv.: nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. With *inf.:* nec nos obruit contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, *are able,* Virg.

suf-figo (subf.), xi, xum, 3. *v. a. to fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix:* juvus suffixa tigillis, Caes.: cruci suffixus, Cic.

suffĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [suffio] *incense* (poet. for suffimentum): Ov.

suffĭmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *fumigation, incense:* Cic.

suf-flo (subf.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. a. to fumigate, perfume:* thymo, Virg.: locum, Prop. [FI is prob. the same root as θύω, θύος, "incense:" on the interchange of *f* and θ, see letter F, II. 3.]

sufflātus, a, um, *Part.* [suffio].

sufflexus, a, um, *Part.* [suffigo].

sufflĭmen, ĭnis, *n. a brake, drag-chain:* retam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv. ‖ Fig. *a hinderance, impediment:* nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, id. [The root FLA can hardly be the same as in *flo;* it is perhaps the same as θλάω.]

sufflātus, a, um, *Part.* [suffio]. ‖ Adj.: *puffed up, bloated:* Varr. 2. Fig. *puffed up, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *tumid, pompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille hic venit, Pl.: sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell.

suf-flāvus (subfl.), a, um, *adj. yellowish, flaxen:* capillus, Suet.

suf-flo (subflo), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* ‖ Act. *to blow from below: to blow up, inflate:* refer ad labias tibiae, sulfla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. 2. Fig.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, *got enraged,* id. ‖ Neutr. *to blow at* or *upon:* sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 2. Fig.: sulfla; sum candidus, *boast,* Pers. (Hence It. *soffiare;* Fr. *souffler.*)

suf-fīgo (subf.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate:* patrem, Cic. ‖ Transf.: urbem et Italiam fame, *to starve,* id.

suf-fŏdio (subf.), fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a. to dig* or *pierce underneath* or *through;* to *sap, undermine:* ilia equis suffodere, Liv.: equos, *to stab in the belly,* Caes.: saures, Tac.

suffossus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* [suffodio].

suffrāgātio (subf.), ōnis, *f.* [suffragor] *a voting in one's favour, support, suffrage:* suffragationem consulatus petere, *the recommendation to the consulship,* Cic.

suffrāgātor (subf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan:* Cic.: Suet.

suffrāgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [suffragator] *pertaining to the support of a candidate, recommendatory:* Q. Cic.

suffrāgium, ii, *n. a voting-tablet, a ballot;* and in gen. *a vote, suffrage:* sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Pl.: alii suffragium meunt, Liv.: equitum centuriae sex suffragiis, *with six votes,* Cic. ‖ Transf. *the right of voting:* populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 2. In gen. *a decision, judgment, opinion;* also, *a favourable decision, assent, approbation:* rhetor suffragio tuo et comprobatore tuorum, Cic.: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. [Perh. from *suffrago,* which, besides its proper meaning, was prob. used to signify the ankle bone or other small bone, such small bones being used for voting.]

suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham* (opp. to armus): Plin.

suffrāgor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [suffragium] *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest:* conveniunt undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to favour, recommend, support:* with *dat.:* huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. *Absol.:* fortuna suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic.

suf-frīngo (subfr.), 3. *v. a.* [frango] *to break below, to break* (rare): tales alicui, Pl.: crura alicui, Cic.

suf-frĭgio, fīgi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* ‖ Neutr. *to flee away* (rare): Liv. ‖ Act. *to flee from, to shun:* mannum taetum et ictum, Lucr.

suffrūgium, ii, *n.* [suffugio] *a shelter, covert:* subterranei specus suffrugium hiemi, Tac. ‖ Fig. *a refuge, remedy:* urgentium malorum, id.

suf-fulcio (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4. *v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support:* portiones parilibus suffulta columnis, Lucr.

2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, id. ‖ *to put under by way of support:* columnarum mento suffulsit suo, Pl.

suffultus, a, um, *Part.* [suffulcio].

suf-fundo (subf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour underneath, into,* or *among; to pour* or *spread through, to overspread, suffuse:* animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic.: tepido suffudit lumina rore, *with tears,* Ov.: calore sulfusus aether, *suffused, intermingled,* Cic.: (lanna) si virgineum suffuderit ore rubeum, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to suffuse* in aliquem malevolentia sulfusus, *filled,* Cic.

suf-fŭror (subf.), 1. *v. n. dep. to steal away, filch:* sulfuror, supplic, Pl.

suf-fuscus, a, um, *adj. somewhat brown, dusky:* margarita, Tac.

suffūsus (subf.), a, um, *Part* [suffundo].

sug-gĕro (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. *v. a. to carry up; to put* or *heap up: to present, bring,* etc.: flammam coelis aeni, Virg.: cibum animalibus, Tac.: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. ‖ Fig. *to afford, furnish, supply:* invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 2. *to assign, add, annex, subjoin:* huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic.:

suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were advised*, id.

suggestio (subg.), ōnis, *f.* [suggero]. in rhetor. *a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion:* Quint.

suggestum, i, v. **suggestus, subst.**

suggestus, a, um, *Part.* [suggero].

suggestus (subg.), ūs, m. and **suggestum**, i, n. [id.] *a raised place, a height, elevation:* suggestus in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. 2. Esp. *a platforma, stage, tribune:* in communia suggesta, Cic.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes.

sug-grandis (subgr.), e, *adj. rather large:* cubiculum, Cic.

sug-grĕdĭor (subgr.), gressus, *3. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradior]. ‖. Neutr. *to go* or *come up to, to approach:* Tac. ‖. Act. *to attack:* id.

sūgillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo] *a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise:* Plin. ‖. Fig. *an affronting, insulting:* consulum, Liv.

sūgillo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [etym. uncertain; perh. compounded of sub and cilium, *i. e.* to give one a black eye] *to beat black and blue:* Plin. ‖. Fig. *to taunt, insult, revile:* viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv.

sūgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a. to suck:* (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. ‖. Fig.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have imbibed*, id. [Sans. *chûsh*, "sugere;" Germ. *saugen;* Eng. *suck;* from *sugo* comes *sucus.*]

sui, sibi, sē or sēsē, *pron. reflect. of the 3rd pers.* of both numbers and of all genders: strictly it should be used only as the representative of the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the context precludes ambiguity, it frequently stands for the subject of the principal sentence: its proper equivalent in English depends, of course, upon the subst. which it represents: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic.: (Proculus Julius) dixisse fertur, a se visum esse Romulum; eum sibi mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret; se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, id.: qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, id.: Iccius Remus nuntios ad eum (Caesarem) mittit, nisi subsidium sibi summittatur, esse diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. With *cum:* qui ea possideat, quae secum, ut ajunt, vel e naufragio possit efferre, Cic. Strengthened with *met:* ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. ‖. Esp. ad se, apud se, *to him, with him*, i. e. *to* or *at his house:* L. Caesar, ut venisam ad se, rogat, Cic. Fig.: apud se esse, *to be in one's senses:* num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. 2. Sibi, *pleonast.:* quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? id. (ii) With *suus, emphatic:* cochleae suo sibi succo vivunt, *on their own juice*, Pl.

sŭillus, a, um, *adj.* [sus] *pertaining to swine:* grex, Liv.

sulco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sulcus] *to furrow, plough:* agros, Tib.: humum vomere, Ov. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to furrow, plough;* poet. *to sail over, pass through*, etc.: longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg.: sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles*, Ov.

sulcus, i, m. [akin to ὀλκός] *a furrow:* cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. ‖. Meton. *a ploughing:* bordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2. *a long, narrow trench, a ditch:* Virg. 3. *a rut, track*, in gen.: *the furrow cut by a vessel:* id.: *the trail* of a meteor: id.

sulfur (sulphur and sulpur), ŭris, n. *brimstone, sulphur:* Plin. *Plur.:* Virg. ‖. Transf. (poet.) *lightning:* sacrum, Pers. [Sans. *sulvârî.*] (Hence It. *solfo, solfo:* Fr. *soufre.*)

sulfŭrĕus (sulph.) a, um, *adj.* [sulfur] *of* or *like sulphur, sulphurous:* fornaces, Ov.: aqua, Virg.

sullātūrĭo, 4. *v. n. desid.* [SuMa] *to desire to imitate* or *play the part of Sulla:* Cic.

sulphur, and its deriv., *v.* sulfur.

sum, fŭi, esse (old forms: *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr.: *fut.* escit for erit, Lucr.: *perf.* fuvimus for fuimus, Enn. in Cic.: *subj. pres.* siem, sies, siet, *etc.*, freq., esp. in Plaut.: fuam, Pl.: fuat, Ter.: Virg.), *v. subst.* ‖. denoting simple or unqualified existence or being: *to be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain:* nolite arbitrari, me quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. 2. Esp. in the 3rd pers. (usu. *plu.* and in *pres. imperf.*), with an indefinite, and freq. without any expressed, subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject: *there are those* (*people* or *things*) *who* (*that*), (or simply *some*); constr.: when the *rel. clause* states facts, it has the *indic.;* but when it expresses mere conceptions, or implies contingency or uncertainty, its verb is in the *subj.* With *indic.:* sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, Hor.: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. With *subj.:* sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, Hor.: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, Cic. 3. With *dat.* to *belong to;* or, rendering the *dat.* as the subject of the verb, *to have* (like the Fr. *être à*); it is freq. better, however, to translate the *dat.* as a *gen.*, the verb retaining its proper sign.: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic.: privatus illis census erat brevis, *their property was scanty*, Hor. (ii) Esse alicui cum aliquo, *to have to do with, to be connected with:* tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. 4. With *cum* and *abl.* to *be with*, i. e. *to have sexual intercourse with:* cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens forte fuerit, Cic. 5. Euphem. in the *perf. tenses, to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead* (poet.): fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens gloria Teucrorum, Virg. 6. *to be real* or a *fact, to be the case;* so esp. est, esto, *it is even so, be it so, granted, well*, etc.: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic.: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, id. (ii) Having as subject a clause beginning with ut, ubi, quum, or quod, or with *inf.* or *acc. and inf. it happens* or *chances that, it is the case that, there is cause* or *reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed, possible,* or *permissible that, one may*, etc.: sin est, ut velis manere illum apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter.: non est, ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor.: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic.: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv. With *inf.* or *acc. and inf.:* unde plus haurire est, Hor. With *dat.:* nec sit mihi credere tantum! Virg. 7. Sometimes in colloq. lang., like the Eng. *to be*, for *to come* (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ut certior fierez, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. ‖. In connection with an *adj., subst.*, or *pron.;* less freq. with an *adv.*, it is employed as the logical copula, and with the predicate denotes the *manner of being:* et praeclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic.: nos numeros sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor.: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. (ii) With the *gen.* and *abl.:* quum est in magis civitas, Cic. 2. With *gen.* or *abl.* of a subst. and some qualifying word agreeing with it, the two words being logically equivalent to an *adj.:* nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, id.: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, cujus fortunae, quo sit patre, quove patrono, Hor. 3. With *gen.* or *abl.* of price or value: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic.: sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth*, Liv. 4. With *gen.* of possession: often to be rendered, *it belongs to; it is the part, nature, sign,* or *duty of;* and personally, *to belong to, be devoted to*, etc.: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, Cic.: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 5. With *dat.* of the word denoting the end, object, purpose, fitness, *etc.* (which *dat.* must freq. be translated as a *nom.*): vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putes esse oportere, Cic.: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. (ii) With an additional *dat.* usu. of the person: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. 6. Id est *or* hoc est, with an explanatory addition, *that is, that is to say;* sometimes also, *which is as much as to say*, or *which is the same thing:* sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. The two roots are *as* and *bhû:* the former the same as the Sans. *as-mi;* Gr. εἰ-μι (ἐσ-μί); Eng. *is*, etc.: the latter as the Sans. *bhû;* Gr. φύω; Eng. *be*, etc. Hence *'s-um, es, es-t, 's-umus, es-tis, 's-unt.*]

sūmen, ĭnis, n. [contr. of suginen, suginen, from sugo] *a breast, teat, ud-*

der of women and she-animals: Lucil. 2. Esp. *a sow's udder, the paps of a sow*: pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Pl. (ii) Meton. *a sow, a hog*: Juv.

summa, ae, *f.* (*sc.* res) [summus] 1 i. *that which is highest*; hence, *the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection*: lectis rerum summis, Liv.: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, Cic.: ad summam universi belli pertinere, *to the issue of the whole war*, Liv.: quorum ad arbitrium judicumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, *the final decision*, Caes.: totius belli summa, *the command in chief*, id.: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, *the supreme power*, Cic. 2. Esp. of numbers, *the amount, the sum, sum total*: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. 3. Transf. in gen. *the whole, the entire amount*: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic. Adverbially: ad summam, *on the whole, generally, in a word*: ille affirmabat ad summam: non posse istaec sic abire, id.: in summa, *in all*, id. (ii) *the whole*, opp. to a part: in summa exercitus tuenda, *the main body of the army*, Caes.: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement*, Liv.

summāno (subn.), 1. v. a. [Summanus] *to hold fast like Summanus* (Pluto): Pl.

summārium, ii, *n.* [summa] *a summary, epitome, abstract*: Sen.

summas, ātis, *adj.* [id.] *high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished*: vir, Pl.: matronae, id.

summātim, *adv. on the top or surface, slightly*: radicem summatim eradere, Col. ‖ Fig. *slightly, summarily, compendiously*, etc.: aliquid summatim perscribere, Cic.

summātus, ūs, *m.* [summa] *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*: Lucr.

summē, *adv. in the highest degree, most highly or greatly, extremely*: quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic.: summe munitus locus, Hor.

sum-mergo, v. submergo.

sum-mitto, v. submitto.

summŏpĕrē, *adv.* (and separ. summo opere) *very much, exceedingly, vehemently*, etc.: Cic.: Lucr.

sum-mŏvĕo, v. submoveo.

summus, a, um, *sup. adj.*: v. supernus, no. III. B.

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. v. a. [contr. of sub-imo, from emo] *to take up, lay hold of, assume*: auferre, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl.: legem in manus, Cic.: ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, Liv.: pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow*, Cic. 2. Fig.: Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, *had assumed*, Caes.: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, *to be undertaken, begun*, Sall.: supplicium de aliquo, Cic. ‖ Esp. *to choose, select*: sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall. Poet. with *inf.*: quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. 3. *to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate*: quanquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, Cic. 3. *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume*: frustra operam, opinor, sumo, Ter.: frustra laborem, Caes. 4. *to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm*: aliquid ad concludendum, Cic.: beatos esse deos sumpsisti, id. 5. *to bring forwards, cite, mention* as a proof, example, *etc.*: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. 6. *to buy, purchase*: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor. 7. Of sexual intercourse: *to enjoy*: Ov.

sumpti-făcio, fēci, 3. v. a. *to lay out, spend*: Pl.

sumptio, ōnis, *f.* [sumo] *a taking*: Vitr. ‖ In logic, *a premise taken for granted, an assumption*: Cic.

sumptŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus] *pertaining to expense, sumptuary*: rationes nostrae, Cic.: lex, id.

sumptŭōsē, *adv. expensively, sumptuously*: Cat. *Comp.*: Cic.

sumptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sumptus] *expensive, costly, sumptuous*: coenae, Cic.: hostia, Hor. *Comp.*: ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. *Sup.*: portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. ‖ Of persons, *lavish, wasteful, extravagant*: Ter.: Cic.

sumptus, a, um, *Part.* [sumo].

sumptus, ūs (*gen.* sumpti, Pl.), *m.* [id.] *expense, cost, charge*: perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic.: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes.

sumtifăcio, sumtio, *etc.* v. sumpt.

sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3. v. a. *to sew* or *stitch, to sew, join*, or *tack together*: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.: corticibus suta cavatis alveoria, Virg. ‖ Fig.: metus lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, *devise*, Ter.

sŭomĕt and **sŭopte**, v. suus.

sŭŏvĕtaurīlia, ium, *n. plu.* [sus ovis taurus] *a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull*, offered esp. at lustrations (v. Smith's Ant. 356): Liv.: Tac.

sŭpellex, lectilis, *f. household utensils, furniture, or goods* (only in *sing.*): Pl.: Cic.: Hor. 2. Fig.: amicos parare, optimam et pulcerrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. [From *super* and the root LEG, hence "that which lies upon the surface," as opposed to that which is fixed to the solum. The orig. nom. was *supellectilis*; and *leo-tilis* from *lego* would correspond in form to *fo-tilis*, etc.]

sŭper, *adj.* v. superus.

sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* [Sans. *upari*; Gr. ὑπέρ; Germ. *über*; Eng. *over*] A. Adv. *above, on the top, thereupon*, etc. ‖ Lit. of place: eo super tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Caes.: haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, Virg. ‖ Of number and quantity, *over, moreover, besides*: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, *more than enough*, Cic.: primoribus, super quam quod dissenserant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, *besides that*, Liv. 2. *over, left, remaining*: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, Virg. B. Prep. with *acc.* and *abl.* ‖ With *acc.* Of place or situation: *over, above, upon, on*: super terrae tumulum nolui quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic.: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. (ii) Of horizontal position or distance: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, *was above him* (at table), Hor.: super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, *beyond Numidia*, Sall. 2. Of time, *during, at* (rare): super vinum et epulas, Curt. 3. Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond, upon, besides*, etc.: super LX. millia, Tac.: Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv. Esp. super omnia, *above all, before all*: talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci speluncam adjicunt, Virg. ‖ With *abl.*: Of place or situation (rare): *over, above, upon*: alteram navem conjunxit, super qua turrim opposuit, Caes.: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. 2. Of time, *during, in*: nocte super media, Virg. 3. Of abstract relation, *for de: upon, about, concerning*: hac super re scribam ad te Phegio, Cic. C. In composition, super denotes *over, above* (1) of place: *e. g.* supergredior, *to step over*. (ii) of quantity: *e. g.* super-addo, *to add besides*. (iii) to denote a surplus or remainder: *e. g.* supersum, *to be left over, to remain*. (Hence Fr. *sur*.)

sŭpĕra, v. supra.

sŭpĕrābilis, e, *adj.* [supero] *that may be got over or surmounted*: murus, Liv. ‖ Fig. *that may be overcome* or *subdued*: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov.

sŭper-addo, no *perf.*, ditum, 3. v. a. *to add over and above, to superadd*: (poet.): Virg.: Prop.

sŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.* [supero] ‖ Adj.: *prevailing, predominant*: superantior ignis, Lucr.

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a conqueror*: populi Etrusci, Ov.

sŭperbē, *adv. haughtily, proudly*: Caes.: Liv. *Comp.*: superbius, Cic. *Sup.*: superbissime, id.

sŭperbia, ae, *f.* [superbus] *loftiness, haughtiness, pride*: divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et insolentia superbiae, Cic. *Plur.*: secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Pl. ‖ In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride*: sume superbiam quaesitam meritis, Hor.

sŭperbĭlŏquentia, ae, *f.* [superbus loquor] *arrogant discourse*: Poet. Cic.

sŭperbio, 4. v. n. [superbus] *to be haughty* or *proud, to take pride in*: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes superbis, Cic.: nomine avi, Ov. ‖

Transf. of things and in a good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent*: quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua, Prop.

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* [super] *lit. up-lifted* in mind; hence, *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent*, etc.: regna, Lucr.: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, Cic.: utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, id.: homines superbissimi, Sall.

2. Of things: aures, Liv.: arces, Hor.: dona, *delicate, fastidious*, id. *Neutr. absol.*: superba loqui, Prop.

‖. In a good sense, *superior, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb*: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg.: triumphus, Hor.

sŭper-cĭlium, ii, *n. an eye-brow*: ex supercilliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. 2. Transf. *a brow, ridge, summit*: supercilium clivosi tramitis, Virg.: tumuli, Liv. ‖. Fig. *pride, arrogance, sternness, supercilliousness*: supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic.

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, 3. v. *n. to grow up, over*, or upon: Cels.

sŭpĕr-ĭmĭnĕo, 2. v. *a. to overtop, rise above*: victor viros superexmunt omnes, Virg.

sŭper-fĭcies, ēi, *f.* [facies] *the upper side, the top, surface*: testudinum, *the upper shell*, Plin. ‖. Esp. in law, *anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it*, usu. *a building erected on another man's land*: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic.

sŭper-flo, v. *n. to be over and above, to be left, to remain* (rare): Pl.

sŭper-fixus, a, um, *Part. fastened above, fixed on the top* (rare): Liv.

sŭper-flŭo, 3. v. *n. to run over, overflow*: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. ‖. Fig. *to be superabundant, to superabound*: pecunia non superfluens, Sen. 2. *to be superfluous*: nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 3. *to be excessive*: orator supra modum exsultans et superfluens, *extravagant*, Tac.

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo] *running over, overflowing*: flumina campis, Plin. ‖. Fig. *superfluous, unnecessary*: invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. *a. to pour over* or upon: magnum vim telorum, Tac. (ii) Reflect. *to pour itself out, overflow*; *to spread out, scatter, extend*: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 2. Fig.: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, id. ‖. With abl. *to pour* or spread one thing over another: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsa operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac.

sŭperfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [superfundo].

sŭper-grădĭor, gressus, 3. v. *a.* and *n. dep.* [gradior] *to step, walk*, or *go over*: limen, Col. ‖. Fig. *to pass* or *get over*; *to surpass, exceed, excel*: mulier aetatis suae feminas paucitudine superegressa, Tac.

sŭpĕrgressus, a, um, *Part.* [supergredior].

sŭpĕri, orum, *m. plu.* (*sc.* dii) *the gods above, the celestial deities*: sapiunt Superi mortalia, Ov.: terris jactatus et alto vi Superum, Virg.: exemplo Superorum, Ov.: superis deorum gratus et hosts, Hor.: flectere Superos, Virg.

sŭpĕr-immĭnĕo, 2. v. *n. to hang over, overhang* (rare): Virg.

sŭpĕr-impendens, entis, *Part. overhanging*: silvae, Cat.

sŭpĕr-implĕo, 2. v. *a. to fill to overflowing*: Virg.

sŭpĕr-impōno, no *perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. *a. to put, place*, or *lay upon*: Liv.

sŭpĕrimpōsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superimpono].

sŭpĕr-incĭdens, entis, *Part. falling from above, falling down*: Liv.

sŭpĕr-incŭbans, antis, *Part. lying over* or upon: Romanus, Liv.

sŭpĕr-incumbo, cŭbŭi, 3. v. *n. to lay* or *cast oneself upon*: Ov.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. *a. to put on over*: pasnulam, Suet.

sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um, *Part.* [superinduo].

sŭpĕr-ingĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, 3. v. *a. to bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon*: Plin. Poet.: ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, *does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine*, Tib.

sŭpĕringestus, a, um, *Part.* [superingero].

sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superinjicio].

sŭpĕr-injĭcio, no *perf.*, jectum, 3. v. *a. to throw on* or *above, to cast over* or upon: raras frondes, Virg.

sŭpĕr-insterno, strāvi, 3. v. *a. to spread* or *lay over*: tabulas, Liv.

sŭpĕrior, ōris, v. superus, B.

sŭpĕrius, *Comp.*: 1. *Neutr. of* superior, v. superus. 2. From supra, *adv.*, q. v.

sŭper-jăcĭo, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Tac.), 3. v. *a. to cast* or *throw over* or upon: membra superjecta cum veste, Ov.: superjecto pavidae natarunt aequore damae, *overwhelming*, Hor. 2. Fig. *to overdo, exaggerate*: superjecere quidem augendo fidem, Liv. ‖. *to overtop with* (rare): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, Virg.

sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* [superjacio].

sŭper-jūmentārius, ii, *m. a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden*: Suet.

sŭperlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superlatus]. In rhetoric, *an exaggerating, hyperbole*: veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic.

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Part.* [superfero]. ‖. Adj.: *extravagant, exaggerated*: verba, Cic.

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, 3. v. *a. to put in afterwards, add*, etc.: aquam, Just.

sŭpernē, *adv. from above, above, upwards*: destinat in pinnam mulier formosa superna, Hor.: gladium supra jugulo defigit, Liv.

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [super] *that is above, upper*: *celestial*: stella, Lucr.: Tusculum, *standing on high ground*, Hor.: numen, *celestial*, Ov.

sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. v. *n.* and *a.* [id.] A. Neutr. *to go over, to overtop, surmount*: sol superabat ex mari, Pl.: jugo superna, *passing over the summit*, Virg. 2. Fig. *to have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome, surpass*: denique nostros superat numen, Pl.: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. ‖. *to exceed, be superfluous*; *to be abundant, to abound*: in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic.: superante multitudine, Liv. ‖. *to be left over, to remain, survive*: si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor.: uter eorum vita superarit, *whichever of the two may survive*, Caes. B. Act. *to go* or *pass over, rise above*; *to exceed, exceed*; *to surmount, overtop*: munitionis, Liv.: montes, Virg.: superat (Parnasus) tot cumine nubes, Ov. 2. *to go past* or *beyond*: regionem castrorum, Caes. 3. Esp. naut. t. t. *to sail by* or *past, to double* or *weather*: promontorium, Liv. ‖. Fig. *to surpass, excel, outstrip*: virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic.: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. 2. Esp. in milit. affairs, *to overcome, subdue, vanquish*: armatos ac victores, Caes.: Massilienses bis proelio navali superat, id. (ii) Transf. in gen.: in qua (gente officii) etiam si multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic.

sŭpĕr-obrŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. *a. to cover over, overwhelm* (rare): Prop.

sŭper-pendens, entis, *Part. overhanging*: saxa, Liv.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. *a. to put* or *place over, upon*, or *beyond*: *to set up*: superpositum capiti deae (i. e. pilum), Liv.: saepta superpositis membra fovere manu, Ov. ‖. Fig. *to place over* or *above*; *to set over*: Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv.

sŭperpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [superpono].

sŭper-scando (superscendo), 3. v. *a. to climb* or *step over* (rare): Liv.

sŭper-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. *a. to write upon* or *over*: Suet.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. *n.* and *a. to sit upon* or *above*: equus Rom. elephanto superseditus, Suet. ‖. *to forbear, to refrain* or *desist from, to omit*: constr. usu. with abl., less freq. with *inf.* (i) With abl.: proelio Caes. Pass. impers.: post completionem operis supersederi, Cic. (ii) With *inf.*: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv.

sŭpersessus, a, um, *Part.* [supersedeo]

sŭper-stagno, avi, 1. v. n. *to spread out into a lake*: Tac.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, 3. v. a. *to strew* or *spread upon*; *to cover over* (rare): superstrati cumuli, Liv.

sŭperstes, ĭtis, *adj.* [supersto] *one who stands by* or *is present*, *a witness* (rare): Cic. 2. Lit. *standing* or *existing beyond* or *longer*; hence, *outliving*, *surviving*; and subst. *a survivor*: constr. usu. with *dat.*; less freq. with *gen.* or *abesl.*: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, id.: superstes filio pater, Liv.: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. *Abesl.*: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet.

superstĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [superstes: v. infra] *unreasonable* or *excessive religious belief* or *fear*; *superstition*: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic.: magicae superstitiones objectabat, Tac.: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 2. Meton. *an object that inspires dread*: adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, Virg. ‖ For religio, *religious awe*, *sanctity*; *a religious rite*: templi, Just. [It is difficult to connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Perhaps the force of the word lies in the *prefix*, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with the simple root *sta*. If so, the etymological sign. is "*a being excessive*, *excess*;" hence in particular, "*excess in religion*," etc.]

superstĭtiōsē, *adv. superstitiously*: superstitiose aut aniliter, Cic.

superstĭtiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio] *full of superstition*, *superstitious*: principes, Liv.: sollicitudo, Cic. ‖ Transf. *prophetic*: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl.

superstĭto, ī. v. n. [superstes] *to be over* or *remaining*: ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Pl.

sŭper-sto, ĭ. v. n. and a. *to stand upon* or *over*: signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv.: (quem) lapsum superstans immolat, Virg.

superstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [supersterno].

sŭperstructus, a, um, *Part.* [superstruo].

sŭper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to build upon* or *over* (rare): Tac.

sŭper-sum, fui, esse (*per tmesin*: jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg.), *irreg. v. n. to be over and above*, as a remainder; *to be left*, *to remain*, *to exist still*: duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, Cic.: ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, Caes.: nunc mihi cur cani tent, superest dicere, *it still remains to tell*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to outlive*, *to be still alive*, *to survive*: Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv.: quum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. ‖ *to be in abundance*, *to abound*: vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Poet.: modo vita supersit, *if life suffice*, Virg. 2. *to be in excess*, *to be superfluous*: ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. ‖‖ For adesse, *to serve by being present*, *to assist*: si superesset, *opp.* sin deesset, Aug. in Suet.

sŭpertectus, a, um, *Part.* [supertego].

sŭper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover above*, *cover over*: Tib.

sŭper-urgens, entis, *Part. pressing from above*: fluctu superurgente, Tac.

sŭpĕrus, a, um (nom. *sing.* super, Lucr.), *adj.* Comp. sŭpĕrior; Superl. suprēmus, summus [super] *that is above*, *upper*, *higher*: Di Deaeque superi atque inferi et mediocumi, Pl.: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic.: mare superum, *the upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. to mare inferum, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. 2. *of the upper regions* or *upper world*, opp. to the lower regions: superas evadere ad auras, Virg. B. Comp. sŭpĕrior, us, *higher*, *upper*: of place: inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes.: de loco superiore dicere, *from the tribunal*, Cic. 2. Of time and succession, *former*, *past*, *previous*, *preceding*; of age, *more advanced*, *older*: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id.: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes.: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic. 3. Of quality, condition, number, etc. *higher*, *more distinguished*, *greater*, *superior*: with *abl.*: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id.: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, Caes. (ĭ) In milit. lang. *victorious*: equites hostium cum equitatu nostro confixerunt, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, id. C. Sup. suprēmus, and summus, *highest*, *loftiest*, *topmost*. ‖ suprēmus, a, um (ĭ lt. only poetical for summus): montesque supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, *the tops*, *summits*, Lucr. 2. Of time or succession, *last*, *latest*, *extreme*, *final*: supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset*, Hor.: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing hand*, Ov. Suprēmum, adverbially, *for the last time*: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta suprēmum, id. (ĭ) Esp. of the close of life, *last*, *closing*, *dying*: diei, Cic.: tempus, Hor.: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying breath*, Ov.: honor, *the last honours*, *funeral rites*, Virg. Suprēmum, adverbially: animam sepulcro condimus et magna suprēmum voce ciemus, *for the last time*, id. Subst. suprema, orum, n. plu. *the last moments*, *death*: Tac. (β) *funeral rites*, *a funeral*: id. (γ) *a last will*, *a testament*: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de suprēmis Augusti, id. 3. Of degree, *highest*, *greatest*: incestum pontifices suprēmo supplicio sanciunto, *the penalty of death*, Cic.: macies, Virg. (ĭ) Of rank: *the most exalted*: Juppiter suprēmus, Pl. ‖ summus, a, um [prob. contr. from sub-imus], *uppermost*, *highest*, *topmost* (but often to be translated by a corresponding *subst.*): feriunt summos fulgura montes, *the mountain tops*, Hor.: in summa sacra via, *on the highest part of*, Cic.: in aqua summa natare, *on the surface of the water*, Pl.: citaret Io Bacche! summa voce, *at the top of his voice*, Hor. *Abesl.*: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table*, i. e. *the president of the feast*, Cic. Adverb.: summum, *at the utmost* or *furthest*: bis, terve summum, id. 2. Of time or succession, *last*, *latest*, *final*: venit summa dies, Virg.: ad summam senectutem jactari, Cic. 3. Of degree, rank, etc. *extreme*, *utmost*; *highest*, *greatest*, *best*, *most distinguished* or *noble*; *most important*, *weighty*, etc.: fides, constantia, justitiaque, id.: non agam summo jure tecum, *according to strict law*, id.: qui summe magistratu praerat, Caes.: hiems, *mid-winter*, Cic.: amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter.: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important* or *critical juncture*, Cic.: de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, *respecting matters of the greatest importance*, Caes.

sŭper-văcāneus, a, um, *adj.* [vacuus] *over and above what is necessary*, *needless*, *superfluous*: opus, *done at leisure hours*, Cic.: oratio, Liv.: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall.

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj. superfluous*, *redundant*, *useless*, *needless*: carnes, Plin.: mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius fecit, *of no benefit*, Hor. *Abesl.*: res ad praeconvenium vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv.

sŭper-vădo, 3. v. a. *to go* or *climb over*, *to surmount* (rare): Sall.: Liv.

sŭper-vĕhor, vectus, 3. v. n. dep. *to go*, *ride*, *sail*, etc., *over* or *past* (rare): montem, Cat.: promontorium, Liv.

sŭper-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. *to come over* or *upon*, *to come to* or *in addition to*, *to come after* or *up*; *to arrive*. A. Act.: et heres heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after*, *presses upon*, Hor.: crura loquentis terra supervenit, *closes over*, Ov. B. Neutr. with *dat.*: addit se socium timidisque supervenit Aegle, Virg. *Abesl.*: Laelius Fulvius que ab Roma supervenerunt, Liv.

sŭperventus, ūs, m. [supervenio] *a coming up*, *an arrival*: Tac.

sŭper-vīvo, xi, 3. v. n. *to outlive*, *survive*: Just.: Flor.

sŭper-vŏlĭto, avi, 1. v. a. *freq. to fly over often*: Virg.

sŭper-vŏlo, 1. v. a. and n. *to fly*

over: totum supervolat orbem, Ov. tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg.

sūpīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [supinus] *to lie backwards, to put or throw* a person or thing *on the back*: manus modice supinata, Quint.: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Virg.: nasum nidore supinor, *I turn up my nose*, Hor.

sūpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὑπτιος, from ὑπό] *lying on the back, supine*: stertit supinus, Hor.: pendoque supinus ad coelum cum voce manus, *with the open palms turned upwards*, Virg. **2.** Esp. of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. **3.** Of localities, *sloping, inclined*: *spread out*: colles, Virg.: vallis, Liv. ‖ Fig. of the mind: *careless, heedless, negligent, indolent*: animus, Cat.: Maecenas, Juv. **2.** *haughty, proud*: Pers.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* [suppingo].

sup-palpor (subp.), 1. v. n. *dep. to fondle* or *wheedle a little* (rare): Pl.

sup-par (subp.), āris, *adj. nearly equal* (rare): Cic.

sup-pārāsītor (subp.), 1. v. n. *dep. to flatter* or *fawn a little*, like a parasite: amanti, Pl.

suppārum, (sīparium), i, n., and **supparus**, i, m. [an Oscan word, orig. perh. *linen stuff* in gen.; hence] *a linen garment worn by women*: supparum aut subminiam, Pl.

suppēdītātio, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito] *abundance, exuberance*: Cic.

suppēdito (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and *a. freq.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. ‖ Neutr. *to be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store*: unde flumina suppeditant, Lucr.: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv.: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived*, Cic. **2.** *to abound* or *be rich in* (rare): ita gandiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Pl. **3.** *to be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice*: parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. ‖ Act. *to give, furnish, afford* or *procure in abundance*: luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Pl.: cibos, Cic. With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam, id. *Absol.*: alicui sumptibus, Ter.

sup-pēdo (subp.), 3. v. n. *to break wind softly*: Cic.

sup-pētiae (subp.), arum, *f. plu.* [suppeto] *aid, assistance, succour* (only in *nom.* and *acc.*): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Pl. *acc.* suppetias with verbs of motion for ad suppetias: nec tibi suppetias tempore advenit modo, id.

suppētior (subp.), atus, 1. v. n. *dep.* [suppetiae] *to come to the aid of, to assist, succour* (rare): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic.

sup-pĕto, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3. v. n. *to be at hand* or *in store, to be present*: nec pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.: si vita suppetet, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to be equal to*; *to suffice, to agree with, correspond to*: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv.

sup-pīlo (subp.), no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. *to steal underhand, to filch, purloin*; with a personal object, *to rob, strip, fleece*: pallam alicui, Pl.: suppilas clam domi uxorem tuam? id.

sup-pingo (subp.), no *perf.*, pactum, 3. v. a. [pango] *to fasten underneath, to clout*: fulmentas soccis, Pl.

sup-planto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [planta] *to trip up one's heels, to throw down*: qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to throw to the ground, overthrow*: Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i. e. *distorts, minces*, Pers.

supplaudo (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplausio (subpl.), v. supplosio.

supplēmentum (subpl.), i, n. [suppleo] *that with which any thing is made full* or *whole*; *a filling up, supplement*: adjectum supplementum Campanae coloniae, Vell. ‖ Esp. milit. *t. t. a filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting*; Meton. *supplies, reinforcements*: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Caes.

sup-plĕo (subpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. *to fill up, make full* or *whole, to make good, to complete, supply*: bibliothecam, Cic.: adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae, Ov.: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. ‖ Esp. milit. *t. t. to furnish a complement, to recruit*: legiones subito delectu, id.: naves remigio, Liv.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, *Part.* [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), ĭcis, *adj. humbly begging* or *entreating*; *humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.*: supplex te ad pedes adjiciebas, Cic.: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. With *dat.*: judicibus supplex, Cic. (ii) Subst. with *pron. possess.* or *gen.*: vester est supplex, judices, id.: dei, Nep. ‖ Transf. of things: manus supplices, Cic.: vitta, Hor. [The meaning of *supplex* is prob. derived from the *open palms* of the hands being held up to the offended person, the root PLEC signifying "an open surface" (v. plāga), and *sub* in composition frequently meaning "up."] (Hence It. *soffice*; Fr. *souple.*)

supplĭcātio, (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplico] *a public prayer* or *supplication*; *a day set apart for prayer*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation: supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: ex litteris Caesaris, dies XV supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli, Caes.: v. Smith: Ant. 356.

supplĭcĭter, *adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly*: Cic.: Caes. Virg.

supplĭcium (subpl.), ii, n. [supplico] *an act of supplication*; (i) addressed to the gods, hence, *a public prayer, worship*, etc.: supplicils votisque fatigare deos, Liv. (ii) addressed to man: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicils, Sall. **2.** Hence, *an offering, a sacrifice*, as the most effectual means of supplication: (i) to the gods: precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv. (ii) to man: legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit, Sall. ‖ From an offering or sacrifice as the means of supplication or propitiation was derived the signification of *punishment, torture, pain, suffering*, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio exercitatum necare, Cic. *Plur.*: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes.

supplĭco (subpl.), avi, atum (old *perf. subj.* supplicassis, Pl.), 1. v. n. [supplex] *to kneel down* or *humble oneself, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate*: with *dat.*: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. populo Romano supplicare, Cic. *Absol.*: missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. ‖ Esp. *to pray to* or *supplicate* the gods; *to pray, worship*: in fano supplicare, Pl.

sup-plōdo (supplaudo, subplaudo), si, 3. v. a. *to stamp* with the foot: pedem nemo supplosit, Cic.

supplōsio (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplodo] *a stamping* with the foot: Cic.

sup-poenĭtet (subp.), 2. v. *impers. to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little*: illum furoris suppoenitet, Cic.

sup-pōno (subp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* supposīvi, Pl. *Part. sync.* supposta, Virg.), 3. v. a. *to put, place, or set under*: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic.: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor.: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply*, Virg.: incubo per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor. **2.** Esp. *to put in the place of, to substitute*: meliorem, quam ego sum, supponi tibi, Pl.: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. (ii) *to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit*: (puella) heram meam suppositā per parva, Pl.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to add, annex, subjoin*: exemplum epistolae, id. **2.** Esp. *to make subject, to subject*: aethera ingenio suo, Ov. **3.** *to set beneath, to esteem less*: Latio supponisse Samon, id.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry, bring, or convey up to*: operi quaecunque usui sunt, Caes.: frumentum exercitui navibus, id.

suppŏsĭtĭcius (subpos.) or **-ĭtĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [suppono] *put in the place of, substituted*: Mart. ‖ Esp. *not genuine, false, supposititious*: explorator, Pl.

suppŏsĭtĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a putting or setting under*: ovorum, Col. ‖ Esp. *a putting in the place of, substitution* (of a child): Pl.

suppŏsĭtus (subp.), a, um, *Part.* [suppono].

suppostrix (subp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes*: puerorum, Pl.

suppressĭo (subpr.), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo] lit. *a suppression*; hence, *a keeping back* of money, *embezzlement*: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, *Part.* [supprimo]. ‖ Adj. *short*: mentum, Varr. 2. Of the voice, *subdued, low*: suppressa voce dicere (*opp.* magna voce dicere), Cic. *Comp.*: id.

sup-primo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. *v. a.* [premo] *to press down* or *under*; lit. only as naut. *t. t. to sink, send to the bottom*: quatuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 2. Esp. *to hold* or *keep back*; *to check, put a stop to*; *to detain, restrain, suppress*: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.: habenas aëriī cursus, Ov.: fugam, id.: vocem, id. (ii) Fig.: aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. ‖ *to keep secret* or *to oneself*; *to keep back, suppress*: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 2. Fig.: famam coërcitam, Tac.: indicium conjurationis, Just.

sup-prōmus (subpr.), i, m. *an under-butler*: Pl.

sup-pūdet (subp.), 2. *v. impers. to be somewhat ashamed*: Cic.

suppūrātĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [suppuro] *a purulent gathering, an abscess, suppuration*: Cels.: Sen.

sup-pūro (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [pus] *to gather matter, come to a head, suppurate*: Plin. 2. Fig.: quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen.

sup-pŭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim*: oleas teneras, Cato. ‖ *to count up, compute*: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

suprā (orig. form, sŭpĕrā, Lucr.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. ‖ Adv. 1. Of place: *on the upper side, on the top, above*: partes eae, quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. 2. Of time: *before, formerly, previously*: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere, *further back, from past times*, Sall. *Comp.*: quantum valerent inter homines literae, dixi superius, *further back*, Phaedr. 3. Of number or measure: *beyond, over, more*: supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered more*, Cic.: nihil supra deos lacesso, Hor. (ii) With *quam*: *above* or *beyond what, more than*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. ‖ Prep. with *acc.* Of place, *above, over*: supra eum locum, Caes.: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Supra caput esse, *to be imminent, urgent, annoying*: dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est, *is close upon us*, Sall. (ii) Esp. of geographical position, *above, beyond*: supra Suessulam, Liv. 2. Of time, *before*: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. 3. Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond*: supra millia viginti, Liv.: hominis fortunam, Cic.: vires, Hor. ‖ Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write supra separately from the root.

supra-scando, 3. *v. a. to climb over, surmount*: Liv.

suprēmo, suprēmum, and **suprēmus,** v. superus.

sūra, ae, *f. the calf of the leg*: surae tenues, Hor.

surcŭlus, i, m. *a young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, twig*: Virg.: surculum defringere, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a scion, graft, sucker, slip*: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, id. [The root SUR in *sur-culus* is perh. a contr. of *subor-* in *suborior*: for the meaning, cf. *sub-oles*, and for the contr. *sumo* from subimo.]

surdaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [surdus] *somewhat deaf*: Cic.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [surdus] *deafness* (rare): Cic.

surdus, a, um, *adj. deaf*: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Transf.: orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, *you had deafened me*, Ter. Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, etc. *to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind*: non canimus surdis, Virg.: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. ‖ Transf. *deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, insensible*; also, *not understanding, not apprehending*: non surdus judex, Cic.: ad mea munera surdus, Ov.: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv.: in alicujus sermone, Cic. *Comp.*: surdior scopulis Icari voces audit adhuc integer (*i. e.* castus), Hor. 2. *yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding* (rare): theatrum, Varr. 3. Objectively, *noiseless, silent, mute*: lyra, Prop.: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. 4. Of smell, appearance, meaning, etc. *faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid*: spirant cinnama surdum, Pers.: colos, Plin. [Perh. a contr. of *as* and the root of *aur-is*: in which case *surdus* is a shortened form of *auridus*: cf. *morbidus, turbidus*, etc.]

surēna, ae, m. Among the Parthians, *the grand vizier*: Tac.: Amm.

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrigit, etc. *v.* infra A.: syncop.: surrexe, Hor.), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego]. A. Act. *to lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): tof surrigit aures, Virg.: paulatim surrigens se, Plin. *Reflex.*: hastae surrectis cuspide in terra fixae, Liv. B. Neutr. *to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get* or *stand up*: a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl.: e lectulo, Cic.: sollo, Ov.: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. (ii) Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend*: surgat pius ignis ab ara, Ov.: sol, Hor. 2. Esp. *to rise, get up* from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic.: cum die, Ov. 3. *to rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up*: venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor.: surgens arx, Virg. ‖ Fig.: rumor, Tac.: honor, Ov. (Hence Fr. *sourire*.)

surpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

sur-rēpo, v. subrepo.

surreptus, v. subreptus.

surrigo, v. surgo.

sur-ripio (subr.), ripŭi, reptum (syncop. forms, surpite, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surpuerat, Hor. *Perf. subj.* surrepsit, for surripuerit, Pl.), 3. *v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin*: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic.: surreptus puer, Pl.: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor.: surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, *you skulked away from me*, Pl. ‖ Fig.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic.: crimina oculis patris, Ov.

sur-rŏgo, v. subrogo.

sursum (sursus, Lucr.), *adv.* [contr. of subversum] *upwards, on high*, opp. to deorsum. ‖ With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. (ii) Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum): quum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. (iii) Sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro*: sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, id. ‖ Of situation or locality, *high* up, *above* (rare): nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, id.

sūs, sūis (*dat. plur.* subus, Lucr.), *comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*: Cic.: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepta, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. ‖ *a kind of fish*: Ov. [Sans. *sû-kara*; Gr. σῦς, ὗς; Germ. *sau*; Eng. *sow, swine*.]

susceptio, ōnis, *f.* [suscipio] *a taking in hand, undertaking*: Cic.

susceptor, ōris, m. [id.] *an undertaker, contractor*: Just.

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* [suscipio].

sus-cipio (suscipio), cēpi, ceptum, 3. *v. a.* [sus, a contr. of subs (v. sub) and capio] *to take* or *catch up*; *to raise up*; *to prop, support, sustain*: domum ruentem, Virg.: cava suscepto flumine palma est est, Prop.: theatrum futuris ac substructionibus, Plin. 2. Esp. *to take up* a new born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognise, bring up as one's own*: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus,

(Cic. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to get, beget,* or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Pl.: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. 3. *to take, receive,* as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): Cato in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, id.: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. ‖ Fig. *to take upon oneself; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer,* etc.: aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere noluit, Cic.: negotium, id.: legationem ad civitates sibi susceptit, Caes.: dolorem gemitumque, Cic.: persona suscepta viri *boni, assumed, borrowed,* id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, *undertake to prove,* id. 2. Esp. *to take up, resume, continue* a speech: ad quod, sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint.

sus-cito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate* (poet.): terga, *to throw up ridges* (in ploughing), Virg.: suscitat lintea (aura), *swells, fills,* Ov. 2. Esp. *to build, erect*: delubra deum, Lucr. ‖ *to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite*: aliquem e somno, Cic.: in arma viros, Virg.: tacentem Musam, Hor. (ii) Of things: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles,* Virg.: clamores, Phaedr.

suspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [suspicio] *to look up at, to watch*: tabulam pictam, Ter. ‖ Esp. *to distrust, suspect*: Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. *Pass.*: ne pellici suspectaretur, id.

suspectus, a, um, *Part.* [suspicio]. ‖ Adj. *mistrusted, suspected*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior detracta opinione probitatis, Cic.: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall.: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. With *dat.*: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. (ii) Of things: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id.: in suspecto loco, *critical, dangerous,* Liv. With *dat.*: medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic.

suspectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a looking up* or *upwards*: Plin. 2. Transf. *a height* (poet.): ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum, Virg. ‖ Fig. *high regard* or *esteem, respect*: honorum, Ov.

suspendium, ii, n. [suspendo] *a hanging of oneself, a hanging*: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl.: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic.

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to hang up, hang, suspend*: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr.: reliqua ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv.: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had caught, hooked,* Ov. 2. Esp. of persons, *to put to death by hanging, to hang*: uxorem suam suspendisse se de foco, Cic. 3. Of votive offerings, *to hang up, dedicate, consecrate*: votas vestes, Virg.: vestimenta deo maris, Hor. 4. Of buildings, *to build upon arches, to arch* or *vault,* and in gen. *to prop up, support*: quod ita aedificatum est ut suspendi non posset, Cic.: duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, *supported,* Caes. ‖ Fig. *to hang up*: naso suspendis adunco ignotos, *turn up your nose at, sneer at,* Hor. 2. *to depend, rest upon,* etc.: extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals,* Cic. 3. *to make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense*: illa suspendit animos ficta gravitate rogantum, Ov. 4. *to stop, check, interrupt, suspend*: medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 5. *to hang* or *fix upon*: suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* [suspendo]. ‖ Adj. *raised, elevated, suspended*: Roma coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic.: saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. 2. Transf. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light*: suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *on tiptoe,* Ter.: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 3. Fig. *uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating,* etc.: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv.: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic.: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac.

suspicax, ācis, *adj.* [suspicor] *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* (rare): frater, Liv. ‖ Objectively, *that excites mistrust, suspicious*: silentium, Tac.

su-spicio, spexi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [sub specio] *to look up* or *upwards, to look up at*: quum coelum suspeximus, Cic.: ramos, Ov.: suspexit in coelum, Cic. *Absol.*: nec suspicit nec circumspicit, id. 2. Fig. *to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to*: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, id. (ii) Esp. *to look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, esteem, honour,* etc.: eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, id.: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. ‖ *to look under*; and meton. *to mistrust, suspect* (usu. in the *Part.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspicio, ōnis, *f.* [suspicor] *mistrust, distrust, suspicion*: in qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic.: neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, Caes.: suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. *Plur.*: quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. With *gen. obj.*: alicui suspicionem ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a notion, idea* (rare): deorum, id. (Hence Fr. *soupçon.*)

suspiciōsē, *adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously*: criminose ac suspiciose dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: suspiciosius aut criminosius dicere, id.

suspiciōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspicio] ‖. Subjectively, *mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious*: an te conscientia timidum suspiciosumque faciebat? Cic. ‖ Objectively, *that excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious*: haec sunt, quae suspiciosum crimen efficiant, id. *Sup.*: tempus, id.

suspicor, 1. *v. a.* for suspicor: Pl.

suspicor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [suspicio] *to mistrust, suspect*: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Pl. With *acc.* and *inf.*: debere se suspicari, Caesarem exercitum in Gallia sui opprimendi caussa habere, Caes. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe*: quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id.

suspirātio, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro] *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh*: Quint.

suspirātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a sighing, sigh* (rare): Cic. *Plur.*: Ov.

suspiritus, ūs, m. [id] *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare): Liv.

suspirium, ii, n. [id.] *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh*: sine suspirio, Cic. *Plur.*: Prop.: Ov.

su-spiro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sub spiro]. ‖ Neutr. *to draw a deep breath, to sigh*: occulte, Cic. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for,* Cat. 2. Transf. of things: curae suspirantes, Poet. ap. Cic. ‖ Act. *to breathe out, exhale; to sigh for, long for; to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh* (poet.): suspirat, longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv.: Chloen, Hor.

susquē dēquē, *adv.* [contr. of sursum for sursum] *both up and down,* to express indifference: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence,* Cic.

sustentācŭlum, i, n. [sustento] *a prop, stay, support* (rare): Tac.

sustentātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deferring, delay: forbearance* (rare): habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [sustineo] *to hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support*: Alcaeor fratrem retentem sustentat dextra, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve*: exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic.: amicos suos fide, id.: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes.: Arminius manu, voce, vultnere sustentabat pugnam, *kept up, maintained,* Tac. ‖ Esp. *to support, sustain, maintain, nourish,* etc.: familiam, Ter.: quum esset silvestris bellue sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Reflect.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living,* Tac. 3. *to bear, hold out endure, suffer*: moerorem doloremque, Cic.: extremam famem, Caes. *Absol.*: nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. *Pass impers.*: segre eo die sustentatum est,

a defence was made, Caes. 4. *to put off, defer, delay*: rem, Cic.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] *to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain*: onus alicui, Pl.: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic.: arma membraque, Liv.: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor.: se a lapsu, Liv. 2. Esp. *to hold* or *keep back, to keep in, check, restrain*, etc.: currum, Cic.: equos, Caes.: se ab omni assensu, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve*: dignitatem et decus civitatis, id.: cansam rei publicæ, id. 2. Esp. *to sustain, support, maintain, nourish*, etc.: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, id.: hinc patriam parvoeque nepotes sustinet, Virg. 3. *to bear, undergo, endure*; *to hold out against, withstand*: mala ferre sustinereque, Cic.: alicujus imperia, Caes.: senatus quærentes eos non sustinuit, Liv. With *acc.* and *inf.* (usu. with a negative): sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? tantæ populi Romani voluntati restitisse? Cic. Affirmatively: quæ se præferre Dianæ sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. 4. *to hold in, stop, check, restrain*; *to keep back, put off, defer, delay*: est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiæ, Cic.: impetum hostis, Caes.: oppugnationem ad noctem, id.

sus-tollo, 3. v. a. *to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise*: amiculum, Pl.: vela, Cat. ‖ Esp. *to take away, remove, destroy*: herilem filium, Pl.

sūsurrātor, ōris, m. [susurro] *a mutterer, whisperer*: Coel. in Cic.

sūsurro, 1. v. n. and a. *to hum, buzz, murmur*; *to mutter, whisper*. ‖ Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg.: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. ‖ Act.: pæra, quid velit, aure susurrat, id. *Pass. impers.*: jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. [Cf. Sans. *svri*, "sonare;" Gr. *συρίζω*.]

sūsurrus, i, m. [susurro] *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering*, etc.: aquam ferentis mulierculæ, Cic. *Plur.*: blandos audire susurros, Prop.

sūsurrus, a, um, *adj.* [susurrus] *muttering, whispering*: lingua, Ov.

sūtĭla, æ, *f.* [suo] 1 *lit. a sewing together*; hence, *fig. a cunning device* or *contrivance, an artifice, trick*: Pl.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together*: balteus, Virg.: coronæ, *of twined roses*, Ov.

sūtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a shoemaker, cobbler*: Pl. Of the lower class in gen.: id sutores et sonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Proverb.: sutor ne supra crepidam (Judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

sūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker* or *cobbler*: atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Cic.: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, id.

sūtūra, æ, *f.* [suo] *a sewing together, a seam, suture*: Liv.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo]. ‖ Subst. suta, orum, *n. plu. joints*: per seræ suta, *the joints of the armour*, Virg.

suus, a, um (*gen. plu.* suum, Ter.), *reflect. pron. poss.* [se] *of* or *belonging to himself* (*herself*, etc.), *his own, her own, its own, their own*: constr. identical with that of se, *q. v.*: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, Cic.: suus cuique erat locus definitus, Cæs. (ii) With *sibi* or *proprius*: is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl.: ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, Liv. (iii) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: suopte nutu et suo pondere, Cic.: suomet ipsi more præcipites eant, Sall. 2. Emphatic, *proper, appointed, full*, etc.: cessit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, Cic.: quasdam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. 3. Subst. *masc. plu. one's own people, followers, party, troops*, etc.: Octavius, quem quidem sui Cæsarem salutabant, Cic.: Cæsarianos a proelio continebat, Cæs. (ii) *Neutr. one's own property, possession, right*, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic.: se suaque defendere, Cæs. 4. Esp. *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent*; also, *in one's right mind*: ancilla, mea quæ fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *her own mistress*, Pl.: vix sua, vix annæ virgo Nisæia compos mentis erat, *scarcely in her senses*, Ov. 5. *inclined* or *devoted to, favourable, friendly*: Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. ‖ Transf. for ejus: *Pa.* Quamobrem reducam? *Lach.* Mater quod suasit sua, Ter. 2. For *gen. obj.* sui (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur, Sall.

sycŏlatrūmĭdæ, arum, m. *plu.* [*συκῆ* and latro] *fig-robbers*, a fictitious name of a people: Pl.

sycŏphanta, æ, m. = *συκοφάντης* (orig. a fig-informer, *i. e.* one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.), *an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer*; *a trickster, cheat*: Pl.: Ter. ‖ Transf. *a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant*: Pl.

sycŏphantĭa, æ, *f.* = *συκοφαντία, craft, cunning, deceit*: Pl.

sycŏphantĭcē, *adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully*: agere quicquam, Pl.

sycŏphantor, 1. v. n. *dep.* [sycophanta] *to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat*: Pl.

syllăba, æ, *f.* = *συλλαβή, a syllable*: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic.: jurisconsultus, anceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, caviller*, id.

syllăbātim, *adv. syllable by syllable*: alicui dictare, Cic.

syllŏgismus or **-os**, i, m. = *συλλογισμός, a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism*: Gell.: Quint.

syllŏgistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *συλλογιστικός, pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic*: Quint.

sylva, sylvānus, etc. v. silva, *etc.*

symbŏla, æ, *f.* = *συμβολή, a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share of a* reckoning: Ter. Transf. of blows: sine meo sumptu paratæ jam sunt scapulis symbolæ, Pl.

symbŏlus, i, m. (**symbŏlum**, i, n. Pl.) = *σύμβολος* or *-ον, a sign* or *mark, a token, symbol*: miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo sua imaginem, Pl.

symmĕtria, æ, *f.* = *συμμετρία, proportion, symmetry*: Vitr.: Plin.

symphōnĭa, æ, *f.* = *συμφωνία, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*: quum symphonia caneret, Cic.: Hor. *Plur.*: Cic. (Hence It. *sampogna*.)

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = *συμφωνιακός, pertaining to concerts* or *to music*: pueri, *singing-boys, choristers*, Cic.

sympŏsĭum, ii, n. = *συμπόσιον* (the Banquet), *the title of one of Plato's dialogues*: Nep.

synēdrus, i, m. = *σύνεδρος, a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians: Liv.

synŏphēbi, orum, m. *plu.* = *συνέφηβοι, the Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Cæcilius: Cic.

syngrăpha, æ, *f.* = *συγγραφή, a written agreement to pay, a note, bond*: Cic.

syngrăphus, i, m. = *σύγγραφος, a written contract*: Pl. ‖ *a passport, pass*: id.

synŏdus, ontis, m. = *συνόδους, a fish*: Ov.

synthēsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = *συνθέσινος, pertaining to a dressing-gown*: vestis, Suet.

syrma, æ, *f.* = *σύρμα, a robe with a train*: Sen.: worn esp. by tragic actors: Juv. Hence, meton. *tragedy*: id.

T.

T, t, *indecl. n.* or (*sc.* litera) *f.* the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental.

2. *t* medial foll. by *i* and another vowel had a tendency during the later period of Roman history to be pronounced as a sibilant, as is shown by the occurrence in comparatively early inscriptions of such forms as tribunicia, dedificius for the older and more classical tribunitia, dedititius; but in the golden age of the language this was

certainly unknown: v. letter c. 3. The combination th did not come into general use till the time of Cicero; hence CARTHAGINIENSIS, on the Columna rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc.; cf. letter c, no. I. 4. Like the other dental (*d*), *t* cannot stand before *s*, but is either changed into *s* or omitted: v. letter s, no. I, 3. ‖. Interchanges of *t* with other letters: 1. with *c*, v. letter c, no. II. 3. 2. With *d*: v. letter d, no. I. I. 3. With *s*: v. letter s, no. II. 3. ‖‖. Changes of *t* in the Romance languages: 1. *t* initial usu. remains unchanged. 2. into *d*: e. g. Lat. *litus, mater, pater*; It. *lido, madre, padre*; Sp. *lodo, madre, padre*: Lat. *fatuus*; Fr. *fade*: Lat. *civitat* (stem of *civitas*), *veritat* (stem of *veritas*); Sp. *ciudad, verdad*. 3. into *tt*: e. g. Lat. *brutus, totus*; It. *brutto, tutto*. 4. into *s* or *ss*: e. g. Lat. *natio, ante, acutus*; It. *nazione, anzi, aguzzo*. 5. *tt* becomes *tc* in It., *zz* in Fr.: e. g. Lat. *angustia*; It. *angoscia*; Fr. *angoisse*. 6. *t* is freq. omitted, esp. in Fr.: e. g. Lat. *minutus, pater, civitat, aestat* (stem of *aestas*), *virtut* (stem of *virtus*), *scutum*; Fr. *menu, père, cité, été, vertu, écu*. ‖V. As an abbreviation T. stands for Titus; Ti. for Tiberius; TR. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunitia potestas, etc.

tăbella, æ, *f. dim.* [tabula] *a small board, a little table* or *tablet*: liminis, *the door-sill*, Cat.: parva tabella capit ternos utrinque lapillos, *small gaming-boards*, Ov. ‖. Esp. *a writing-tablet*; and meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will*, etc.: tabellas imponere manus, id.: laureatae, *a written announcement of victory*, Liv. 2. *a voting-tablet, ballot*, used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: Cic. (ii) *voting-tablets* by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts in courts of justice: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 107). 3. *a painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting*: priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. 4. *a votive tablet* hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity: votiva, Hor.: memores, Ov.

tăbellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabella] *pertaining to writing* or *to letters*: naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats*, Sen. ‖. Subst. tabellarius, ii, m. *a letter-carrier, courier*: Cic. ‖. *pertaining to voting-tablets*: lex, *regulating voting*, id. (v. Smith's Ant. 236).

tăbĕo, 2. v. n. *to waste away, be consumed* (poet.): corpora tabent, Ov.: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *dripping*, Virg.

tăberna, æ, *f.* [akin to tabula, q. v.] *a hut, shed*: pauperum tabernae, Hor. ‖. Esp. *a booth, shop, work-shop, stall, inn, tavern*: taberna libraria, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic.: and simply, taberna, Hor.: sutrina, Tac.: deversoria, *an inn, tavern*, Pl.

tăbernācŭlum, i, n. [tabesna] *a tent*: Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. ‖. Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, *to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies*, Cic.

tăbernārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to booths* or *shops*: App. ‖. Subst. tabernarii, orum, m. *plu. shop-keepers, small dealers*: Cic.

tăbernŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small booth* or *shop, a little tavern*: Suet.

tābes, is, *f.* [tabeo] *a wasting away, consumption*: *putrefaction*; *a wasting disease, consumption, plague*: aegritudo atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac.: cadaveris, Liv.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg. ‖. Meton. *the moisture of a melting* or *decaying substance, corruption*: tabes liquentis nivis, Liv.: funesta veneni, Ov.

tābesco, bŭi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [id.] *to melt gradually, to be dissolved* or *consumed*; *to waste away*; *to decay, decline, languish*: frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. ‖. Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr.: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, *pines with envy*, Hor.

tābĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tabidus] *consuming*: mors, Virg.

tābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tabeo] *melting* or *wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing*: nix, Liv.: tabidum corpus, Suet. Fig.: mens, Ov. ‖. Act. *consuming, corrupting, infectious*: venenum, Tac.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes facio] *dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding*: radii (solis), Lucr.: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet.

tăbŭla, æ, *f. a board, plank*: si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. ‖. Esp. *a writing tablet*; and meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will*, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 360): tabulae literis Graecis confectae, *registers*, Caes.: tabulae testamenti, id.: multum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic.: novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled in whole or in part), id.: Caes.: tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, Cic.: XII. tabulae, *the Twelve Tables of laws*, id.: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv.: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic. (ii) *a tablet advertising an auction*; and meton. *an auction*: adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius, id. 2. *a painted tablet* or *panel, a painting, picture*: tabula picta, Pl. Proverb.: manum de tabula, *take your hand from the picture, enough! hold!* Cic. 3. *a votive tablet*: me tabulă sacer votiva paries indicat, Hor. [Root doubtful: perh. either TAB; same as τάφ-ος, or TA, same as τί-θη-μι, from θείνω.]

tăbŭlārĭum, ii, n. [tabula] *archives*: Cic.: Virg.

tăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a planking* or *flooring, a floor* or *story*: ne tabulationem perfringerent, Caes.

tăbŭlātum, i, v. tabulatus.

tăbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tabula] *boarded, floored*: transitus, Plin. ‖. Subst. tabulatum, i, n. *a floor, story*: turris tabulatorum quatuor, Caes. (ii) Transf. *a layer, row*: Virg.

tăbum (only in nom., acc., and abl. sing.), n. [tabes] *corrupt matter, matter, corruption*: Virg.: Ov.: Hor. ‖. Transf. *an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence*: turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv.

tăcĕo, cŭi, citum, 2. v. n. and a. ‖. Neutr. *to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace* (prop. more limited than silere, which denotes abstinence from *any* kind of noise): taceamne an praedicem? Ter.: tacenda loqui videbantur, Cic. 2. Transf. *of silers, of animals and things, to be still, noiseless, quiet*: vere prius volucres taceant, acstate cicadae, Ov.: nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes, pictaeque volucres, Virg. ‖. Act. *to pass over in silence, to silent respecting*: enumtiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic.: tum demum Liscus quod antea tacuerat proponit, Caes. (Hence It. *tacere*; Fr. *taire*.)

tăcĭtē, *adv. silently, secretly*: tacite rogare, Cic.: tacite non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv.

tăcĭto, *adv. silently, secretly* (rare): Elissa fugam tacito moliitur, Just.

tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus] *silence, taciturnity*: taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, Cic.: quid foret Ilus Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas obstaret meritis invida Romuli, *silence on the part of poets*, Hor.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [tacitus] prop. *not fond of talking*; but usu. of things, *noiseless, quiet*: quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Cic.: ripa, Hor. *Comp.*: (ingenium) statim taciturnius, id. *Sup.*: Pa. Valetne otium? *Ph.* Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Pl.

tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [taceo]. ‖. Adj. *that does not speak, silent, still, noiseless, mute*: quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic.: si mori tacitum oportet, tacaemus, *without making a defence*, Liv.: totum perverrat humilibus tacitis, *with silent glances*, Virg. 2. Pass. *that is passed over in silence, kept secret, unmentioned*: prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic.:

quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. (ii) Transf. In law, *assumed, implied, tacit:* non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. (iii) *that is done or exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden:* tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.

tactilis, e, *adj.* [tango] *that may be touched, tangible:* Lucr.

tactio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a touching, touch:* as a verbal noun with *acc.:* quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Pl. ‖. Transf. *the sense of touch, feeling:* oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic.

tactus, a, um, *Part.* [tango].

tactus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, touch, handling:* quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic.: leo asper tactu, Hor. ‖. Transf. *influence, effect, operation:* solis, Cic.: coeli, Virg. ‖‖. Meton. *the sense of feeling, feeling, touch:* tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic.

taeda (tēda), ae, *f.* [akin to *δαίς, δαῖδος*] *a resinous species of pine-tree,* prob. *the Aleppo pine:* Plin. 2. Meton. *resinous fir* or *pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board:* cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. (ii) *a pitch-pine torch:* taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic.: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque praecutiunt, Ov.: hence poet. *a wedding, marriage:* id.: *love:* Prop. As an instrument of torture: Lucr.: Juv.

taedet, dīsit, or, taesum est, 2. v. n. *impers. it causes a feeling of weariness* or *loathing,* etc.: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes an *inf.:* the word representing the *person* who experiences the feeling is put in the *acc.:* that which stands for the *source* of the feeling, in the *gen.:* sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic.: taedet jam audire eadem millies, Ter.

taedifer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [taeda fero] *torch-bearing:* Ov.

taedium, ii, *n.* [taedet] *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust:* with *object. gen.:* rerum adversarum, Sall.: belli, Liv. *Plur.:* taedia longi belli, Ov. *Absol.:* quum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv.

taenia, ae, *f.* = *ταινία, a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band:* puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Virg.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tāgax, ācis, *adj.* [TAG, root of tango] *light-fingered, thievish* (rare): Cic.

tālāris, tum, v. talaris.

tālāris, e, *adj.* [talus] *pertaining to the ankles:* tunica, *reaching to the ankles, long,* Cic. 2. Subst. tālāria, ium, *n. plu. the ankles* or *parts about the ankles:* Sen. (ii) (*sc.* calceamenta) *winged shoes* or *sandals fastened to the ankles:* of Mercury: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 361). Proverb.: talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us flee,* Cic. (iii) (*sc.* vestimenta) *a long garment reaching down to the ankles:* Ov. ‖. *pertaining to dice:* Quint.

tālārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to dice:* ludus, Cic.

tālāssio (talassio), ōnis, or **tālassius** (thal.), ii, *m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride,* in use from the time of Romulus: Liv.: v. Smith's Ant. 352.

tālea, ae, *f. a cutting, set, layer for planting:* Cato. ‖. Transf. *any pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake,* etc.: taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes.: ferreae, *oblong pieces of iron,* used as money by the Britons, id. (Hence It. *taglia;* Fr. *taille.*)

tālentum, i, *n.* [*τάλαντον,* a thing weighed, *a weight;* hence] *a talent,* i. e. *a Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred weight:* auri eboricque talenta, Virg. 2. *a sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae* = 243*l.* 15*s.:* Cic. (ii) *another talent of eighty minae:* Liv.

tālis, e, *adj.* [root TO, "*this,*" same as Gr. demons. and art. *τo:* cf. qualis from qui or quis] *such, of such a kind, nature,* or *quality:* a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. *qualis,* but it is sometimes connected with *atque, ut,* or *qui:* ut facillime, qualis simus, tales esse videamur, Cic.: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter.: tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, Cic.: talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, id. 2. Referring to something that follows: talia fatur, Virg. ‖. Esp. emphatic, *of a peculiar kind* or *nature* (in both a good and a bad sense), *so distinguished, great, excellent, such:* talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter.: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic.: pro tali facinore, Caes.

tālitrum, i, *n.* [perh. from talus] *a rap* or *fillip with the finger:* Suet.

talpa, ae, *f.* (masc.: Virg.) *a mole* (animal): Cic. (Hence Fr. *taupe.*)

tālus, i, *m. the ankle, ankle-bone;* of animals, *the pastern-bone, huckle-bone:* Cels.: Ov. ‖. Transf. in gen. *the foot, the heel:* purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stand or fall,* i. e. *whether it succeed or fail,* Hor. 2. *an oblong die* (orig. made from the huckle-bones of certain animals), *rounded on two sides and marked on the other four;* while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 361. (Hence It. *tallone;* Fr. *talon.*)

tam, *adv.* [root TO, *this,* same as Gr. *τo*: cf. quam from qui] *a demonstrative particle,* prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with *quam, atque, ut, qui,* or *quasi: so far, equally, as:* I. with *quam:* (i) qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, Cic. (iii) Qualifying verbs: tam hoc scit me habere quam egomet, Pl. 2. With other particles: tam consimil'est atque ego, id.: non se tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Caes.: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. ‖. In absolute expressions: *so, to such a high degree, so very:* (i) qualifying adjectives: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. (iii) Qualifying verbs: nisi meum gnatum tam amem, Pl. ‖‖. Particular phrases: with superlatives: *so much the, all the, the* (rare): quam quisque pessume facit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. (v. quam, *no.* II. 3). 2. Non tam . . . quam, *not so much . . . as, less . . . than:* utinam non tam fratri pietatem, quam patriae praestare voluisset! Cic. With *comp.* adj. instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in pervicaci et fide firmior, id. 3. Tam modo, or, in one word, tammodo, *just now, but just now:* Pl.

tam-diu (written also tandiu, and, separately, tam diu), *adv. so long;* corr. with *quamdiu, quam, dum,* or *quoad:* tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic.: vixit tamdiu, quam licuit, id.: tam diu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id.: tamdiu valle debebis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, Ov. *Absol.:* tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac. (Hence Fr. *tandis.*)

tămen, *conj.* [tam; the -en may possibly be akin to the Gr. *ἐν*] *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still,* etc.: employed with clauses which limit or modify concessive clauses with the conjunctions *quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, si, quum,* etc.: etsi sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, Caes.: hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic. In interrogations: si quisque hominum millibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? id.: tamen a malitia non discedis? *and yet,* id.

tametsi, v. tametsi.

tămetsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. found in full] *notwithstanding that, although, though.* With *indic.:* non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic. With *subj.* (extremely rare): memini, tametsi nullius monesa, Ter. 2. With *tamen:* quae tametsi

Cæsar intelligebat, tamen legatos appellat, Cæs.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. suffix dem] *at length, at last, in the end, finally*: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter.: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Cæs. Strengthened with *jam, aliquando*: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg.: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. 2. Esp. in interrogations, *pray, pray now, now, then*: quonam tandem modo? id.: itane aiebat tandem? Pl.: itane tandem? Ter. ‖ Transf. for denique, *finally* (rare): Quint.

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, *v. a. to touch*. tangere et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr.: genu terram tangere, Cic. 2. Esp. *to lay hands on* or *touch, to take, carry off*: *Sa.* Tetigin' tui quioquam? *Ae.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. 3. *to take* as food and drink, *to taste*: salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Pl.: tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. 4. Of places, *to reach, arrives at, come to*: Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, Cic.: portus, Virg. (ii) *to border on, be contiguous to*: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Cæs. 5. *to strike, hit, beat*: chordas, Ov.: statua aut aera legum de coelo tacta, *struck by lightning*, Cic. Proverb.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Pl. 6. *to handle, paw, deflower*: virginem, Ter. 7. *to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint*: corpus aqua, Ov. ‖ Fig. of the intellect and passions, *to touch, move, affect, impress*: minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic.: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor. 2. *to take in, dupe*; *to cheat out of*: tuum tangam patrem, Pl. 3. *to sting, offend*: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. 4. *to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite*: leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic.: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. 5. *to take in hand, undertake* (rare): carmina, Ov. [Root TAG: Gr. θιγγάνω, ἔ-θιγ-ον; Eng. *touch*.]

tanquam (tamquam), a particle implying comparison; *as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were*, etc.: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tanquam te, Ter.: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi, Cic. With *sic* or *item*: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotiescumque fui, tanquam domi meae, id. ‖ Esp. with *si*, in hypothetical sentences with *subj.*: (vide *si*) *as if, just as if*: tanquam si clausus sim, cum fasti est ambulandum, Pl. 2. *Si* is sometimes omitted: tanquam clausa sit Asia, sic mihi perfertur ad nos, Cic.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] *so little, so small*; *neut.* subst. *so little, such a little thing*: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Pl.: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter.

tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus] *for so long a time, so long*; *in the meantime, meanwhile*: with *dum, quoad*, or *absol.*: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. *Absol.*: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv.

tantŏpĕrĕ, *adv. so greatly, so very, so much*: Cic.: Ter.: Cæs.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus] *so little, so small*; *neut.* subst. *so little, such a trifle, ever so little*: non tantulum usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Pl.: omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic.: homines tantulae staturae, Cæs. With *gen.*: tantulum morae, Cic.

tantum, *adv. so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so*: tantum, quantum quis, fuge, *as quickly as possible*, Pl.: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. With adjectives: nec tantum dulcia, quantum et liquida, Virg.: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2. *only, alone, merely, but*: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with *modo*, and also in one word, tantummodo: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id.: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it*, Hor. 3. Particular phrases: tantum non = Gr. μόνον οὐκ, *almost, all but, very nearly*: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, Liv. (ii) Tantum quod, *only, just, but just, just then, hardly, scarcely*: tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te literae redditae sunt, Cic. (iii) Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: carnam quidem totam perscribit, id.

tantummŏdo, *only*: v. tantum, *no.* 2. ii.

tantundem, tantidem, *n.* [tantus-dem] *just so much, just as much*: magistratibus tantumdem detur in collam, quantum semper datum est, Cic.: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Cæs. 2. *Gen.* (of price), tantidem: tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [tam] *of such size* or *measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, *etc.*; with a correl. *quantus, ut, qui*; rarely *quam*; also *absol.*: nullam (contionem) unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic.: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conquerarmur, id.: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam multitudinem, id.: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, id.: ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, *so many wonderful things*, Pl. 2. Subst. tantum, i, *n. so much, so many*: habere tantum moletiae quantum gloriae, Cic.: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv (ii) In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more*, etc.: Tantum est. Valete, Pl. (iii) *Gen.* (of price), tanti: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Fig.: esse tanti (alicui) *to be worth so much*; *to be valued prized*, or *esteemed so highly*; *to be of such consequence* or *importance*: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, Cæs.: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, Cic. (iv) *Abl.*: tanto, *by so much, so much the*: usu. with comparatives: quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Cæs.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good*, Pl.: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fug'asset, Cic. In colloquial lang.: tanto melior: *so much the better! well done! excellent! bravo!* etc.: tanto hercle melior, Ter. So, tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin.: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Ter. (v) In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree*: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. ‖ *of such a quantity* or *quality, such*; *so small, so slight* or *trivial*: neutr. *so little, so few*: ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic.: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Cæs.

tantus-dem, tantadem, tantumdem, *adj. just so great* or *large, as great*: Pl.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (*plur. acc.* -as, tapetas pulcras, Virg.: *abl.* tapetis, id.) *a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet*, etc.: tapetia, Pl.: Ov. (Hence It. *tapeto*, Fr. *tapis.*)

tardē, *adv. slowly, tardily*: tarde percipere, Cic. *Comp.*: Cæs. *Sup.*: tardissime judicare, Cic.

tardesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [tardus] *to become slow*: Lucr.

tardigrădus, a, um, *adj.* [tardus gradior] *slow-paced, tardy-paced*: quadrupes, Pac. in Cic.

tardi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus] *slow-footed, tardy-footed*; hence, poet. transf. *limping, halting*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat.

tarditas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness*: celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic.: pedum, id.: navium, Cæs.: occasionis, Cic.: venenі, *slow effect*, Tac. *Plur.*: celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. ‖ Fig. *slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity*: ingenii, id.: hominum, id.

tarditūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness*: Pl.

tardŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus] *somewhat slow, slowish*: Ter.

tardo, avi, atum, *1. v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. I. Act. *to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent*: aut impeditre profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic.: pedes (alta arena), Ov.: alas, Hor.: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Cæs. ‖ Neutr.

to tarry, loiter, linger, delay (rare): numquid putes rei publicæ nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic.

tardus, a, um, *adj.* [perh a contr. of trah-idus from traho] *slow, sluggish, tardy*: velox an tardus sit, Cic.: sciebam ætate tardiores, Pl.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Cæs.: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. (ii) Of things: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv.: noctes, *coming on late*, Virg.: podagra, *i. e. that makes one move slowly*, Hor. ‖ Fig. *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid*: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es, Ter.: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. 2. Esp. of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, id.

tarmes, itis, *m. a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm*, prob. the larvæ of various xylophagous beetles: Pl.

tartărĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Tartarus] *pertaining to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal*: tenebrica plaga, poet. Cic.: umbræ, Ov.. custos, i. e. *Cerberus*, Virg.

tartărus or **-os**, i, *m.* in *plur.* (for prosodical reasons) Tartăra, orum, *n.* = Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα, *the infernal regions, Tartarus* (poet.): *sing.*: Virg.: Hor.: *plur.*: Virg.: Hor.

tăt, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *what! strange!*: Pl.

tatæ, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, *So! the deuce!*: Pl.

taurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *of a bull or ox, of oxen* (poet.): vincla, *i. e. glue*, Lucr.: terga, *bulls' hides*, Virg. Meton. *a drum*: Ov. ‖ Subst. taurea, æ, *f. a whip of bull's hide*: Juv.

tauriformis, e, *adj.* [taurus forma] *bull-shaped*, an epithet of the River Aufidus: Hor.

taurĭi ludi, *games at Rome in the Circus Flaminius, held in honour of the infernal gods*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 242.)

taurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus] *pertaining to bulls or oxen, bull's-* (poet.): vultus (Eridani), Virg.: frons, Ov.

taurus, i, *m. a bull, bullock, ox, steer*: Cic.: Cæs.: Hor. ‖ Transf. *a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture*: Cic. 2. *the Bull, a constellation of the zodiac*: Virg.

tax, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. *whack*: tax tax tergo meo erit; non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Pl.

taxātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [taxo] *a rating, valuing, estimation*: ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic.

taxillus, i, *m. dim.* [talus] *a small die*: Cic.

taxo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [TAG, root of tango] *to touch repeatedly, to handle*: Gell. ‖ Fig. *to rate, value, appraise, estimate the worth of*: Senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum millium summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. 2. In gen. *to estimate, judge of*, etc.: timorem tuum taxa, Sen. 3. *to twit, reproach, charge*, or *tax with a fault, etc.*: divortium suum cum uxore, Suet. (Hence It. *tastare*; Fr. *tâter*; Eng. *taste.*)

taxus, i, *f. a yew, yew-tree*: Cæs.: Virg. Considered, on account of the supposed poisonous properties of its berries, as a tree of the infernal regions: Ov.

tē, v. tu.

tĕ, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete: v. tu.

technа, æ, *f.* = τέχνη, *a wile, trick, piece of craft or subtlety, artifice*: Pl.

tectē, *adv. covertly, privily, cautiously*: Cic. *Comp.*: tectius, id.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego] *a plasterer*: Varr.

tectōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium] *a little plaster, parget*, or *rough-cast*: bella tectoriola, Cic.

tectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tectorius] *a covering, cover*: Cato. ‖ *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, *etc.*: Cic. (ii) *a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion*: tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, Juv. 2. Fig. of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (rare): pictæ tectoria linguæ, Pers.

tectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tego] *pertaining to covering* or *to a cover* (rare): panicula, *thatch*, Pl. ‖ *that belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, *etc.*: *pertaining to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering*, etc.: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic.

tectum, i, *n.* [id.] *a roof*: quojus (villæ) deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Pl.: hic se præcipitem tecto dedit, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a house, dwelling, abode*; *a cover, shelter quarters*, etc.: exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic.: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, Cæs.: solidis clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison*, Ov.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* [tego]. ‖ Adj. *hidden, concealed*: cuniculi, Hirt. 2. Fig. *not frank* or *plain*; *concealed, disguised*; *reserved, cautious*: sermo verbis tectus, Cic.: amor, Ov. Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic.

tēda and **tēdĭfer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignĭlōquĭdes, is, *m.* [te digna loquens] *a comically-formed proper name*: Pl.

tĕges, ētis, *f.* [tego] *a covering, mat*: Juv.

tĕgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tegulum] *a small covering, a hood* or *cowl*: Pl.

tĕgĭmen (also tēgĭmen and tegmen), ĭnis, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover*: mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic.: tegumen, Liv.: texile tegmen, Lucr.

tĕgĭmentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to cover*: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic.: Mars tunica adamantina tectus, Hor.: quæ (casæ) more Gallorum straminta erant tectæ, *thatched*, Cæs.: naves tectæ, *covered with decks, decked*, id.: utne tegam spurco Damæ latus? *i. e. walk by the side of*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to cover, hide, conceal*: tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, Cæs.: multas (oves) silva tegit, Ov. 3. *to shelter, protect, defend*: qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Cæs.: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. 4. *to cover over, bury, inclose* (poet.): ossa tegebat humus, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to cover* (rare). tectus modestia, Pl. 2. Esp. *to hide, conceal, keep secret*: triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic.: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Cæs. 3. *to defend, protect, guard*: aliquid excusatione amicitiæ, Cic.: ut legatos cura magistratuum ab ira impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv. [Sans. *sthag*, "tegere;" Gr. στέγω; Germ. *decken, Dach*; Eng. *deck.*]

tĕgŭla, æ, *f.* [tego] *a tile*: promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic. 2. More freq. *pla. tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl.: per tegulas demitti, Cic. (Hence It. *tegola*; Fr. *tuile.*)

tĕgŭmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tĕgŭmentum (tĕgimentum and tegmentum), i, *n.* [tego] *a covering, cover*: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic.: scutis tegimenta detrahere, Cæs. ‖ Fig.: istæc ego mihi semper habui ætati tegumentum meæ, *a defence, protection*, Pl.

tēla, æ, *f.* [texo: cf. subte-men, from texo] *any woven stuff, a web*: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. (ii) *a spider's web*: Pl. ‖ Transf. *the threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp*: Virg. Ov. 2. *a weaver's beam, yarn-beam*; also, *a loom*: id. ‖‖ Fig. *a web*, i. e. *a plan, design*: quanquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, Cic. (Hence Fr. *toile, toilette.*)

tellus, ūris, *f.* [akin to terra] *the earth*, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, *the globe; earth, land, ground*: ea, quæ est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima est, Cic.: quasque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër; sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. ‖ Transf. *a land, country, district, region, territory*: Gnosia, Virg.: nova, Hor.

tēlum, i, *n. any weapon used for fighting at a distance, a missile, a dart, spear, javelin*, etc.: telum jacere, Cic.: conficere, Cæs.: non primus Teucro tela Cydonio direxit arcu, Hor. ‖ Transf. in gen. *an offensive weapon*: of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe*, etc.: esse cum telo, *to be armed*, Cic: strictis agmina telis, Ov.

ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. 2. Poet. like the Gr. βέλος, *a sunbeam*: non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. (II) *lightning*: arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. III. Fig. *a weapon, shaft, dart*: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv.: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. [Usu. derived from τῆλε; but Pott connects it with τείνω and the root *tey*: as to the omission of *s*, comp. *se-ni* from *sem*, *te-la* from *texo*.]

tĕmĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [temere] *accidental, casual* (rare): sed quid hoc, quod picus alnum tundit? non temerarium 'st, Pl. II. *rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, audacious*: temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter.: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes.: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic.: virtus, Ov.

tĕmĕre [perh. of the same root as temno] *adv. by chance, at random, rashly, heedlessly, indiscreetly*, etc.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter.: forte, temere, casu, aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, Cic.: temere insecuti fugientes, in locum iniquum progrediuntur, Caes.: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. II. Esp. non temere est, *it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it*: non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Pl. 2. Non temere, *not easily*: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic.

tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temere] *chance, accident* (rare): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. II. *rashness, heedlessness, want of consideration, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate*, or *unfounded opinion*: omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, id.: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes.: temeritas atque inscitia, Liv.

tĕmĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.; and therefore, prop. to treat rashly; hence] *to violate, profane, defile, disgrace, desecrate, pollute*: sacra hospitii, Ov.: templa Minervae, Virg.: fluvios venenis, Ov.: castra infausta temeratque, *dishonoured* by the crime of mutiny, Tac.

tĕmētum, i, *n.* [root TEM; v. abstemius] *any intoxicating drink, mead, wine*, etc. (mostly poet.): Pl.: Hor.

temno, tempsi, temptum? 3. *v. a.* [root TEM, same as Gr. τέμ-νω, lit. *to cut off*, hence] *to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn* (poet. and rare): jejunus raro stomachus vulgaris temnit, Hor.: divos, Virg.

tĕmo, ōnis, *m. a beam, pole, tongue* of a carriage, cart, *etc.*: Virg.: Ov.: Caes. II. Meton. *a waggon* (poet.): de temone Britanno excidet Arviragus, Juv. (i) *the constellation called the Wain* or *Waggon of Boötes, Charles' Wain*: Ov.

tempĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [tempero] *a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition*, or *constitution*; *a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature*: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se paterunt, Cic.: dis senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *moderation*, Tac.: coeli, *temperateness*, Just.

tempĕrans, antis, *Part.* [tempero]. II. Adj. *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate*: ant temperantem (dices) qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. *Comp.*: principes temperantiores a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining*, Liv. *Sup.*: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. With *gen.*: famae temperans, Ter.

tempĕranter, *adv. with moderation, moderately*: Tac. *Comp.*: Cic.

tempĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [temperans] *moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance*, as a moral quality: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, Cic.: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id.: dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, id.

tempĕrātē, *adv. in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately*: tepebit, Cato. II. Fig.: agere, Cic.

tempĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling* or *tempering* of ingredients, *fit proportion* or *combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament*: aeris temperatio, *composition, temper*, Cic.: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organization, constitution*, id.: ordinum, Liv. II. Meton.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organising* or *controlling principle*, Cic.

tempĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who duly arranges* or *governs* (rare): Cic.

tempĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [tempero]. II. Adj. *duly limited, moderate, temperate*: temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. *Comp.*: loca temperatiora, Caes. 2. Fig. *moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, Cic.: mens in bonis ab insolenti temperata laetitia, Hor.

tempĕri, *adv.* v. tempus, *no.* IV.

tempĕries, ēi, *f.* [tempero] *a due mingling, mixture*, or *tempering, temperature, temper*: ubi temperiem sumpsere humorque calorque, Ov.: coeli, id.: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id.

tempĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [tempus]. A. Act. *to divide* or *proportion duly*; *to combine* or *compound in due proportion; to qualify, temper*, etc.: herbas, Ov.: poculo, *i. e. to fill*, Hor.: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, *i. e. waters*, Virg. 2. Transf. *to check, restrain, rule, guide, manage*: rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic.: orbem, Ov.: senem delirum, Hor. Poet.: citharam nervis, *i. e. to string*, Ov. II. Fig.: amaritudinem lento temperet risu, Hor. B. Neut. *to observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain oneself; to forbear, abstain to be moderate* or *temperate*: constr. with *abl.* either alone or with in or ab; with *dat.* or *inf.*: manibus, Liv.: temperare ab injuria et maleficio, Caes.: matronae canora hic voce sua timire temperent, Pl. (II) With *dat.* of pron. *reflect.* or animis (piscenat.); usu. with *subj. to abstain, forbear*: neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes.: vix temperavere animis, quin impetum facerent, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: aegre temperatum est, *they with difficulty refrained*, id. 2. Esp. *to abstain from injuring; to spare, be indulgent to*: constr. with *dat.* or *ab*: ut si cuiquam ulla in re unquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic.: in quo ab sociis temperaverunt, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tremper* instead of *tempérer*.)

tempestas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a portion, point*, or *space of time, a time, season, period*: qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic.: illa tempestate, Liv. *Plur.*: multis tempestatibus, Sall. II. Esp. *time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather*: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes.: perfrigida, Cic.: foeda, Liv. 2. Absol. *a storm, tempest*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl.: vis tempestatis, Cic. (II) Fig. *commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, id.: querelarum, *storm, shower*, id.

tempestīvē, *adv. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: Cic. *Comp.*: Hor.

tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tempestivus] *a right* or *proper time, timeliness, seasonableness* (rare): Cic.

tempestīvo, *adv.* = tempestive: Pl.

tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas] *pertaining to the right time, done* or *happening at the proper time, timely seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable*: venti, Cic.: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, Liv.: tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor. II. Esp. *seasonable full-grown, ripe*: maturitas, Cic.: pinus, Virg. 2. Transf. of persons, *ripe, mature*: tempestiva viro, Hor. III. *in good time, in good season, early*: Plin. Esp. of early banquets, beginning in the day time: convivia, Cic.

templum, i, *n.* [tem-no, *cut off*: cf. τέμ-ενος from τέμ-νω] prop. *a space cut off*; hence, in augury, *an open place for observation*, cut off by the augur with his staff; Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa captant, Liv. II. Transf. *any open space* (rare, and mostly poet.): mundi magnum et versatile templum, *the circuit of the world*, Lucr.: Deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic. 3. *a consecrated* or *sacred*

place, a sanctuary: rostraque id templum appellatum, *Liv.*: *an asylum*, id. **Fig.** *a sanctuary, shrine:* pectus templaque mentis, Lucr. (ii) **Esp.** *a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple:* Vestae, Hor.: antiqua deorum, id.: *the sepulchral monument* of Sichaeus, to whom divine honours were paid, Virg.

tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus] *pertaining to time, temporary, temporal:* causa, Sen.

tempŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to time, temporary:* liberalitas, Nep.: ingenia, *changeable*, Curt.

tempŏri, *adv.* v. tempus, no. IV.

tempus, ŏris, *n.* [TEM, "cut," root of temno and τέμνω; hence] *a portion* or *period* of time: tempus diei, *daytime*, Ter.: extremum diei tempus, Cic.: matutina tempora, *morning hours*, id.: anni tempora, *the seasons*, Lucr. **II. Transf.** *time*, in general: bos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic.: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, *at that time*, id.: tempus committendi proelii, Caes.: omni tempore, *always*, id. *Plur.*: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. (ii) Elliptic. *time of office:* si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est, *consulship*, id. **2. Esp.** *the time*, i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, proper period, opportunity:* nunc occasio est et tempus, Pl.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic.: tibi abire, Hor. (ii) *plu.* (less freq. *sing.*) *the temples* of the head (prop. *the right place, the fatal spot*; cf. Gr. τὰ καίρια): Virg.: Hor. **Poet. transf.** *the face, visage:* Prop. **3.** *time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity:* idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. **III. Meton.** *the state of the times, position, state, condition: Plur. the times, circumstances* (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id.: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, *to the last extremity*, Hor. *Plur.:* omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, Cic. **IV. Adverbial phrases:** tempore, and more freq. tempori or temperi, *at the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably:* qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Pl.: ut coenam coqueret temperi, id.: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. *Comp.:* modo surgis Eoo temperius coelo, modo serius incidis undis, *earlier*, Ov. **2.** Ad tempus: *at the right* or *appointed time, in time:* ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. (ii) *for the time being, for a while, for the moment:* dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. **3.** Ex tempore, *instantaneously, on the spur of the moment, extempore:* versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. **4.** In tempore, *at the right, proper*, or *appropriate time, in time:* in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. **5.** In tempus, *for a time, temporarily:* scena in tempus structa, Tac. **6.** Per tempus, *at the right time*, in *time:* non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. **7.** Pro tempore, *according to circumstances:* consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes.

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [root TEM, whence temetum; cf. vinolentus] *drunk, drunken, intoxicated:* tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus, Cic.

tĕnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenax] *a holding fast, tenacity* (rare): (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. **II. Esp.** *a holding fast to money, niggardliness:* Liv.

tĕnăciter, *adv.* *firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously:* Ov. **II. Fig.:** id.

tĕnax, ācis, *adj.* [teneo] *holding fast, griping, tenacious:* prensat tenaci furcipe ferrum, Virg.: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, Tac. **2. Esp.** *holding fast* to wealth, power, *etc. griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious:* filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. With *gen.:* genus quaesiti tenax, Ov. **3. Transf.** of things: *that holds* or *sticks fast:* jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together*, i. e. *matted*, Hor.: cerae, *sticky, viscid*, Virg. **II. Fig.** *holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious;* usu. with *gen.:* tenax propositi vir, Hor.: ficti pravique (Fama), Virg.

2. *stubborn, obstinate:* equus contra sua vincia tenax, Ov.

tendĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tendo] *a little snare;* fig.: Cic.

tendo, tĕtendi, tentum, and tensum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **A. Act.** *to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend*, etc.: arcum, Virg.: barbiton, *to tune*, Hor.: tendunt vela noti, *swell*, Virg.: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch*, Caes.: brachia ad coelum, Ov.: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic. **II. Fig.:** insidiae tenduntur alicui, id.: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer et ultra legem tendere opus, *to strain*, i. e. *to heighten, aggravate*, Hor. **B. Neut.** *to direct oneself* or *one's course; to aim, strive, go, tend* in any direction: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic.: ad sedes, Hor. (ii) Of things: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg. **2. Esp.** *to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp:* qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes.: iisdem castris, Liv. **II. Fig.** *to aim, strive, be directed, inclined* or *tend to:* ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic.: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *the purport of what I say*, Pl. (ii) With *inf. to exert oneself, to strive, endeavour* (mostly poet.): (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg.: fratres tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. **2. Esp.** *to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend:* Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, Sall.: summa vi, Liv. [Root TEN, d being an outgrowth; Sans. TAN, "extendere;" Gr. τείνω, τάνυμαι; Germ. *dehnen*. To the same root belong *teneo, tenus, tenor, tenuis*; Germ. *dünn*; Eng. *thin.*]

tĕnĕbrae, arum, *f. plu. darkness* (denoting a greater want of light than obscuritas, and less than caligo): quum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. **2. Esp.** *the darkness of night, night:* classem primis tenebris movit, Liv. **3.** *the darkness* or *dimness of a swoon, a swoon:* tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Pl. **4.** *the darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): ad extremas tenebras, Prop. **5.** *blindness* (poet. and rare): Ov. **II. Meton.** *any dark, gloomy place:* clausi in tenebris, vitam exigunt, *in prison*, Sall.: infernae, Virg. **III. Fig.** *darkness, gloom, obscurity*, etc.: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi literarum lumen accederet, Cic.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *obscurity*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. [Root TEM; Sans. *tamas*, "tenebrae;" Eng. *dim:* in *ten-ebrae*, the m becomes n, on account of the following *b.*]

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus] *full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy:* esse sensus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae] *dark, gloomy* (rare): poet. Cic.

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dark, gloomy:* aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Virg.

tĕnellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus] *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (rare): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat.

tĕnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener] *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (rare): bella et tenella Casina, Pl.

tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [root TEN same as in tendo, *q. v.*: hence, the orig. meaning is *to hold tightly.*] **A. Act.** *to hold tightly, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain:* quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor.: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes.: iter, Virg. **2.** *to hold, keep, have:* quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic.: aliquem in sinu, Ov. **3. Esp.** *to hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy*, etc.: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor.: omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes.: rem publicam, Cic. *Absol.:* qui tenent (*sc.* rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, manage public affairs:* qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. (ii) Of the possession of the object of affection: te tenet, Tib. (iii) In colloq. lang. teneo te, *I have you once more*, of again seeing the beloved person: teneone te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter.: also like our *I have you, I've got you* (fast, bound, etc.): teneo te, inquam nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. **4.** *to reach, attain:* Hesperiam, Ov. **5.** *to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain*, etc.: si id te non tenet,

over: totum supervolat orbem, Ov. tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg.

supīno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [supinus] *to lie backwards, to put or throw a person or thing on the back:* manus modice supinata, Quint.: ante supinatas Aquilonі ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Virg.: nasum nidore supinor, *I turn up my nose*, Hor.

supīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. *ὑπτιος*, from *ὑπό*] *lying on the back, supine:* stertit supinus, Hor.: tendoque supinas ad coelum cum voce manus, *with the open palms turned upwards*, Virg. 2. Esp. of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. 3. Of localities, *sloping, inclined; spread out:* colles, Virg.: vallis, Liv. ||. Fig. of the mind: *careless, heedless, negligent, indolent:* animus, Cat.: Maecenas, Juv. 2. *haughty, proud:* Pers.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* [suppingo].

sup-palpor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to fondle or wheedle a little* (rare): Pl.

sup-par (subp.), āris, *adj. nearly equal* (rare): Cic.

sup-pārāsītor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to flatter or fawn a little*, like a parasite: amanti, Pl.

suppārum (siparum), i, *n.*, and **suppārus**, i, *m.* [an Oscan word, orig. perh. *linen stuff* in gen.; hence] *a linen garment worn by women:* supparum aut subuniam, Pl.

suppēdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito] *abundance, exuberance:* Cic.

suppēdīto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. freq.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. ||. Neutr. *to be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store:* unde flumina suppeditant, Lucr.: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv.: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditasset, *if he had lived*, Cic. 2. *to abound* or *be rich in* (rare): ita gandiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Pl. 3. *to be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. ||. Act. *to give, furnish, afford* or *procure in abundance:* luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Pl.: cibos, Cic. With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam, id. *Absol.:* alicui sumptibus, Ter.

sup-pēdo (subp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind softly:* Cic.

sup-pĕdĭae (subp.), arum, *f. pl.* [suppeto] *aid, assistance, succour* (only in *nom.* and *acc.*): auxilia mihi et suppetias sunt domi, Pl. *acc.* suppetias with verbs of motion for ad suppetias: nec tibi suppetias tempore adveni modo, id.

suppĕtĭor (subp.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [suppetiae] *to come to the aid of, to assist, succour* (rare): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic.

sup-pĕto, ivi *or* ii, itum, 3. *v. n. to be at hand* or *in store, to be present:* ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes.: si vita suppeteret, Cic. ||. Transf. *to be equal to; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to:* pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor.: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv.

sup-pīlo (subp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin;* with a personal object, *to rob, strip, fleece:* pallam alicui, Pl.: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id.

sup-pingo (subp.), no *perf.*, pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fasten underneath, to clout:* fulmentas soccis, Pl.

sup-planto (subpl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *to trip up one's heels, to throw down:* qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, Cic. ||. Transf. in gen. *to throw to the ground, overthrow:* Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i. e. *distorts, minces*, Pers.

supplaudo (subpl.), *v.* supplodo.

supplausio (subpl.), *v.* supplosio.

supplēmentum (subpl.), i, *n.* [suppleo] *that with which any thing is made full* or *whole; a filling up, supplement:* adjectum supplementum Campaniae colonise, Vell. ||. Esp. milit. *t. t. a filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting;* Meton. *supplies, reinforcements:* per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Caes.

sup-plēo (subpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a. to fill up, make full* or *whole, to make good, to complete, supply:* bibliothecam, Cic.: adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae, Ov.: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. ||. Esp. milit. *t. t. to furnish a complement, to recruit:* legiones subito delectu, id.: naves remigio, Liv.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, *Part.* [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), ĭcis, *adj. humbly begging* or *entreating; humble, submissive, suppliant. Absol.:* supplex te ad pedes adjiciebas, Cic.: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. With *dat.:* judicibus supplex, Cic. (ii) Subst. with *pron. possess.* or *gen.:* vester est supplex, judices, id.: dei, Nep. ||. Transf. of things: manus supplices, Cic.: vitta, Hor. [The meaning of *supplex* is prob. derived from the *open palms* of the hands being held up to the offended person, the root PLEO signifying "an open surface" (v. plāga), and *sub* in composition frequently meaning "up."] (Hence It. *soffice*; Fr. *souple.*)

supplĭcātĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplico] *a public prayer* or *supplication; a day set apart for prayer*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation: supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: ex litteris Caesaris, dies XV supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli, Caes.: v. Smith: Ant. 356.

supplĭcĭter, *adv. humbly, submissively, suppliantly:* Cic.: Caes. Virg.

supplĭcium (subpl.), ii, *n.* [supplico] *an act of supplication:* (i) addressed to the gods, hence, *a public prayer, worship*, etc.: supplicils votisque fatigare deos, Liv. (ii) addressed to man: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicils, Sall.

2. Hence, *an offering, a sacrifice*, as the most effectual means of supplication: (i) to the gods: precibus supplicilsque deos placare, Liv. (ii) to man: legatos ad consulem cum supplicils mittit, Sall. ||. From an offering or sacrifice as the means of supplication or propitiation was derived the signification of *punishment, torture, pain, suffering*, etc.: supplicio affici, Caes.: aliquem omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. *Plur.:* ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes.

supplĭco (subpl.), avi, atum (old *perf. subj.* supplicassis, Pl.), 1. *v. n.* [supplex] *to kneel down* or *humble oneself, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate:* with *dat.:* ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. populo Romano supplicare, Cic. *Absol.:* missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. ||. Esp. *to pray to* or *supplicate* the gods; *to pray, worship:* in fano supplicare, Pl.

sup-plōdo (suppiaudo, subplaudo), si, 3. *v. a. to stamp* with the foot: pedem nemo supplosit, Cic.

supplōsĭo (subpl.), ōnis, *f.* [supplodo] *a stamping* with the foot: Cic.

sup-poenītet (subp.), 2. *v. impers. to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little:* illum furoris suppoenitet, Cic.

sup-pōno (subp.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*perf.* supposivi, Pl. *Part. sync.* supposta, Virg.), 3. *v. a. to put, place,* or *set under:* anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic.: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor.: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply*, Virg.: incudis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to put in the place of, to substitute:* meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl.: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. (ii) *to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit:* (puella) heree meae supposita est parva, Pl.: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. ||. Fig. *to add, annex, subjoin:* exemplum epistolae, id. 2. Esp. *to make subject, to subject:* aethera ingenio suo, Ov. 3. *to set beneath, to esteem less:* Latio supponisse Samon, id.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry, bring,* or *convey up to:* operi quaecumque usui sunt, Caes.: frumentum exercitui navibus, id.

supposĭtānus (subpos.) or **-tīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [suppono] *put in the place of, substituted:* Mart. ||. Esp. *not genuine, false, suppositious:* explorator, Pl.

suppŏsĭtĭo (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a putting or setting under*: ovorum, Col. ‖ Esp. *a putting in the place of, substitution* (of a child): Pl.

suppŏsĭtus (subp.), a, um, *Part.* [suppono].

suppositrix (subp.), īcis, *f.* [id.] *she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes*: puerorum, Pl.

suppressio (subpr.), ōnis, *f.* [suprimo] lit. *a suppression*; hence, *a keeping back* of money, *embezzlement*: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, *Part.* [supprimo]. ‖ Adj. *short*: mentum, Varr. 2. Of the voice, *subdued, low*: suppressa voce dicere (*opp.* magna voce dicere), Cic. *Comp.*: id.

sup-primo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press down or under*; lit. only as naut. t. t. *to sink, send to the bottom*: quatuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 2. Esp. *to hold or keep back; to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress*: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes.: habenas aëriī cursus, Ov.: fugam, id.: vocem, id. (ii) Fig.: aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. ‖ *to keep secret or to oneself; to keep back, suppress*: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 2. Fig.: famam coërcitam, Tac.: indicium conjurationis, Curt.

sup-prōmus (subpr.), i, m. *an under-butler*: Pl.

sup-pūdet (subp.), 2. v. *impers. to be somewhat ashamed*: Cic.

suppūrātio (subp.), ōnis, *f.* [suppuro] *a purulent gathering, an abcess, suppuration*: Cels.: Sen.

sup-pūro (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. [pus] *to gather matter, come to a head, suppurate*: Plin. 2. Fig.: quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen.

sup-pŭto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim*: oleas teneras, Cato. ‖ *to count up, compute*: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov.

suprā (orig. form, sŭpĕrā, Lucr.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. ‖ Adv. 1. Of place: *on the upper side, on the top, above*: partes esse, quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. 2. Of time: *before, formerly, previously*: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes.: ut supra dixi, Cic.: supra repetere, *further back, from past times*, Sall. *Comp.*: quantum valerent inter homines literae, dixi superius, *further back*, Phaedr. 3. Of number or measure: *beyond, over, more*: supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered more*, Cic.: nihil supra deos lacesso, Hor. (ii) With *quam*: *above* or *beyond what, more than*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. ‖ Prep. with *acc.* Of place, *above, over*: supra eum locum, Caes.: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Supra caput esse, *to be imminent, urgent, annoying*: dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est, *is close upon us*, Sall. (ii) Esp. of geographical position, *above, beyond*: supra Suessulam, Liv. 2. Of time, *before*: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. 3. Of number or quantity, *over, above, beyond*: supra millia viginti, Liv.: hominis fortunam, Cic.: vires, Hor. ‖‖ Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced it appears to be more correct to write supra separately from the root.

supra-scando, 3. v. a. *to climb over, surmount*: Liv.

suprēmo, suprēmum, and **suprēmus**, v. superus.

sūra, ae, *f. the calf of the leg*: surae teretes, Hor.

surcŭlus, i, m. *a young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, twig*: Virg.: surculum defringere, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a scion, graft, sucker, slip*: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, id. [The root SUR in *sur-culus* is perh. a contr. of *subor-* in *suborior*: for the meaning, cf. *sub-oles*, and for the contr. *sumo* from *subimo*.]

surdaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [surdus] *somewhat deaf*: Cic.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [surdus] *deafness* (rare): Cic.

surdus, a, um, *adj. deaf*: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Transf.: orando surdas jam aures redidisse mihi, *you had deafened me*, Ter. Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, *etc. to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind*: non canimus surdis, Virg.: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. ‖ Transf. *deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inexorable*; also, *not understanding, not apprehending*: non surdus judex, Cic.: ad mea munera surdus, Ov.: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv.: in alicujus sermone, Cic. *Comp.*: surdior scopulis Icari voces audit adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor. 2. *yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding* (rare): theatrum, Varr. 3. Objectively, *noiseless, silent, mute*: lyra, Prop.: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. 4. Of smell, appearance, meaning, *etc. faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid*: spirant cinnama surdum, Pers.: colos, Plin. [Perh. a contr. of *sa* and the root of *sur-is*: in which case *surdus* is a shortened form of *suridus*: cf. *morbidus, turbidus*, etc.]

surēna, ae, m. Among the Parthians, *the grand vizier*: Tac.: Amm.

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrigit, *etc.* v. infra A.: syncop.: surrexe, Hor.), 3. v. a. and n. [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego]. A. Act. *to lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): tof surrigit aures, Virg.: paulatim surrigens se, Plin. *Reflect.*: hastae surrectа cuspide in terra fixae, Liv. B. Neutr. *to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get or stand up*: a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl.: e lectulo, Cic.: sollo, Ov.: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. (ii) Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend*: surgat plus ignis ab ara, Ov.: sol, Hor. 2. Esp. *to rise, get up* from bed, from: sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic.: cum die, Ov. 3. *to rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up*: venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor.: surgens arx, Virg. ‖ Fig.: rumor, Tac.: honor, Ov. (Hence Fr. *sourdre.*)

surpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

sur-rĕpo, v. subrepo.

surreptus, v. subreptus.

surrigo, v. surgo.

sur-ripio (subr.), rĭpŭi, reptum (syncop. forms, surpite, Hor.: surpere, Lucr.: surpuerat, Hor. *Perf. subj.* surrepsit, for surripuerit, Pl.), 3. v. a. [rapio] *to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin*: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic.: surreptus puer, Pl.: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor.: surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, you *skulked away from me*, Pl. ‖ Fig.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic.: crimina oculis patris, Ov.

sur-rŏgo, v. subrogo.

sursum (sursus, Lucr.), *adv.* [contr. of subvorsum] *upwards, on high*, opp. to deorsum. ‖ With words denoting motion: quum ex alte puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. (ii) Pleonastically joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum): quum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. (iii) Sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro*: sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, id. ‖ Of situation or locality, *high up, above* (rare): nares, quod omnis odor ad supera feratur, recte sursum sunt, id.

sūs, sūis (*dat. plur.* subus, Lucr.), *comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*: Cic.: Ov.: Hor. Proverb.: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. ‖ *a kind of fish*: Ov. [Sans. *sû-kara*; Gr. σῦς, ὗς; Germ. *sau*; Eng. *sow, swine.*]

susceptio, ōnis, *f.* [suscipio] *a taking in hand, undertaking*: Cic.

susceptor, ōris, m. [id.] *an undertaker, contractor*: Just.

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* [suscipio].

sus-cipio (suscipio), cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [sus, a contr. of subs (v. sub) and capio] *to take or catch up; to raise up: to prop, support, sustain*: dominam ruentem, Virg.: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop.: theatrum fulturis ac substructionibus, Plin. 2. Esp. *to take up* a new born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognise, bring up as one's own*: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus,

Cic. (ii) Transf. in gen. *to get, beget*, or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Pl.: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. 3. *to take, receive*, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): Cato in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, id.: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. ‖ Fig. *to take upon oneself; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer*, etc.: ant inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic.: negotium, id.: legationem ad civitates sibi susceptit, Caes.: dolorem gemitumque, Cic.: persona suscepta viri boni, *assumed, borrowed*, id. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui susciplant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, *undertake to prove*, id. 2. Esp. *to take up, resume, continue* a speech: ad quod, sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint.

sus-cito, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate* (poet.): terga, *to throw up ridges* (in ploughing), Virg.: suscitat lintea (aura), *swells, fills*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to build, erect*: delubra deum, Lucr. ‖ *to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite*: aliquem e somno, Cic.: in arma viros, Virg.: tacentem Musam, Hor. (ii) Of things: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles*, Virg.: clamores, Phaedr.

suspecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [suspicio] *to look up at, to watch*: tabulam pictam, Ter. ‖ Esp. *to distrust, suspect*: Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. *Pass.*: ne pellici suspectaretur, id.

suspectus, a, um, *Part.* [suspicio]. ‖ Adj. *mistrusted, suspected*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisor et suspectior detracta opinione probitatis, Cic.: ne super tali sceiere suspectum se haberet, Sall.: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. With *dat.*: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. (ii) Of things: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id.: in suspecto loco, *critical, dangerous*, Liv. With *dat.*: medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic.

suspectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a looking up* or *upwards*: Plin. 2. Transf. *a height* (poet.): ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum, Virg. ‖ Fig. *high regard* or *esteem, respect*: honorum, Ov.

suspendium, ii, n. [suspendo] *a hanging of oneself, a hanging*: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl.: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic.

sus-pendo, di, sum, 3. *v. a. to hang up, hang, suspend*: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr.: reliqata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv.: oscilla ex alta pinu, Virg. Poet.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had caught, hooked*, Ov. 2. Esp. of persons, *to put to death by hanging, to hang*: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. 3. Of votive offerings, *to hang up, dedicate, consecrate*: votas vestes, Virg.: vestimenta deo maris, Hor. 4. Of buildings, *to build upon arches, to arch* or *vault*, and in gen. *to prop up, support*: quod ita aedificatum est ut suspendi non posset, Cic.: duo tigna suspenderent eam contignationem, *supported*, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to hang up*: naso suspendis adunco ignotos, *turn up your nose at, sneer at*, Hor. 2. *to depend, rest upon*, etc.: extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals*, Cic. 3. *to make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense*: illa suspendit animos ficta gravitate rogantum, Ov. 4. *to stop, check, interrupt, suspend*: medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 5. *to hang* or *fix upon*: suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella, Hor.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* [suspendo]. ‖ Adj. *raised, elevated, suspended*: Roma coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic.: saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. 2. Transf. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light*: suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *on tiptoe*, Ter.: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 3. Fig. *uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating*, etc.: tot populos inter spem metum que suspensos animi habetis, Liv.: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic.: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac.

suspicax, ācis, *adj.* [suspicor] *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* (rare): frater, Liv. ‖ Objectively, *that excites mistrust, suspicious*: silentium, Tac.

su-spicio, spexi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [sub specio] *to look up* or *upwards, to look up at*: quum coelum suspeximus, Cic.: ramos, Ov.: suspexit in coelum, Cic. *Absol.*: nec suspicit neo circumspicit, id. 2. Fig. *to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to*: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, id. (ii) Esp. *to look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, esteem, honour*, etc.: eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, id.: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. ‖ *to look under*; and meton. *to mistrust, suspect* (usu. in the *Part.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. (v. suspectus).

suspicio, ōnis, *f.* [suspicor] *mistrust, distrust, suspicion*: in qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic.: neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem conciverit, Caes.: suspicionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. *Plur.*: quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. With *gen. obj.*: alicui suspicionem ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a notion, idea* (rare): deorum, id. (Hence Fr. *soupçon.*)

suspicīōsē, *adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously*: criminose ac suspiciose dicere, Cic. *Comp.*: suspiciosius aut criminosius dicere, id.

suspicīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspicio] ‖ Subjectively, *mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious*: an te conscientia timidum suspiciosumque facicbat? Cic. ‖ Objectively, *that excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious*: haec sunt, quae suspiciosum crimen efficiant, id. *Sup.*: tempus, id.

suspicio, 1. *v. a.* for suspicor: Pl.

suspicor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [suspicio] *to mistrust, suspect*: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Pl. With *acc.* and *inf.*: debere se suspicari, Caesarem exercitum in Gallia sui opprimendi caussa habere, Caes. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe*: quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. With *acc.* and *inf.*: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id.

suspīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro] *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh*: Quint.

suspīrātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a sighing, sigh* (rare): Cic. *Plur.*: Ov.

suspīritus, ūs, m. [id] *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare): Liv.

suspīrium, ii, n. [id.] *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh*: sine suspirio, Cic. *Plur.*: Prop.: Ov.

su-spiro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [sub spiro]. ‖ Neutr. *to draw a deep breath, to sigh*: occulte, Cic. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for*, Cat. 2. Transf. of things: curae suspirantes, Poet. ap. Cic. ‖ Act. *to breathe out, exhale; to sigh for, long for; to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh* (post.): susptrat, longo non vinsam tempore matrem, Juv.: Chloen, Hor.

susquē dēquē, *adv.* [contr. of susum for sursum] *both up and down*, to express indifference: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic.

sustentācŭlum, i, n. [sustento] *a prop, stay, support* (rare): Tac.

sustentātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deferring, delay: forbearance* (rare): habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic.

sustento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [sustineo] *to hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support*: Alcaeor fratrem ruentem sustentat dextra, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve*: exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic.: amicos suos fide, id.: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes.: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, *kept up, maintained*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to support, sustain, maintain, nourish*, etc., familiam, Ter.: quum esset silvestris bellue sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Reflect.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living*, Tac. 3. *to bear, hold out, endure, suffer*: moererem doloremque, Cic.: extremam famem, Caes. *Absol.*: nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: aegre eo die sustentatum est,

a defence was made, Caes. 4. *to put off, defer, delay*: rem, Cic.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] *to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain*: onus alicui, Pl.: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic.: arma membraque, Liv.: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor.: se a lapsu, Liv. 2. Esp. *to hold* or *keep back, to keep in, check, restrain*, etc.: currum, Cic.: equos, Caes.: se ab omni assensu, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve*: dignitatem et decus civitatis, id.: censum rei publicae, id. 3. Esp. *to sustain, support, maintain, nourish*, etc.: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, id.: hinc patriam parvosque nepotes sustinet, Virg. 3. *to bear, undergo, endure*; *to hold out against, withstand*: mala ferre sustinereque, Cic.: alicujus imperia, Caes.: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, Liv. With *acc.* and *inf.* (usu. with a negative): sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? tantae populi Romani voluntati restitisse? Cic. Affirmatively: quae se praeferre Dianae sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. 4. *to hold in, stop, check, restrain*; *to keep back, put off, defer, delay*: est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic.: impetum hostis, Caes.: oppugnationem ad noctem, id.

sus-tollo, 3. v. a. *to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise*: amiculum, Pl.: vela, Cat. ‖ Esp. *to take away, remove, destroy*: herilem filium, Pl.

sūsurrātor, ōris, m. [susurro] *a mutterer, whisperer*: Coel. in Cic.

sūsurro, 1. v. n. and a. *to hum, buzz, murmur*; *to mutter, whisper*. ‖ Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg.: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. ‖ Act.: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, id. *Pass. impers.*: jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. [Cf. Sans. *svri*, "sonare;" Gr. *συρίζω*.]

sūsurrus, i, m. [susurro] *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering*, etc.: aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. *Plur.*: blandos audire susurros, Prop.

sūsurrus, a, um, *adj.* [susurrus] *muttering, whispering*: lingua, Ov.

sūtĭla, ae, *f.* [suo] lit. *a sewing together*: hence, fig. *a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick*: Pl.

sūtilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together*: balteus, Virg.: coronae, *of twined roses*, Ov.

sūtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a shoemaker, cobbler*: Pl. Of the lower class in gen.: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Proverb.: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin.

sūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker* or *cobbler*: atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Cic.: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, id.

sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's*: tabernae, Tac.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo] *a sewing together, a seam, suture*: Liv.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo]. ‖ Subst. suta, orum, *n. plu. joints*: per aerea suta, *the joints of the armour*, Virg.

suus, a, um (*gen. plu.* suum, Ter.), *reflect. pron. poss.* [se] *of* or *belonging to himself (herself, etc.), his own, her own, its own, their own*: constr. identical with that of se, *q. v.*: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, Cic.: suus cuique erat locus definitus, Caes. (ii) With *sibi* or *proprius*: is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl.: ni suo proprio eum proello equites Volscorum tenuisent, Liv. (iii) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: suopte nutu et suo pondere, Cic.: suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. 2. Emphatic, *proper, appointed, full*, etc.: cessit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, Cic.: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. 3. Subst. *masc. plu. one's own people, followers, party, troops*, etc.: Octavius, quem quidam sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic.: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. (ii) *Neutr. one's own property, possession, right*, etc.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic.: se suaque defendere, Caes. 4. Esp. *one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent*; also, *in one's right mind*: ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *her own mistress*, Pl.: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Niseia compos mentis erat, *scarcely in her senses*, Ov. 5. *inclined* or *devoted to, favourable, friendly*: Alphenus utebatur populo sene suo, Cic. ‖ Transf. for ejus: *Pa.* Quamobrem reducam? *Lach.* Mater quod suasit sua, Ter. 2. For *gen. obj.* sui (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur, Sall.

sȳcŏphantrĭdae, arum, m. *plu.* [συκή and ἰατρο] *fig-robbers*, a fictitious name of a people: Pl.

sȳcŏphanta, ae, m. = συκοφάντης (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.), *an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat*: Pl.: Ter. ‖ Transf. *a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant*: Pl.

sȳcŏphantĭa, ae, *f.* = συκοφαντία, *craft, cunning, deceit*: Pl.

sȳcŏphantĭcē, *adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully*: agere quicquam, Pl.

sȳcŏphantor, 1. v. n. *dep.* [sycophanta] *to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat*: Pl.

syllăba, ae, *f.* = συλλαβή, *a syllable*: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic.: jurisconsultus, anceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, caviller*, id.

syllăbātim, *adv. syllable by syllable*: alicui dictare, Cic.

syllŏgismus or **-os**, i, m. = συλλογισμός, *a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism*: Gell.: Quint.

syllŏgistĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = συλλογιστικός, *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic*: Quint.

sylva, **silvāna**, etc. v. silva, *etc.*

symbŏla, ae, *f.* = συμβολή, *a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share of a* reckoning: Ter. Transf. of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis symbolae, Pl.

symbŏlus, i, m. (**symbŏlum**, i, n. Pl.) = σύμβολος or -ον, *a sign* or *mark, a token, symbol*: miles hic reliquit symbolum, expressam in cera ex anulo suo imaginem, Pl.

symmĕtria, ae, *f.* = συμμετρία, *proportion, symmetry*: Vitr.: Plin.

symphōnĭa, ae, *f.* = συμφωνία, *an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*: quum symphonia canerent, Cic.: Hor. *Plur.*: Cic. (Hence It. *sampogna*.)

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = συμφωνιακός, *pertaining to concerts* or *to music*: pueri, *singing-boys, choristers*, Cic.

sympŏsĭum, ii, n. = συμπόσιον (the Banquet), *the title of one of Plato's dialogues*: Nep.

synēdrus, i, m. = σύνεδρος, *a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians: Liv.

synēphēbi, orum, m. *plu.* = συνέφηβοι, *the Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic.

syngrăpha, ae, *f.* = συγγραφή, *a written agreement to pay, a note, bond*: Cic.

syngrăphus, i, m. = σύγγραφος, *a written contract*: Pl. ‖ *a passport, pass*: id.

sȳnŏdus, ontis, m. = συνόδους, *a fish*: Ov.

synthĕsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = συνθέσινος, *pertaining to a dressing-gown*: vestis, Suet.

syrma, ae, *f.* = σύρμα, *a robe with a train*: Sen.: worn esp. by tragic actors: Juv. Hence, meton. *tragedy*: id.

T.

T, *indecl. n.* or (*sc.* littera) *f.* the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental.

2. *t* medial foll. by *i* and another vowel had a tendency during the later period of Roman history to be pronounced as a sibilant, as is shown by the occurrence in comparatively early inscriptions of such forms as tribunisia, dedițicius for the older and more classical tribunitia, dedititius; but in the golden age of the language this was

thēsaurārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus] *pertaining to treasure:* fures, Pl.

Thēsaurŏchrȳsŏnīcŏchrȳsĭdes, æ, m. *a facetiously formed proper name:* Pl.

thēsaurus (in many MSS. and inscrr. also written thensaurus), i, *m.* = θησαυρός, *any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store:* nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, Cic.: intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. 2. Fig. (rare): thesaurus mali, *a great quantity,* Pl. ‖ Meton. *a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury:* admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 2. Fig. *a repository, magazine, collection:* quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. (Hence It. *tesoro;* Fr. *trésor:* perh. the r in the first syllable of *trésor* arises from the n in the old form *thensaurus.*)

thēsis, is, *f.* = θέσις. In rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis;* pure Latin, propositum: Quint.

thĭăsus, i, *m.* = θίασος, *the Bacchic dance,* a dance performed in honour of Bacchus: Virg.: Cat.

thŏlus, i, *m.* = θόλος, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda:* Ov. In the tholi of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg.

thōrax, ăcis, *m.* = θώραξ, *the breast, chest, thorax:* Cels. ‖ Transf. *armour for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher:* Liv.: Virg.

thrŏnus, i, *m.* = θρόνος, *an elevated seat, a throne:* Jovis, Plin.

thunnus (thynnus), i, *m.* = θύννος, *the tunny* or *tunny-fish:* Plin.: Hor.

thūrĕus, thūrĭbŭlum, *etc.*, v. tur.

thus, thūris, v. tus.

thўa or **thўĭa**, æ, *f.* = θύα or θυία, *the Greek name for the citrus-tree:* Plin.: Prop.

thymbra, æ, *f.* = θύμβρα, *a plant, savory:* Virg.

thymĭāmus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum amo] *fond of thyme:* vetulæ, Pl.

thўmum, i, *n.* = θύμον, *thyme:* Plin.: Virg.: Hor.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

thyrsus, i, *m.* = θύρσος, *a stalk, stem* of a plant: Suet. ‖ Transf. *a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus:* Hor.: Ov. (v. Smith's Ant. 376). 2. Transf. *a thorn, goad* (poet.): Lucr.

tiāra, æ, *f.*, or **tiāras**, æ, *m.* = τιάρα or τιάρας, *the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara:* sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

tĭbia, æ, *f. the shin-bone, tibia:* Cels.: Phædr. ‖ Transf. *a pipe, flute* (originally made of bone): si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 376).

tĭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [tibia] *pertaining to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial;* hence, subst. tibiale, is, *n. a warm covering for the legs,* a kind of *stocking* or *legging:* Suet. ‖ *pertaining to the flute, flute-:* arundo tibialis calami, *used for flutes,* Plin.

tĭbĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [tibia cano] *a flute-player:* age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl.: Cic.: Hor. ‖ Transf. *a kind of pillar* or *prop* of a building: Cat.

tĭbĭcĭna, æ, *f.* [tibicen] *a female flute-player:* Pl.: Ter.

tĭgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum] *a little beam:* Pl.: Liv.

tignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to beams:* faber, *a carpenter, builder,* Cic.

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc. plur.* tigni, Liv.) *building-stuff, building-materials:* Ulp. ‖ Esp. *a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam:* supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, Caes.: cava, *i. e. ships:* Prop.

tigris, is *or* ĭdis, *comm.* (in prose, *masc.;* in the poets, usually *fem.*) = τίγρις (in Persian, *an arrow:* Varr.), *a tiger, tigress:* Virg.: Hor.

tĭlia, æ, *f. the linden* or *lime-tree:* Virg.: Ov.

timefactus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo facio] *frightened, alarmed, intimidated* (rare): timefacta libertas, Cic.

timens, ntis, *Part.* [timeo]. ‖ Adj. *fearful* (with *gen.*): mortis timentes, Lucr.

timĕo, ŭi, 2. *v. a.* and *n. to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid* or *in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive* or *anxious;* constr. the direct object is expressed by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), a *relative clause, inf., subj.,* or *abeol.:* the indirect object by *dat.* or *de* and *abl.* (i) With *acc.:* quanquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus, Cic.: furem cauibus aut pomis, Juv.: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. (ii) With *rel. clause:* haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. (iii) With *inf.:* Caesar timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Caes. (iv) With *subj.* (*ne* indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses *may* happen; *ut,* that it may *not* happen): timuit, ne non succederet, Hor.: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. (v) *Absol.:* timentes confirmat, Caes.

timĭdē, *adv. fearfully, timidly:* Caes.: Hor. *Comp.:* timidius dicere, Cic. *Sup.:* quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint.

timĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [timidus] *fearfulness, cowardice, timidity:* formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, Cic. *Plur.:* quantae timiditates, id.

timĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo] *fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid:* se timidum atque ignavum judicari, Cic.: timidus in labore militari, id.: non timidus ad mortem, id.: spes, Ov. *Comp.:* timidiora mandata, Cic. *Sup.:* timidissime Phineu, Ov. (ii) with *inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. (iii) with *gen.:* timidus procellae, id.

timor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety:* defendunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic.: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes.: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, *i. e. occasions great apprehension,* Cic. With *object. gen.:* repentinae incursionis, Caes. 2. Meton. *an object that excites fear, a terror:* Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. ‖ Poet. transf. *awe, reverence, veneration:* deûm, Lucr.: Hor.

tinctĭlis, e, *adj.* [tingo] *in which something is dipped:* Ov.

tinctus, a, um, *Part.* [tingo]. ‖ Subst. tincta, orum, *n. plu. dyed* or *coloured stuffs:* Cic.

tinĕa, æ, *f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm,* etc.: Hor.: *worms* in bee-hives, fig-trees, *etc.:* Virg.

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe:* tunica sanguine Centauri tincta, Cic.: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, *i. e. the sun will set,* Ov. 2. Esp. *to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge:* lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor.: cultros sanguine, Ov. ‖ Fig.: orator sit mihi tinctus literis, audierit, aliquid legerit, i. e. *versed in,* Cic. [Gr. τέγγω; Germ. *tünchen;* Eng. *tinge.*] (Hence It. *tignere;* Fr. *teindre.*)

tinnīmentum, i, *n.* [tinnio] *a tinkling:* Pl.

tinnĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4. *v. n.* and *a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tingle:* tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl.: exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, *chinks the money,* i. e. *pays,* Cic. ‖ Transf. *to have a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing:* comprime te: nimium tinnis, Pl.

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [tinnio] *a ringing, jingling, tingling:* tinnitusque cie ut matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. ‖ Transf. of language, *a jingle* of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding:* sistra, Ov.: vox, Cat.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno] *a bell* on doors, to summon attendants, on the necks of cattle, *etc.:* Pl.: Suet.

tintinnĭsŏnus, i, *m.* [id.] *an executioner:* educ ad tintinnaculos, Pl.

tintinno (tintino), ī, v. n. [tinnio] *to ring, chink, clank, to jingle, tingle:* sonita saepe tintinant aures, Cat.

tinus, i, *f. the laurustinus:* Ov.

tippŭla, æ, *f. an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner:* Varr. Transf. of any very light object: Pl.

tīro, ōnis, *m. a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit:* actas tironum, Cic.: legio tironum, Caes. (ii) Adj.:

tirones milites, opp. veterani, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a beginner, tiro*: homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id.: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet.

tīrōcinium, ii, n. [tiro] *the first military service or first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness or inexperience*: juvenis, Liv.: Just. 2. Meton. *young troops, recruits*: contemptum tirocinium, Liv. ‖ Transf. in gen. *the first beginning, the first trial, or attempt*: si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, id.

tīrunculus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a young beginner, little tiro*: Juv.: and adj.: miles, Suet.

tis = tui, Pl.: v. tu.

titillātio, ōnis, f. [titillo] *a tickling, titillation*: Cic.

titillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to tickle, titillate*: sensus, Lucr.: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. ‖ Fig.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor.

titivillitium, ii, n. *a very small trifle, a bagatelle*: Pl.

titubanter, adv. *hesitatingly, falteringly*: titubanter et strictim, Cic.

titubantia, ae, f. [titubo] *a staggering* (rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering*, Suet.

titubo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to stagger, totter, reel*: cave ne titubes, Hor.: vestigia titubata, *tottering*, Virg.: titubat lingua, *stammers*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed*: Licinius titubans, Cic.: ne quid titubetur, Pl.: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic.

titulus, i, m. *a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice*: aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv.: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, i. e. *of slaves put up for sale*, Prop.: sepulcri, *epitaph*, Juv. ‖ Transf. *an honourable appellation, title of honour*: sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. (ii) Meton. *honour, renown*: huno praedae titulum Jove natus habebit, *the honour derived from obtaining this spoil*, Ov. 2. *a cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext*: non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quanquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, Liv.

tōcullio (tocullio), ōnis, m. [rŏκος, usury] *a usurer*: Cic.

tōfinus, a, um, adj. [tofus] *of tufa*: metae (circi), Suet.

tōfus (tophus), *tufa* or *tuff*, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture: Virg.: Ov. (Hence It. *tufo*; Fr. *tuf*.)

toga, ae, f. [tego] *a covering, garment*: Varr. ‖ Esp. *the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff*; the toga (v. Smith's Ant. 378 segg.): sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic.: toga praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and freeborn children, ornamented with purple*; v. praetextus: toga pura, *the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the* praetexta, id.: more freq. called virilis, id.: candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth*, Liv.: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners*, Cic. 2. Meton. *peace*: ex quo genere haec sunt: cedant arma togae, id.

tōgātārius, ii, m. [togatus] *an actor in the* Fabula togata: Suet.

tōgātus, a, um, adj. [toga] *dressed in or wearing a toga*: judex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic.: Romanos rerum dominos gentemque togatam, Virg. 2. Subst. tōgāti, *Roman citizens, Romans*: unus e togatorum numero, Cic. (ii) tōgāta, ae, f. (sc. fabula) *a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama* (v. Smith's Ant. 112): Hor.: Cic. ‖ *pertaining to the lower classes* or *to clients*: turba, Juv. 2. Subst. tōgātus, i, m. *a man of humble station, a client*, also *a lawyer*: (ii) togata, ae, f. *an immodest woman, a prostitute*: Hor.

tōgula, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little toga*: Cic.

tolerābilis, e, adj. [tolero] *that may be borne, endurable, passable, tolerable*: amicitias ai tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic.: oratores, id.: non tolerabile numen, Virg. *Comp.*: senectus, Cic. ‖ Act. *that can easily bear or endure* (rare): homo, Ter.

tolerābiliter, adv. *bearably, passably, tolerably*: facere aliquid, Col. 2. *patiently*: etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic.

tolerans, antis, Part. [tolero]. ‖ Adj. *bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (usu. with *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac.

tolerānter, adv. *patiently, tolerantly*: ferre aliquid, Cic.

tolerantia, ae, f. [tolero] *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (rare): Cic.

tolerātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a bearing, enduring*: dolorum, Cic.

tolerātus, a, um, Part. [tolero]. ‖ Adj.: *tolerable, acceptable*: Tac.

tollo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [lengthened form of the root TOL.; v. tollo] *to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate*: militiam, Cic.: hiemem, id.: famem, Caes.: egestatem, Pl. *Absol.*: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. With *inf.*: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. ‖ Transf. *to support*, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve*: his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes.: corpora equorum, Tac.

tollēno, ōnis, m. [tollo] *a swingbeam, a swipe or swape*, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to elevate a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts: Liv.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. v. a. *to lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt*, etc. (*elevation* being the predominant notion): aliquem tollere in coelum, Cic.: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr.: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. 2. Esp. *to take up*, i. e. *to accept, acknowledge*; and so, *to bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): puellam, Ter. Also of the mother: si quod peperisset, id educarem ac tollerem, Pl. (ii) Meton. *to get, beget* a child: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. 3. Nautical t. t. tollere ancoras, *to lift the anchor, weigh anchor*: Caes. 4. Fig.: tollitur in coelum clamor, Virg.: risum, Hor.: animos alicui, *to animate*, Liv.: aliquem laudibus ad coelum, Cic. ‖ *to take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove; convey* (*removal* being the predominant notion, but still usu. with an implication of elevation): frumentum de area, id.: pecunias e fano, Caes.: patinam, Hor.: navis ducentos viginti ex legione tironum sustulerat, *had taken on board*, Caes. 2. Esp. *to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy*: aliquem de medio, Cic.: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor.: majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, Cic. 3. Milit. t. t. tollere signa, *to begin to march, to decamp*: Caes. 4. Fig.: *to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel*: rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic.: diem, *to consume in speechifying*, id. [Root TOL, whence *tul-i, la-tum* instead of *tla-tum, tol-ero*; cf. Sans. *tul*. "tolerare;" Gr. τλά-ω, τηλ-ικος, τάλ-αντον.]

tōlūtim, adv. [from root TOL.; v. tollo: prop. *lifting up the feet*; hence] *on a trot, full trot*: Pl.

tōmăculum, or, contr., **tōmaclum**, i, n. *a kind of sausage*: Juv.

tōmentum, i, n. [τύφη] *a stuffing* for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), *cushioning*: Suet.: Tac.

tŏnans, antis, Part. [tono]. ‖ Subst. *the thunderer* (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov.

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. v. a. *to shear, clip, crop, to shave*, etc.: barbam et capillum, Cic.: oves, Hor.: lanam, id.: ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Virg.: ilicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to crop, to graze or browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull* (post.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo lanigerae pecudes, Lucr.: dumeta (juvenci), Virg. 2. *to fleece, to plunder* (rare): adibo hunc, itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem, Pl.

tŏnĭtrālis, e, adj. [tonitrus] *thundering*: templa coeli, Lucr.

tŏnĭtru, us, v. tonitrus.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, m., or **tŏnĭtrum**, i, n. (the *neutr.* form of the *noun* tonitru, rests solely on the authority of grammarians) [tono] *thunder*: Sing.: tonitrum auribus accipiamus, Lucr.: toni-

truum terribile exsistit, Plin.: tonitru coelum omne cieho, Virg. *Plur.*: tum fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic.: subito coorta tempestas tum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. (Hence Fr. *tonnerre.*)

tŏno, ŭi, Itum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to thunder*: ut valide tonuit! Pl.: tonans Jupiter, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to make a loud thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash*, etc.: tympana tenta tonant, Lucr.: Aetna horriferis ruinis, Virg. Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. 2. Act. *to thunder forth, to say or name with a thundering voice*: tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice*, Virg. (Sana. *stan*, "gemere, tonare;" Gr. στένω; Germ. *donner*; Eng. *thunder.*]

tonsa, ae, *f.* [perh. from tundo] *an oar* (poet.; mostly *plur.*): Lucr.: Virg.

tonsillae, arum, *f. plu. the tonsils* in the throat: Cic.

tonsĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [tondeo] *to shear*: oves, Pl.

tonsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard, nails, *etc., a hair-cutter, barber*: Cic.: Hor. Of a *nail-cutter*: Pl. Proverb.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, *i. e. to be known to every body, to all the world*, Hor.

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to shearing* or *shaving, tonsorial*: culter, *a razor*, Cic.

tonstrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix] *a little female hair-cutter* or *barber*: Cic.

tonstrina, ae, *f.* [tondeo] *a barber's shop*: Pl.

tonstrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female hair-cutter* or *barber*; Pl.

tonsūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a shearing, clipping, pruning*: capillorum, Ov.

tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo].

tonsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *the cut* or *mode of dressing the hair*: Pl.

tŏnus, i, *m.* = τόνος, *the sound, tone* of an instrument: Vitr. ‖ Transf. of colour, *tone*: Plin.

tophus, i, and its derivv., v. tof.

topĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [τόπος] *pertaining to ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen.: opus, Plin. ‖ Subst. topiarius, ii, *m. an ornamental gardener*: Cic. 2. topiaria, ae, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *ornamental gardening, the topiary art*, i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, *etc.*, of laying out parterres, forming arbours, bowers, *etc.*: id. (v. Smith's Ant. 208).

tŏpica, orum, *n. plu.* = τοπικά, *the title of a work of Aristotle, of which Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.*

topicē, es, *f.* = τοπική, *the art of finding topics*: Cic.

tŏral, ālis, *n.* [torus] *a valance* of a couch: Hor.

torcŭlar, āris, *n.* [torqueo] 1 I t. *that which twines* or *twists*, hence *a press*, used in making wine or oil: Vitr.

torcŭlum, ĭlis, *n.* = τόρκυλα, *work executed in relief, embossed work*: Cic.

tormentum, i, *n.* [torqueo; prop. *an instrument with which any thing is turned* or *twisted*] *an engine for hurling missiles*: tormenta telorum, Cic.: Caes.: Liv. 2. Transf. *a missile* thrown by the engine: quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse, Caes. ‖ *a cord, rope*: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, id. ‖ ‖ *an instrument of torture, a rack*: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. 2. Meton. *torture, anguish, pain, torment*, etc.: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor.: bene tormentis secubituque coli, Ov.

tormĭna, um, *n. plu.* [id.] *a griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic*: Cic.

tormĭnōsus, i, *m.* [tormina] *subject to the gripes* or *colic*: Cic.

torno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tornus] *to turn* in a lathe, *to round off*: sphaeram, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to turn, fashion, smooth* (rare): male tornati versus, Hor.

tornus, i, *m.* = τόρνος, *a turner's wheel, lathe*: Virg.

tōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [torus] *full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy*: colla boum, Ov.

torpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [torpeo] *numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity* (rare): torpedo invaserat animum, Tac. ‖ Transf. *the torpedo, cramp-fish*, or *electric ray*: Cic.

torpĕo, 2. *v. n. to be numb, motionless, inactive, torpid*: torpentes gelu, Liv.: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to be stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive*: deum voluntas cessatione torpere, Cic.: torpentes metu, Liv.: quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, *when you are lost in admiration*, Hor.

torpesco, pŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [torpeo] *to grow numb, to become torpid*: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. ‖ Fig.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, *grow slack* or *inactive*, Sall.

torpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *benumbed, stupefied, torpid*: torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv.

torpor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *numbness, stupefaction, torpor*: tutantur se torpore torpedines, Cic. ‖ Fig. *sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity*: procerum, Tac.

torquātus, a, um, *adj.* [torques] *adorned with a neck-chain* or *collar*: amuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, *with snakes called about her neck*, Ov.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. *v. a. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about* or *away*: serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov.: cervices oculosque, Cic.: ora, *to twist away*, id.: oculos ad moenia, Virg. 2. Esp. *to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurl* (mostly poet.): jaculum in hostem, id.: pila valido lacerto, Ov. 3. *to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack or to the torture, to rack, torture*: oculso torqueri, Cic.: vinctus tortaque, Suet. ‖ Fig. *to twist, wrest, distort*: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. 2. Esp. *to rack, torment, torture*: tuae libidines te torquent, id.: invidia vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. [From *tere*, q. v.: the *qu* in *torqueo* corresponds to the *g* in *mergo, spargo, tergo, vergo.*]

torquis or **torques**, is, *m.* and *f.* [torqueo] *a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar*: T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a coupling-collar* for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos junge pares, Virg. 2. *a wreath, ring*, in gen.: saepe Deum nexis ornatas torquibus arae, id.

torrens, entis, *Part.* [torreo]. ‖ Adj. *burning, hot, inflamed* (rare). miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 2. Transf. of streams, *rushing, roaring, boiling*: fluminа, Virg.: undа, id. (ll) Subst. torrens, entis, *m. a torrent*: quum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. 3. Fig. of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint.: copia dicendi, Juv.

torreo, torrui, tostum, 2. *v. a. to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn*, etc.: fruges receptas et torrere parami flammis et frangere saxo, Virg.: ethemsel in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic.: torrentia agros sidera, Hor.: tostos en aspice cribros, Ov.: exta in verubus, *to roast*, Virg. 2. Transf. *to dry up*: at mihi (vas miserae) torrentur febribus artus, Ov. 3. Fig.: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. [Sana. *trish*, "sitire;" Gr. τέρσομαι; Germ. *durst*; Eng. *thirst.*]

torresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [torreo] *to become parched* or *burned*: Lucr.

torridus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *parched, torrid, dried up, dry*: tellus, Lucr.: campi siccitate, Liv.: homo vegrandi macie torridus, *dried* or *shrivelled up*, Cic. ‖ Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, *pinched, nipped*, Liv.

torris, is, *m.* [id.] *a brand, firebrand* (with or without flame): Ov.

tortē, *adv. crookedly, awry*: Lucr.

tortĭlis, e, *adj.* [torqueo] *twisted, twined, winding*: aurum, i. e. *a golden chain*, Virg.: bucina, Ov.

torto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *to torture, torment*: Lucr.

tortor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an executioner, tormentor, torturer*: Cic.: Hor. ‖ Fig.: occultum quatiente animo tortor flagellum, Juv.

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus] *full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous*: est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. 2. Fig. *entangled, involved, complicated*: ingenium, id.

tortus, a, um, *Part.* [torqueo]. ‖ Adj. *twisted, crooked, contorted*: quercus, *i. e. a twisted oak-garland*, Virg.

2. Fig.: conditiones, *i. e. dubious*, Pl.

tortus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a twisting, winding; a wreath* (poet.): serpens longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg.

tŏrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [torus; prop. *a little elevation*; hence] *a tuft* of hair: Pl. (Hence It. *tuorlo, torlo.*)

tōrus, i, *m.* prop. *any protuberance* or *prominence*; esp. *a knot, bulge:* (funis), Cato. II. *the muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies: o lacertorum tori! poet. Cic.: Virg. III. *a raised ornament, a knot,* on a garland; fig. of language: Cic. IV. *a mattress, a couch, sofa, bed* (mostly poet.): viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg.: discumbere toris, Ov. 2. Transf. *marriage:* Deucalion cum consorte tori, id. V. *an elevation, bank* of earth: riparum, Virg.

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [torvus] *wildness, savageness, severity, sternness:* torvitas vultus, Tac.

torvus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. akin to torqueo] Orig. of the eyes, *rolling, piercing, wild, stern;* hence, in gen. *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage,* in aspect or character: ille truces oculis immittem Phinea torvis, Ov.: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg.: vultus, Hor.: angues, Virg.: taurus, Ov. (ii) *Neut.* adverb.: torvum repente clamat, Virg.

tostus, a, um, *Part.* [torreo].

tŏt, *numer. indecl.* [same root as the Gr. article *τό*] *so many;* its proper correl. is *quot;* but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties, quantum,* or *ut:* quot homines, tot casuse, Cic.: si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, id.: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, id. *Absol.:* reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, id.: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. Rarely without a subst.: an timebant, ne tot unum superare non possent? Cic.

tŏtidem, *numer. indecl.* [tot, with the suffix *dem.* as in tantumdem] *just so many, just as many:* quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, Cic.: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero peditum, Caes. Rarely without a subst.: dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, *i. e. will hear the same thing just as often from me,* Hor.

tŏtiens, v. toties, *ad init.*

tŏties (in ancient MSS. also freq. totiens), *adv. numer.* [tot] *so often, so many times, as often, as many times;* with a correl. *quoties* or *quot:* quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in judicium venire, Cic.: moverat eum subsunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. *Absol.:* ter die claro totiesque grata nocte, Hor.

tōtus, a, um (*gen.* tōtius, but tōtius, Lucr.: *dat.* toti; but *m.* toto orbi, Prop.: *f.* totae familiae, Pl.), *adj. all, all the, the whole, entire, total:* ut unum opus, totam atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic.: aedes totae confulgebant, Pl.: tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes.: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. II. *Neutr. absol.:* totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this,* Cic. 2. Adverb. phrases: (i) ex toto, *wholly, completely, totally:* Ov. (ii) in toto, *upon the whole, in general:* Cic.

toxĭcum, i, *n.* = τοξικόν, orig. *a poison in which arrows were dipped:* Ov. Hence, in gen. *poison; sing.:* Pl.: Hor.: *plur.:* Prop.: Ov.

trăbālis, e, *adj.* [trabe] *pertaining to beams, beam-:* clavus, *a spike,* Hor. Poet.: trabale telum, *i. e. beam-like, stout as a beam,* Virg.

trăbĕa, ae, *f. a robe of state* of augurs, *kings, knights, etc.:* Ov.: Virg. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 380).

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [trabea] *dressed in* or *wearing a* trabea: Quirinus, Ov.: equites, Tac.

trăbes, is, v. trabs, *ad init.*

trabs, trăbis (*nom.* trabes, Enn. in Cic.), *f.* [τράπηξ] *a beam, a timber:* tigna trabesque, Lucr.: Caes. II. Transf. *a tall, slender tree:* silva frequens trabibus, Ov. III. Meton. *any thing made of beams* or *timbers:* (i) *a ship* or *vessel:* jam mare turbari trabibus vidimus, Virg. (ii) *a roof:* sub trabe citrea, Hor. (Hence Fr. *entraver.*)

tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tracto] *that may be touched, handled,* or *wrought, manageable, tractable:* tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic.: est mare (confiteor) nondum tractabile nanti, Ov.: non tractabile coelum, *i. e. inclement, stormy,* Virg. II. Fig. *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable:* animus, Ov. *Comp.:* nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic.

tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a handling, management, treatment:* nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspicibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic.: tractatio atque usus vocis, id.: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. II. Esp. *treatment* of a person, *i. e. conduct, behaviour* towards him: Quint. 2. In rhetor. *the treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject: Cic.: Sen. (ii) *a special use, usage* of a word: Cic.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a touching, handling, working* (rare): nucum, Plin. II. Fig. *a handling, management, treatment:* artium, Cic.

tractim, *adv.* [tractus] *by drawing along,* i. e. *little by little, by degrees; in a drawling way, at length, slowly:* susurrant, Virg.: tractim pronunciata litera, *i. e. pronounced long,* Gell.

tracto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [trabo] *to drag about, to tug, haul,* etc. (rare): tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. II. *to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform,* etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfacfamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic.: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, Hor.: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *i. e. strikes, plays upon,* Ov.: tela, *to wield,* Liv.: servus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum mumorum tractavit, *has taken care of, had charge of,* Cic. III. Fig. *to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead,* etc.: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, id.: conditiones, Caes.: bellum, *to conduct,* Liv.: personam in scena, *to perform, act, represent,* Cic. 2. Esp. *to treat, use,* or *conduct oneself towards:* pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id.: pauloque benignius ipsum te tractare voles, Hor. 3. *to handle, treat, investigate, discuss:* tractata res, Cic.: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv.: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon,* Juv.

tractum, i, v. tractus.

tractus, a, um, *Part.* [trabo]. II. Adj. *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent,* of language: genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic. III. Subst. tractum, i, *n. a flock of wool* drawn out for spinning: tracta de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. (Hence It. *tracciare;* Fr. *tracer:* also subs. It. *traccia;* Fr. *trace.*)

tractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a drawing, dragging, draught:* Syries ab tractu nominatae, Sall.: tractu gementem ferre rotam, Virg.: nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus? *long trains,* Lucr. II. Meton. *extent, tract, distance:* castrorum, Liv.: urbis, Cic. 2. *a territory, district, region, tract of land:* oppidi, Caes.: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. III. Fig. *course, progress, movement;* of time, *space, lapse, period:* tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, Cic.: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, Vell. 2. Esp. *a protracting, extension, length:* quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling,* Cic.

trādĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado] *a giving up, delivering up, surrender:* Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. II. Fig. *a teaching, instruction:* Quint.: Tac. 2. *a saying handed down from former times, a tradition:* Gell.

trādĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a betrayer, traitor:* interfecto traditore, Tac.

trādĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [trado].

trādo (transdo), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. *v. a.* [trans do] *to put* or *give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign:* (i) *trado:* poculum alicui, Cic.: miserat ad legatum Romanum, trauditurum se urbem, Liv (ii) *transdo:* ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. 2. Esp. *to deliver, commit, confide* for shelter, protection, *etc.:* (i) *trado:* sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic.: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. (ii) *transdo:* ab filo transditum initio et commendatum, id. 3. *to give up* or *surrender treacherously, to betray:* quos traudituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. II. Fig. *to give up, surrender, entrust,* etc.: (i) *tradо:* si liberam pos-

sessionem Galliae sibi traditissent, Caes. Poet. with *inf.*: tristitiam et metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Hor. (ii) *transdo*: summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes. 2. Esp. with *pron. reflect. to give* or *devote oneself to*: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. 3. *to transmit*, as an inheritance; *to bequeath*: qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Pl. (ii) *to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount*: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. *Pass. impers.*: sic est traditum, Cic. 4. *to deliver* by teaching; *to propose, propound, teach*: (i) *trado*: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic.: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. (ii) *transdo*: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, Caes.

trā-dūco (transdūco), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*imperat.* tradnce, Ter.) [trans duco] *to lead, bring*, or *conduct across* or *over*: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. Freq. with double *acc.*, or in *pass.* with one acc.: traductus exercitus silvam Caninam, id.: certior factus est, tres copiarum partes Helvetios flumen transduxisse, Caes. 2. Esp. *t. t.* traducere equum, *to lead his horse along*, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: censor, quum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. 3. *to lead along, parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. ‖ Fig. *to lead* (from one state to another); *to transfer*, etc.: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, Cic.: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred*, Caes. 2. Esp. *to bring over, draw over*: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. 3. *to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, degrade*: an non senatitis vestras conjuges, vestros liberos tradnctos per ora hominum? Liv. 4. *to make public, exhibit, display*: se, *to show oneself* in *public*, Juv. 5. Of time, *to lead, spend, pass*: aevum leniter, Her. Hence transf. of the administration of an office: nemus summa modestia et summa abstinentia transducere, Cic.

trādūctio, ōnis, *f.* [traduco] *a leading along*: Fig. *a removing, transferring* from one rank to another: Cic. 2. Esp. *a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace*: Sen. 3. Of time, *passage, course*: temporis, Cic. 4. In rhet. *a transferring, metonymy*; traductio atque immutatio in verbo: id.

trādūctor, ōris, m. [id.] *the conveyer*, a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic.

trādūctus, a, um, *Part.* [traduco].

trādux, ūcis, m. [id.] *a vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation: Tac.

trāgicē, *adv. in a tragic manner, tragically*: Cic.

trāgicocōmoedia, ae, *f.* = τραγικοκωμῳδία, *a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy*: Pl.

trāgicus, a, um, *adj.* = τραγικός, *pertaining to tragedy, tragic*: carmen, i. e. *tragedy*, Hor.: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian*, Liv.: tragicus Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy*, Cic. 2. Subst. tragicus, i, m. *a tragic poet, writer of tragedy*: id. ‖ Transf. *in the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime*: color, Hor. *Neut. adv.*: spirat tragicum satis, id. 2. *of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible*: tulit et Romana regia scelaris tragici exemplum, Liv.

trāgoedia, ae, *f.* = τραγῳδία, *a tragedy*: Cic.: Hor. (s. Smith's Ant. 381 *sqq.*). ‖ Transf. *a lofty* or *elevated style* (rare): neque istis tragoedia tuis perturbor, Cic. 2. *a great commotion* or *disturbance*; *a spectacle*: ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! id.

trāgoedus, i, m. = τραγῳδός, *a tragic actor, tragedian*: Cic.: Hor.

trāgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho] *a kind of javelin* or *dart*: Caes. ‖ Fig.: an *attack, a snare, plot*: tragulam in te fabricare adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Pl.

trāgus, i, m. = τράγος (a goat), *an unknown kind of fish*: Ov.

trāhax, ācis, *adj.* [traho] *that draws everything to himself, greedy, covetous*: procax, rapax, trahax, Pl.

trāhea, ae, *f.* [id.] *a drag, sledge*: Virg.

trăho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*inf. perf. syncop.* traxe, Virg.) *to draw, drag*, or *haul*; *to drag along*, etc.: quum a custodibus in fuga trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic.: vestem per pulpita, Hor.: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves) Virg.: trahere vultum et cogere rugas, Ov.: si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in*, i. e. *quaffed*, Hor.: supinis penitus, Ov.: vocem imo a pectore, Virg.: squamam cutis durata trahebat, *i. e. took on, assumed, acquired*, Ov. 2. Esp. *to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder*: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic.: praedam ex agris, Liv. 3. trahere pecuniam, *to make away with, to squander*: omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. 4. *to draw out lengthwise*, i. e. *to spin, manufacture*: lanam, Juv.: vellera digitis, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to draw, attract, influence, ascribe*, etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, Cic.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *drew off, divert*, Sall.: civitatem ad regem, Liv.: qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, *i. e. ascribe to him*, id.: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes.: qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam transmit, i. e. *has received, suffered*, Cic.: afflictus vitam in tenebris lucisque trahebam, *dragged out*, Virg. 2. Esp. in respect of time, *to protract, put off, delay, retard*: sin trahitur bellum, Cic.: rem de industria in serum, Liv. (ii) Neut. *to drag along, to last, endure*: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. (Hence It. *trainо*; Fr. traîn.)

trājectio, ōnis, *f.* [trajicio] *a crossing over, passing over, passage*: hanc sententiam existimatur trajectio, *i. e. the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic.: trajectiones motusque stellarum, *the shootings over*, id. ‖ Fig. of language: *a transposition* of words: id. 2. *an aggravation, hyperbole*: id.

trājectus, a, um, *Part.* [trajicio].

trājectus (transjectus), ūs, m. [id.] *a crossing* or *passing over, passage*: transjectus in Britanniam, Caes.

trā-jĭcio (transjĭcio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. and n. [jacio] *to throw, cast, or shoot over* or *across*: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv.: murum jacuio trajicere, Cic.: malis antemnisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 2. Esp. *to convey across*, esp. across water, *to transport*: legiones in Siciliam, id.: equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, Caes.: exercitus Pado trajectus Cremonam, Liv. (ii) Transf. of what is crossed: *to cross, pass over*: postquam cernunt Rhodanum trajectum, id.: trajicit et fati limen magnum amnem, *overstips*, Prop. *Neutr.*: ad Aesculetium insulam trajecit, Liv. 3. *to throw through*; and with obl. of the weapon, *to pierce, transfix, stab*: unum ex militibus (pilo), Caes.: serpentium cupido, Ov.: pectus ferro, Liv. (ii) Transf.: pars magna equitum medium trajecit agmen, *broke through*, id. ‖ Fig. *to transfer*: quum ex illius invidia decessurus aliquid et in te trajicere coeperit, Cic.: in cor trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to transgress*: verba, Cic.

trāllātīcius, v. translaticius.

trā-lūcĕo, ēre, *v. n. dep. to talk over, reason*: imperitiae alicujus, Pl.

trālūcio, v. translucio.

trāma, ae, *f.* [perh. either from tramus, *i. e.* tramnus, or from traho] *the woof, weft*, or *filling of a web*: Sen. ‖ Transf.: figuras, *i. e. a thin, lank figure*, Pers.

trāmāre, v. tramnare.

trāmea, ae, m. [tramen] *a crossway, side-way, by-path, foot-path*: egressus est non via, sed tramitibus, pulvistas, Cic. 2. Transf. *a way, path, road, course, flight*, etc. (post.): Her.: Ov. ‖ Fig. *a way, method, manner*: Lact.

trāmĭgro, v. transmigro.

trāmĭtis, v. transmitto.

trāmitto, v. transmitto.

trā-mo (transmo), mŭi, mum, 1. v. a. (trans no) *to swim over* or *across*, *to swim through*: in Tiberim desiluit et in-

columis ad suos transvit, Liv.: flumen, Caes.: Gangem, Cic. *Pass.*: obsequio transmitur aquae, Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to go, sail, fly, or pierce through* (poet.): turbida nubila, Virg.: foramina, Lucr.

tranquillē, adv. *calmly, quietly, tranquilly*: tranquille placideque, Cic. *Comp.*: Sen. *Sup.*: tranquillissime semiit, Suet.

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus] *quietness, stillness, tranquillity*; of wind or weather, *a calm*: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes.: nos longis navibus tranquillitates anceps aturi eramus, Cic. ‖ Fig. *calmness, serenity, tranquillity*: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. ‖ Tranquillitas tua, *Your serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr.

tranquillo, avi, 1. v. a. [id.] *to calm, still*: mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2. Transf.: vultum, *i. e. to clear up, brighten*, Pl. ‖ *to calm, compose, tranquillize*: ut ani perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj. quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement: mare, Liv.: serenitas, id. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i, n. *a calm*: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. 2. Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed*, id. ‖ Fig. *calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil*: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id.: senectus, Hor.: tuae literae, *i. e. announcing tranquillity*, Cic. *Comp.*: tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), *less bold*, Cic. *Sup.*: tranquillissima res, Ter. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i, n. *calmness, etc.*: in urbe ex tranquillo nec optanda moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv. [*Tran-quillus* perh. belongs to the same root as *qui-esco, q. v.*]

trans, *prep. with acc. across, over, beyond, on the further side of*: 1. With verbs of motion: qui trans mare currunt, Hor.: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes.: Naevus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, id.

‖ In composition, trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and tra, *e. g.* transeo and trado, transduco and traduco, *etc.*; the fuller form predominates in Caesar. The *s* of trans disappears regularly before another *s*, *e. g.* transilio, transcendo, transpicio, *etc.* 2. It signifies (i) *over, across*; *e. g.* tra-do, trans-eo. (ii) *through, through and through*; *e. g.* trans-figo, tra-jicio. (iii) *beyond*; *e. g.* trans-alpinus. [Sans. *tar-as*, "trans, per;" perh. Germ. *durch*, and Eng. *thro-ugh*.] (Hence Fr. *très*.)

trans-ăbĕo, ii, 4. v. a. (poet.) *to go beyond, pass by*: aliquem fuga, Stat. ‖ *to go through*, of a weapon, *to transfix*: ensis transabiit costas, Virg.

transactor, ōris, m. [transigo] *a manager*: rerum transactor, Cic.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* [transigo].

transădactus, a, um, *Part.* [transadigo].

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to thrust through, pierce through*: costas et crates pectoris ensem, Virg.

trans-alpinus, a, um, *adj. that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine*: Gallia, Caes.: nationes, Cic. 2. Subst. transalpini, orum, m. *pl. nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations*: Suet.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [scando] *to climb* or *step over, to overstep, surmount*: 1. Neutr.: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. 2. Act.: Caucasum, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to pass over, overstep; to surpass, exceed, transcend*. 1. Neutr.: ad majora, Vell. 2. Act.: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv.

transcensus, a, um, *Part.* [transcendo].

trans-cīdo, cidi, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut through, slog soundly*: Pl.

transcribo or **trans-scribo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe*: testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, Cic. ‖ Transf. legal *i. t. to make over, transfer, assign, convey*: in socios nomina, Liv. (ii) In gen.: Turno, patiere tua Dardanida transcribi sceptra colonis? *to be transferred*, Virg.

2. *to transfer, remove*: transcribunt urbi matres, id.

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* [transcribo].

trans-curro, curri or cucurri (the latter in the later authors), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. *to run over or across, to run by or past*: hinc ad forum, Tac.: praeter oculos, Ov. Absol.: remos transcurrentes detergere, *in sailing by*, Caes. *Pass. impers.*: captis propioribus castris in alteris transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 2. Fig.: hic tamen ad mellius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor. ‖ *to run, hasten*, or *pass through*; *to traverse*: per spatium, Lucr.: coelum (nimbus), Virg. 2. Fig.: suum cursum, *to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career*, Cic.

transcursus, a, um, *Part.* [transcurro].

transcursus, ūs, m. [id.] *a running, darting, or flying through*: fulguris, *a flash of lightning*, Suet. ‖ Fig. of speech, *a running through* or *over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention*: quanto omnia transcursus dicendi sint, Vell.

transditus, a, um, *Part.* [transdo].

transdo, v. trado.

transdūco, and its derivatives, v. traduco, etc.

transemmo, ēre, *f. a grating of any kind, a lattice, window*: copiam commentorum quasi per transemmae praeterentes strictim aspeximus, *have looked at as through a lattice*, i. e. *at a distance* or *superficially*. 2. *a net, snare*: nunc ab transemma hic tendes lumbricum petit, Pl. ‖ Fig. *a snare, trap*: hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, id.

trans-ĕo, ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. *to go over or across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass*: (i) Neutr.: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes.: per medias castras Sall. (ii) Act.: Euphratem, Cic.: equum cursu, Virg. 2. Esp. *to go over* to a party or side: ad adversarios transeas? Cic.: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. 3. *to go or pass over* into any thing by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed* into: ille in humum saxumque undamque trabesque fallaciter transit, Ov. ‖ Fig.: (i) Neutr.: quod quaedam animalia intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *pervades*, Cic. (ii) Act.: ii sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, *overstep, transgress*, id.: spatium juventae, Ov. 2. Esp. *to go or pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 3. Of language, *to pass over* to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: transeatur ad alterum contionem, Liv. (ii) *to go quickly* or *briefly through* a subject: sed in salmo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. (iii) *to pass over, make no mention of*: Neronem transeo, Plin. 4. Of time, *to pass by, pass away, elapse*: dies hibernorum complures, Caes.: multi jam menses transierant, id.

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (trālātum), *irreg. v. a. to carry* or *bring over, across, to the other side; to convey over, transport, transfer, remove*: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic.: castra trans Penenum, Liv.: signa et stationem, Caes.: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, *were borne along, displayed*, Liv. Of personal objects: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. 2. *to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe*: rationes in tabulas, id.: versus translati, Suet.

‖ Fig. *to convey, direct, transport, transfer*: in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes.: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic.: translatos alio mocerebis amores, Hor.: invitissimi animi, *i. e. to avert from oneself*, Tac. 2. Esp. *to put off, postpone, defer*: subito reliquit sanum suum nosque in pessimum sanum transtulit, *i. e. postponed his suit*, Cic. 3. Of language, *to translate*: istam ego lucam totidem verbis a Democrito transtuli, id. (ii) *to transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification, *to use figuratively*: quam verbum aliquod altius transferitur, id. (iii) Rhetor. t. t.: translatum exemplum

est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae gunna postulat, id.

trans-fīgo, xi, xum, *3. v. a. to thrust or pierce through, to transfix*: constr. the thing pierced in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*): evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic.: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. With *limiting acc.*: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Pl. ‖ Constr. what is thrust through in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) (poet. and rare): latos huic hasta per armos acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Virg.

trans-figūro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose*: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. ‖ Fig.: judicum animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint.

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* [transfigo].

trans-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, *3. v. a. to thrust* or *run through, to stab through*: Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, Caes.: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv.

transformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.): Ov.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to change in shape, transform*: (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg.: membra in juvencos, Ov.

transfossus, a, um, *Part.* [transfodio].

trans-frēto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [fretum] *to cross a strait, pass over the sea*: quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet.

transfūga, ae, *comm.* [transfugio] *one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter*: Cic.: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. ‖ Transf. in gen.: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor.

trans-fŭgio, fūgi, *3. v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (rare): multi proxima nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. ‖ Fig.: non ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic.

transfŭgium, ii, *n.* [transfugio] *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (rare): Liv.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, *3. v. a. to pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse*: aquam in alia vasa, Col. ‖ Fig.: omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic.

transfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo] *a pouring out, decanting, transfusion*: aquae, Plin. ‖ Transf. *a transmigration* of a people: Cic.

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* [transfundo].

trans-grĕdior, gressus, *3. v. a.* and *n. dep.* [gradior] *to step across, step over, go* or *pass over, cross*: (I) Act.: pomoerium, Cic.: flumen, Caes. With *pass. sign.*: transgresso Apennino, Liv. (II) Neut.: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, id. *Absol.*: hunc Britanniae statum media jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, Tac. 2. Esp. *to go over* to another party: transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem seu militem mavultis, id. ‖ Fig. (I) Act.: juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. (II) Neut.: paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac.

transgressio, ōnis, *f.* [transgredior] *a going across, passage*: Gallorum, Cic. ‖ Fig. in rhet. *transposition*: transgressio concinna verborum, id.

transgressus, a, um, *Part.* [transgredior].

transgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a passing over, passage* (only in *abl. sing.*): in transgressu amnis, Tac.

trans-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, *3. v. a.* [ago] *to drive through*, i. e. *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through*; and transf. *to stab, pierce through* with a weapon: se ipsum gladio, Tac. ‖ *to do thoroughly*; i. e. *to finish, complete, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact*: negotium, Cic.: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall.: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 2. Esp. *to settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to an agreement* or *understanding*: postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter.: cum reo, Cic. 3. *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with*: with *cum*: transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. 4. *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend*: tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, id.: adolescentiam per haec fere, Suet.

transĭlio or **trans-sĭlio**, lvi or lii, *4. v. n.* and *a.* [salio] *to leap, jump* or *spring across* or *over*: (I) Neut.: transilire ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. (II) Act.: vada, Hor. ‖ Fig. (I) Neut.: ad ornamenta ea (i. e. aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, Plin. (II) Act.: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic.

transītans, antis, *Part.* [a freq. form from transeo] *going* or *passing through*: Cic.

transītio, ōnis, *f.* [transeo] *a going across* or *over, a passing over, passage*: Cic. 2. Esp. *a going over, desertion*: sociorum, Liv. ‖ Fig.: *infection, contagion*: Ov.

transītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [transitus] *adapted for passing through, having a passage*: domus, Suet.

transītus, a, um, *Part.* [transeo].

transĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a going over, passing over, passage*: fossae, Cic.: Tenchtherorum transitus, *the passage of the Rhine by the Tenchtheri*, Caes. 2. Esp. *a passing over, desertion*: facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. ‖ Fig.: in illo a pueritia ad adolescentiam transitu, Quint. 2. Esp. *a means of passing, a transition*: Ov.

transjectio, transjectus, transjĭcio, v. trai.

translāticĭus (trālāticĭus) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [transfero] leg. *t. t. transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary*: edictum, *an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors*, Cic. ‖ Transf. *usual, common*: di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr.: hoc tralatitium est, *is common, old*, Cic.

translātio or **trālātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transferring*: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. 2. Esp. of plants, *a transplanting, ingrafting*: Plin. ‖ Fig.: criminis, *a transferring, shifting off*: Cic. 3. Esp. of language, *a version, translation* into another language: Quint. (II) *a transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor*: Cic.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio] *pertaining to transference, that is to be transferred*: constitutio, Cic.

translātor, ōris, *m.* [transfero] *one who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer*: Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i. e. *who transferred his quaestorship to Sulla* (having previously belonged to the other party), Cic.

translātus, a, um, *Part.* [transfero].

trans-lĕgo, *3. v. a. to read through, read out*: Pl.

trans-lūcĕo, lūcŭi, 2. *v. n. to shine across*: e speculo in speculum trahuntur imagines, Lucr. ‖ *to shine through*; *to let shine through, be transparent*: ille in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov.

trans-mārinus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to countries beyond sea*; *coming from beyond sea, transmarine*: hospes, Pl.: gentes, Liv.: res, Cic.

trans-mĕo or **trāmĕo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a. to go over* or *across, to go through* (rare): terra mariqua, Tac.

trans-migro, avi, 1. *v. n. to remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (rare): urbem quaesitari summa, quo transmigremus, Liv.

transmissio, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto] *a sending across, a passing over*: Cic.

transmissus, a, um, *Part.* [transmitto].

transmissus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a passing over, passage*: transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto**, mīsi, missum, *3. v. a.* and *n. to let go through* or *across*; *to send, carry*, or *convey across*; *to dispatch, transmit*: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, Liv.: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), *are conveyed across*, Caes.: ponte transmisso, *being constructed across*, Suet. 2. Fig.: bellum in Italiam, Liv.: et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit? *should be entrusted*, Cic. ‖ *to go, mount*, or *cross over*: to

cross, pass, traverse, etc. (i) Act.: satis constante fama jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv.: transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi, *run through*, Virg. (ii) Neut.: ex Corsica subacta Cicereius in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv. (β) Esp. *to go over, desert to*: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2. Fig. *to pass over, to disregard, leave unmentioned*: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. (ii) Esp. of time, *to pass, spend*: tempus quiete, Plin.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m. that is beyond the mountains*: Liv.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, mōtum, 2. *v. a. to remove* from one place to another: Syria transmotae legiones, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to transfer*: gloriam verbis in se, Ter.

trans-mūto, 1. *v. a. to change, shift, transmute*: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor.

trans-nāto or **trānāto**, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. to swim over, across*, or *through*: perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes.

transno, v. trano.

trans-nōmino, avi, 1. *v. a. to name over again, change a name*: Suet.

transpectus, ūs, *m.* [transpicio] *a looking* or *seeing through*: Lucr.

transpicio or **trans-spicio**, 3. *v. a.* [specio] *to look* or *see through* (rare): Lucr.

trans-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. *v. a. to set over* or *across*; *to remove, transfer*: militam dextras in terras iturum, Tac.

trans-porto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to carry across*; *to convey from one place to another*; *to remove, transport*: constr. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.); that across which it is carried is usu. not expressed, but is sometimes in acc. dep. on the prefix *trans*: onera et multitudinem jumentorum, Caes.: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv.: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. Poet.: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across*, Virg.

transpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [transpono].

trans-tĭnĕo, 2. *v. n.* [teneo] *to go through, pass through*: Pl.

transtrum, i, *n* [trans] *cross-timbers* in a vessel from side to side, hence *a bank for rowers*: Caes.: Cic.

transulto or **trans-sulto**, 1. *v. n. freq.* [transilio] *to leap over* or *across*: in recentem equum transultare, Liv.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo**, ŭi, ūtum, 3. *v. a. to sew* or *stitch through*; *to pierce through*: exta verubus, Ov.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* [transuo].

transvectio or **trāvectio**, ōnis, *f.* [transvehor] *a carrying* or *transporting across* or *past*: travectio Acherontis, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review*: Suet.

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* [transvehor].

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho**, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to carry, conduct*, or *convey across* or *over*; *to transport*: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. (ii) Reflect. *to travel, ride*, or *sail across* or *over*: Medi navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall.: cum duabus quinquaremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 2. Esp. *to carry, bear, lead*, or *conduct along* in triumph: arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, id. 3. Of the Roman knights, *to ride past* before the censor for review: id.: Suet. ‖ Fig. of time (*reflect.*), *to pass, elapse*: transvectum est tempus, Tac.

trans-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to strike* or *beat through, to thrust* or *pierce through, transfix*: praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic.: pectus ahete, Virg.

transversārius, a, um, *adj.* [transversus] *lying across, cross, transverse*: tigna, *cross-beams*, Caes.

transversus (trāvers-), a, um, *Part.* [transverto]. ‖ Adj. *going* or *lying across, athwart, crosswise*; *cross, transverse*: viae, Cic.: fossa, Caes.: Manilium nos videmus transverso ambulantem foro, *across the forum*, Cic. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: non prorsus verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *obliquely*, Pl.: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, *at right angles to their former direction*, Virg. 2. Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *crossed, thwarted*, Cic. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, *i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, id. (Hence Fr. *travers*.)

trans-vŏlito, 1. *v. n. freq. to fly through*: clausa domorum, Lucr.

trans-vŏlo or **trāvŏlo**, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to fly over* or *across*: Pontum (grues), Plin. ‖ Transf. *to mount* or *pass quickly over, across*, or *past*: (i) Act.: travolat vox auras, Lucr. Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (*i. e.* vetulas), Hor. (ii) Neut.: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 2. Fig.: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, *passes over, neglects*, Hor

transversus, v. transversus.

trāpētus, i, *m.* = τραπητός, *an olive-mill, oil-mill*: Virg.

trāpezīta, ae, *m.* = τραπεζίτης, *a money-changer, banker*: Pl.

trāvĕho and **trāvectio**, v. transv.

trāvĭo, 1. *v. n.* [trans vio] *to go through, penetrate*: Lucr.

trāvŏlo, v. transvolo.

trecēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [tres centum] *three hundred each*: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. Of an indefinite large number: non si trecenis, quotquot sunt dies, amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor.

trecentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord.* [trecenti] *the three-hundredth*: annus, Cic.

trecenti, ae, a, *num. card.* [tres centum] *three hundred*: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. To denote an indefinite large number: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor.

trecentĭes, *adv. num.* [trecenti] *three hundred times*: Cat.

trechēdĭpnum, i, *n.* (sc. vestimentum) = τρεχέδειπνον (running to a banquet), *a light garment worn at table by parasites*: Juv.

trĕdĕcĭes, *adv. num.* [tredecim] *thirteen times*: Cic.

trĕdĕcim, *num. card.* [tres decem] *thirteen*: tredecim captis navibus, Liv.

treis or **tris**, v. tres.

trēmēbundus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): membra, Ov.

trēmĕfăcio, fēci factum, 3. *v. a.* [tremo facio] *to cause to shake, quake*, or *tremble* (poet.): (Juppiter) annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg.

trēmendus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] *fearful, dreadful, formidable, terrible, tremendous*: manes adiit regemque tremendum, Virg.: Chimaera, Hor.

trēmisco (in many MSS. tremesco), 3. *v. n.* and *a. incep.* [id.] *to begin to shake* or *tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at* (poet.): tonitruque tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. With acc.: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, id.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [same root as terreo, *q. v.*] ‖ Neutr.: *to shake, quake, quiver, tremble*, etc.: si qui trepidarent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. With limiting acc.: tremis ossa pavore, Hor. (ii) Of things: artus, Virg.: ripae verbere, Hor.: frusta verubus trementia figunt, *quivering*, Virg. ‖ Act. *to quake* or *tremble at* (mostly poet.): virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv.: offensam Junonem, Ov

trĕmor, ōris, *m.* [tremo] *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor*: terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic.: gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor, Virg. (ii) Of things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 2. Esp. *an earthquake*: tremor terras graviter pertentat, id.

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous*: anus, Pl.: tremulas manus annisque metuque tendit, Ov. ‖ Transf. *that causes to shake* or *shiver*: frigus, Cic.

trĕpidanter, *adv. tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. *Comp.*: trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes.

trĕpidātio, ōnis, *f.* [trepido] *a state of confused hurry* or *alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation*: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, Liv.

trĕpidē, *adv. hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation*.

trepide concurrunt, Phaedr.: classis trepide solvit, Liv.

trĕpĭdo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [trepidus]. I. Neut. *to hurry or bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation or alarm*: tum nemum Titurius trepidare, concurrere, Caes.: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad primas signa, Liv.: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. (II) With *inf.*: ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Virg. (III) With *subj.*: trepidat, ne suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv.

2. Of things, *to move irregularly, noisily*, etc.: quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor.: trepidantia exta, *quivering, palpitating*, Ov. II. Act. *to tremble at, to be afraid of*: motae ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram, Juv.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for tremidus, from tremo] *agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation*, etc.: tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennisque coruscant (apes), *in a hurry*, Virg.: curia maesta ac trepida anchipiti metu, Liv. (II) With *gen.*: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, id. 2. Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov.: certamen, Hor.: literae, *i. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news*, Curt.

trēs (treis and tris), tria, *numer. card. three*: tria corpora, tres species tam dissimiles, Lucr. (II) To denote a small number: ego tribus primis verbis, *quid vester Pactus, at the three first words*, Cic. [Sans. *tri*; Gr. τρεῖς, τρία; Germ. *drei*; Eng. *three.*]

tresdĕcim, *numer.* v. tredecim.

tressis, is, m. [tres as] *three asses*: Varr. (II) *a trifle*: Pers.

tres-viri, orum, *m. plu. three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners*: as overseers of prisons: Pl. As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. As commissioners to distribute land among colonists: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 397 *seq.*).

triangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres angulus] *having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular*: sidera, Cic. II. Subst. triangulum, i, *n. a triangle*: quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangula, Quint.

trĭārii, orum, *m. plu.* [tres] *the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in order of battle, the triarii*: Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 765).

trĭbrăchys, yos, m. = τρίβραχυς, *a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach*: Quint.

tribŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *pertaining to a tribe* or *tribes*: Cic.

tribŭlis, is, m. [id.] *a fellow-tribesman*: tribulis tuus, Cic. II. *one of the lower classes of the people, a common* or *poor person* (rare): Hor.

tribŭlum, i, *n.* [tero] *a threshing-sledge*, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 385). (Hence It. *trebbia.*)

tribŭlus, i, m. = τρίβολος, *an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards*, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, *a caltrop*: Veg. (v. Smith's Ant. 385). II. Transf. from its resemblance in form: *a kind of thorn, land caltrops*: Virg.

tribūnal, ālis, *n.* [tribunus] *a raised semicircular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal* (v. Smith's Ant. 58): compleatur tribunal, Cic.: praetor tribunal summ juxta Treboni praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. (II) *a similar elevation in camps*, from which generals addressed the soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 385): Liv.: Tac. (III) *the seat of the praetor in the theatre*: Suet. (IV) *a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank*: Tac.

tribūnātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship*; usu. *the office of tribune of the people*: Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. (II) *the office of a military tribune*: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, id.

tribūnīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a tribune* (usu. *of the people*), *tribunitial*: tribunitia potestas, Cic. (II) *pertaining to military tribunes*: equites Romanos in tribunitium restitui honorem, Caes. II. Subst. tribunicius, ii, m. *one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune*: Cic.

tribūnus, i, m. [tribus; prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence, in gen.] *a chieftain, commander, tribune*. I. Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters* who assisted the quaestors: by the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. II. Tribuni Celerum, *captains* or *commanders of the* Celeres: Liv. III. Tribuni militares *or* militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes*; these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic.: tribuni cohortium, Caes. IV. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*; these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 370 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 552, eight in number: Liv. V. Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people*, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians: Cic. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 363 *seqq.*)

tribŭo, bŭi, būtum, 3. v. a. [id.] *to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give*, etc.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligamur, Cic. II. Fig. *to grant, give, show, pay, render*: veniam alicui, Tac.: inventoribus gratiam, Cic.: tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. 2. *to yield, give up, concede, allow*: si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic.: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. 3. *to ascribe, assign, attribute*: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id.: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. 4. *to divide, distribute*: rem universam in partes, id. 5. Of time, *to bestow or spend upon, devote to* a thing: comitiis omnibus perfectisque XI. dies tribuit, Caes.

tribus, ūs, *f.* orig. *a third part of the Roman people*: as their members increased, it came to mean, *a division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rustican tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: v. Smith's Ant. 390 *seq.*): Cic.: Liv. Tribus is sometimes to be understood: inventum tamen esse fertur amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verreni Romilia, *of the Romilian tribe*, Cic. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe*, Hor. [Prob. from TRI, the root of *tres*, and BU the root of *fui*, Sans. भूँ; cf. φῦ-λον from φύω.]

tribūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [tributum] *pertaining to tribute*: civitates, Just.: tabellae, *letters of credit*, Cic.

tribūtim, *adv.* [tribus] *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes*: tributim et centuriatim descripta ordinibus, Cic.

tribūtio, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo] *a dividing, distributing, distribution* (rare): hanc *ἰσονομίαν* appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, Cic.

tribūtum, i, *n.* (tributus, i, m.; Pl.) [id.] *a stated payment, a contribution, tribute*: in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes.: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. II. Transf. *a gift, present* (poet.): Juv.

tribūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tribuo].

tribūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus] *formed* or *arranged into tribes*: comitia tributa, Liv.

tribūtus, i, m. v. tributum.

trīcae, arum, *f. plu.* [acc. to Plin. orig. Trica, ae, *f.*, like Apina, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia: hence, proverb.] *trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense*: sunt apinae tricaeque et similis vilitas istia, Mart. II. Transf. *hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, tricks*: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas? Cic.

trīcēni, ae, a, *num. distrib.* [triginta] *thirty at a time, thirty each*: triceni bini (dentes) viris attribuuntur, Plin.

trīceps, ĭpĭtis, *adj.* [tres caput]

having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic.: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov.

tricēsimus (trigesimus, Just.), a, um, num. ord. [triginta] the thirtieth: idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic.

triclĭnĭum, ii, n. a bower, arbour, summer-house: Virg. (Hence Fr. treille.)

tricies, adv. num. [triginta] thirty times: mea (filia) tricies (aeris millies) non posset habere), i. e. three millions of sesterces, Cic.

triclīnium, ii, n. = τρικλίνιον, a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 391 seq.). ‖ Transf. a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: Phaedr.

tricor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [tricae] to make or start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic.

tricorpor, ŏris, adj. [tres corpus] having three bodies, three-bodied: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Virg.

tri-cuspis, ĭdis, adj. having three points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined, tricuspid: telum, i. e. tridens, Ov.

tri-dens, entis, adj. having three teeth or tines, three-pronged: rostra, Virg. ‖ Subst. m. a three-tined spear, a trident, used to spear large fish: Plin.: as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii): Juv.

tridentĭfer, ĕri, m. [tridens fero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

tridentĭger, ĕri, m. [tridens gero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov.

tridŭum, ii, n. [tres dies] the space of three days, three days: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic.: quum tridui viam processisset, Caes.

triennia, ium, n. plu. (sc. sacra) [triennium] a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov.

triennĭum, ii, n. (sc. spatium) [tres annus] the space of three years, three years: Cic.: Caes.

triens, entis, m. [tres] a third part, a third: quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Of inheritances: heredes ex triente, Suet. ‖ Esp. Of coins: the third part of an as: Hor. 2. In liquid measure, a third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi: Prop.

trientābŭlus, a, um, adj. [triens tabula] ager, land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed, Liv.

trĭērarchus, i, m. = τριήραρχος, the captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic.

trīēris, e, adj. = τριήρης, having three banks of oars: navis, Auct. B. Afr.

trĭētērĭcus, a, um, adj. = τριετηρικός, returning every three years, triennial: sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov. Subst. trieterica, orum, n. plu. the festival of Bacchus: id.

trĭĕtēris, ĭdis, f. = τριετηρίς, a space of three years, three years: Mart. ‖ Transf. a triennial festival: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic.

trifārĭam, adv. in a threefold manner, in three ways, triply: trifariam adortus castra, i. e. in three places, Liv.

trifaux, cis, adj. [tres faux] having three throats, triple-throated: Virg.

trifĭdus, a, um, adj. [ter and FID, root of findo] cleft or cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked (poet.): flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov.

trifōrmis, e, adj. [ter forma] having three forms, shapes, or natures; three-fold, triple, triform (poet.): Chimaera, Hor.: diva, i. e. Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, id.

tri-fur, ŭris, m. [ter] a triple thief, an arrant thief: non fur, sed trifur, Pl.

tri-furcĭfer, ĕri, m. [id.] an arch-rogue, arrant knave: Pl.

trigēmĭnus (tergeminus), a, um, adj. [tres geminus] three born at a birth: fratres, three twin-brothers, Liv.: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, of the three twin-brothers, id. ‖ Transf. in gen. three-fold, triple, triform, i. q. triplex (mostly poet.): tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg. 2. Still more generally, manifold, very great: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, to the highest honours, Hor.

trīginta, num. card. thirty: Romulus quum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. [Sans. trinśat; Gr. τριάκοντα.]

trigon, ŏnis, m. = τρίγων or τρίγωνον, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths: Hor.

trigōnus, i, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray: Pl.

trilībris, e, adj. [ter libra] of three pounds weight, three-pound-: Hor.

trilinguis, e, adj. [ter lingua] triple-tongued, having three tongues: os (Cerberi), Hor.

trilix, icis, adj. [ter licium] woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled: lorica auro trilix, Virg. (Hence It. traliccio; Fr. treillis.)

trimestris, e, adj. [ter mensis] of three months: census, Suet.

trimĕtros or **-trus**, tra, trum, adj. = τρίμετρος, in prosody, containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter: versus, Quint.

trimŏdĭus, a, um, f. (trimodium, Pl.) [tres modius] a vessel that contains three modii, a three-peck measure: Varr.

trimŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. [trimus] of three years, three years old: Suet.

trimus, a, um, adj. [tres] of three years, three years old: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, when a child three years old, Hor.

trīni, ae, a, num. distrib. [id.] three each, a set of three: castra, Liv.: literae, Cic. ‖ Transf. three-fold, triple, i. q. triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes.

trĭnōdis, e, adj. [ter nodus] having three knots, three-knotted: clava, Ov.

trinundĭna, i, n., and **trinundĭnum**, a, um, v. nundinum.

triōbŏlus, i, m. = τριώβολον, a piece of three oboli, a half drachma: a trifle: Pl.

trīŏnes, um, m. plu. orig. the ploughing-oxen; hence, transf. the constellations of the Wain, i. e. the Two Bears: Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg.

tri-parcus, a, um, adj. very sparing, stingy, niggardly: homines, Pl.

tripartīto (-pertito), adv. in or into three parts: qui bona dividit tripartito, Cic.: aggreditur urbem, Liv.

tri-partītus or **-pertītus**, a, um, Part. divided or divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite (rare): ea causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic.

tripectŏrus, a, um, adj. [ter pectus] having three breasts: Geryonai, Lucr.

tri-pēdālis, e, adj. of three feet in measure: parma, Liv.

tripertītus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tri-pes, ĕdis, adj. having three feet, three-footed: mensa, Hor.

triplex, icis, adj. [ter plico] three-fold, triple: Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic.: cuspis, i. e. Neptune's trident, Ov.: mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), id.: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id.: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate), id.: tripicem aciem instruere, Caes. (ii) Poet. three: tripices Sorores, the three sisters, i. e. the Fates, Ov.: gens, three clans, Virg. 2. Subst. triplex, icis, n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple: sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. (ii) tripices, ium, m. plu. (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves: Cic.

triplus, a, um, adj. numer. = τριπλοῦς, three-fold, triple: pars, Cic.

tripŏdes, um, m. plu. v. tripus.

tripŭdio, 1. v. n. [tripudium] in relig. lang. to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious exercise: Inscr. ‖ Transf. in gen. to leap, spring, dance, caper: in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, Cic.

tripŭdĭum, ii, n. a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance: Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu jussit, Liv. 2. Transf. in gen.: citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. ‖ A favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground: Cic. [Etym. dub. Perh. the latter part is connected with cado, to strike, notwithstanding the difference of quantity (cf. re-pudium): hence the word would mean orig. striking three times.]

tripus, ŏdis, m. = τρίπους, *a three-footed seat, a tripod*: donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. ‖ Esp. *the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi*: Cic. 2. Meton. *the oracle at Delphi*: mittitur ad tripodas, Ov. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 294.)

triquetrus, a, um, *adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular*: (Britannia) insula natura triquetra, Caes.

tri-rēmis, e, *adj.* [remus] *having three banks of oars*: naves, Caes. ‖ Subst. triremis, is, *f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme*: Cic. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 260 *seqq.*)

tris, *v.* tres.

triscurria, orum, *n. plu.* [ter scurra] *gross buffooneries*: Juv.

tristē, *adv. sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely*: triste et acutum resonare, Hor. *Comp.*: adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, *with more difficulty*, Cic.

tristĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis] *somewhat sorrowful, rather sad*: filiola, Cic.

tristĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis facio] *making sad, saddening*: voces, poet. Cic.

tristis, e, *adj. sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate* (subjectively): tristis et conturbatus, Cic.: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. 2. Transf. of things: tristissimi exsilii solatium, Liv.: sors, *miserable*, Cic.: Tartara, Virg. Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, *harsh, disagreeable*, Lucr. (ii) *Neut.* absol. (poet.): nunc ego mitibus mutare quaero tristia, Hor. Thus Ovid gave the title of Tristia to the elegies which he wrote when in exile. ‖ *gloomy, morose, ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe*, etc. (objectively): navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy, sullen*, Virg.: iudex tristis et integer, Cic. 2. Transf. of things: vultus severior et tristior, Cic.: sermo tristis, *opp.* jocosus, Hor.

tristĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [tristis] *sadness, grief, melancholy, dejection* (subjectively): tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus, Cic. 2. Of things: haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times*, id. ‖ *moroseness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity*, etc. (objectively): simque ego tristitiae causa moduscue tuae, Ov.: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic.

tri-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* I *it. having three furrows*; hence, *three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; three-fold, triple* (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Virg.: trisulcum telum Jovis, Ov.

tritāvus, i, m. [ter avus] *the father of an* atavus *or* atavia: Pl.

tritĭcĕus (triticeus, Pl.), a, um, *adj.* [triticum] *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-*: messis, Virg.

triticum, i, *n.* [Varr. derives it from tritus, from tero | *wheat*: Cic.: Caes.

tritor, ōris, m. [tero] *a rubber, grinder, chafer*: colorum, Plin.: compendium, *a chain-rubber*, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Pl.

tritūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing*: App. ‖ Esp. *a threshing* of grain: Virg.

tritus, a, um, *Part.* [tero]. ‖ Adj. *beaten, frequented, common*: iter, Cic. 2. Fig. *practised, expert*: tritas aures habere, id. (ii) Of language, used *often* or *much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite*: ex quo illud, *summum jus summa injuria*, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id.

tritus, ūs (found in *abl. sing.* only), m. [id.] *a rubbing* or *wearing*: Cic.

triumphālis, e, *adj.* [triumphus] *pertaining to a triumph, triumphal*: provincia, *i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic.: ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, *etc.*), Suet.: also *absol.* triumphalia, Tac.: vir, *who has had the honours of a triumph*, Vell.: senex, Ov.: more freq. *absol.* triumphalis, is, m.: Suet.: imagines, *i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, Hor.

triumpho, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. ‖ Neut. *to make a triumphal procession, to hold* or *celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: ex praetura triumphare, Cic.: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. Poet. in gen.: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. *Pass. impers.*: ex ea urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. 2. Fig. *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. ‖ Act. *to triumph over, to lead in triumph*; or, in gen. *to conquer*: bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Virg.: triumphatis Medis dare jura, Hor.

triumphus (old form trimpus; cf. letter P.), i, m. [θρίαμβος, a procession in honour of Bacchus; hence, transf.] *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 394 *seqq.*): disseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces? quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? Cic.: triumphum ex Etruria agere, Liv. The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was, Io triumphe: Hor. 2. Fig. *a triumph, victory*: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic.

triumvir, iri, *v.* triumviri.

triumvirālis, e, *adj.* [triumvir] *pertaining to the triumvirs, triumviral*: sectus flagellis triumviralibus, *i. e. of the superintendents of prisons*, Hor.

triumvirātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office* or *dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate*: triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), Cic.

triumviri, orum or um, m. *plu.* [tres vir] *three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate*. (i) Triumviri coloniae deducendae *or* agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members*: Liv. (ii) Triumviri capitales, *superintendents of public prisons*, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. (iii) Triumviri epulones, *v.* epulo. (iv) Triumviri nocturni, *firewardens*: Liv. (v) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs: Suet. *Sing.*: Vell. (On the various kinds of triumviri, *v.* Smith's Ant. 397 *seq.*)

trivēnēfĭca, ae, *f.* [ter venefica] *an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch, or sorceress*: Pl.

trivĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium, prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] *that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial*: trivialis scientia, Quint.: verba, Suet.

trivium, i, *n.* [ter via] *a place where three roads meet, a cross-road*: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a public square, the public street, highway*: in trivils ant in compitis, id. *Sing.*: pueros in trivio docere, Just. Proverb.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. *out of the street, from the mob*, Cic.

trīvius, a, um, *adj.* [trivium] *an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: virgo, i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr.

trochaeus, i, m. = τροχαῖος, *a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (— ⏑), *a trochee*: Cic. ‖ *another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *a tribrach*: id.

trochāicus, a, um, *adj.* = τροχαϊκός, *consisting of trochees, trochaic*: Quint.

trochlea, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία] *a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block*: Lucr.

trochus, i, m. = τροχός, *a hoop, a trundling-hoop* for children: Hor.: sometimes bells were attached to it: Mart. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 398).

trōiĭgĕna, ae, comm. [Troja, and GEN, root of gigno] *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): gentes, Lucr. (ii) Subst. *a Trojan*: Virg.: also, *a Roman*: Juv.

trōpaeum, i, *n.* = τρόπαιον, *a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy*, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, *etc.* taken from the enemy; afterward made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (*v.* Smith's Ant. 398): Cic.: Virg. ‖ Transf. *a victory*: nova centenos Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. 2. *a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument*: tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic.

trūcidātio, ōnis, *f.* [trucido] *a slaughtering, massacring, butchery:* inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri. Liv.

trūcido, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [trūc (stem of trux) and caedo] *to kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre:* cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall.: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. ‖ Transf. *to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin:* seu placeo seu porrum et caepe trucidas, *devour*, Hor.: plebem fenore, Liv.

trūculentius, *comp. adv. more savagely, fiercely*, or *ferociously:* Cic.

trūculentia, ae, *f.* [truculentus] *savageness, harshness, truculence* (rare): tua, Pl.: coeli, *inclemency*, Tac.

trūculentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux] *savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel:* quam teter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. *Comp.:* feta truculentior ursa, Ov. ‖ Of things: aequor, *stormy*, Cat.

trūdis, is, *f.* [trudo] *a pointed pole, a pike:* ferratae, Virg.

trūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. to thrust, push, shove; to press on, drive, impel:* montem pectore, Virg.: (hostes) truncat adversos, Tac.: apros in plagas, Hor. ‖ Esp. of growth, *to push forth, put forth* (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. ‖ Fig.: ad mortem trudi, Cic.: truditur dies die, Hor.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trua, *a ladle*] *a small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Cic.: Hor. ‖ Transf. *a scoop-shaped fire-pan:* Liv. (ii) For trullеum, *a basin, wash-basin:* Juv.: v. Smith's Ant. 399.

trullĕum (trullium), i, *n.* [trulla] *a basin, wash-basin:* Varr.

trunco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [truncus, *adj.*] *to maim, mutilate*, or *shorten* by cutting off, *to cut off:* truncat olus foliis, Ov.: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac.

truncus (troncus, Lucr.), i, *m. the stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree: quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic.: Caes. ‖ Transf. of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov.: Virg. ‖ *a blockhead, dunce, dolt:* qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. ‖ Fig.: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae sunt, id.

truncus, a, um, *adj.* [truncus, i; prop. like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches; hence] *maimed, mutilated, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts:* usu. with *abl.* of the word denoting the part taken away: truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Virg.: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov.: tela, *i. e. broken in pieces*, Virg. Poet. with *gen.:* animalia trunca pedum, id. ‖ Transf. *not developed, imperfect*, or *wanting in some part:* quaedam imperfecta (animalia) suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. ‖ Fig.: (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv.

trūso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [truso] *to push* or *thrust often:* mulum trusitant, Phaedr.

trūso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [trudo] *to push often* or *strongly:* Cat.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* [trudo].

trūtina, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη] *a balance, pair of scales:* Varr. ‖ Fig.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic.

trūtinor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [trutina] *to weigh, balance;* fig.: verba, Pers.

trux, ūcis, *adj.* [perh. of the same root as terreo] *wild, rough, harsh, savage, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.): horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic.: aper, Ov. ‖ Of things: vultus, Hor.: Eurus, Ov.

trybllium, ii, *n.* = τρύβλιον, *a plate, salver:* Pl.

tū (*gen. sing.* tis, Pl. *Gen. plur.:* vestrorum *or* vostrorum, Pl.: *fem.* vestrarum, Ter.: *acc. sing.* ted, Pl.), *pron. pers. of 2nd. pers.* [σύ, Dor. τύ] *thou:* ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Pl.: *gen. fem.:* quoniam tui videndi est copia, id.: vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. (ii) With the emphatic suffix *te* in *sing.*, *met* usu. in *plu.*, but sometimes in *sing.* also: the two suffixes are also found together: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic.: tutemet mirabere, Ter.: ita vosmet alebatis, Pl.: vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvate: vosmet ipsi, Liv. ‖ The *dat.* is often used pleonastically, or, as the Grammarians call it, is a *dativus ethicus:* its prob. use is to excite the attention of those addressed to some fact which the speaker considers important: aiter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic.: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. ‖ The *plu.* is sometimes used in apposition with a sing. subst.: vos Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? id. (Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *twam*; Gr. σύ, τύ; Germ. *du*; Eng. *thou*, etc.)

tūātim, *adv.* [tuus] *after your manner:* eccere, jam tuatim facis, Pl.

tūba, ae, *f.* [same root as tubus, a tube] *a trumpet*, esp. *a war-trumpet:* ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 399. It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, *etc.*: Ov.: Virg. ‖ Fig.: tuba belli civilis, *i. e. exciter, author, instigator*, Cic. (Hence It. *tromba*; Fr. *trompe.*)

tūber, ĕris, *n.* [tumeo] *a hump, bump, swelling, tumour, protuberance* on animal bodies: cameli, Plin. Fig.: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, Hor. ‖ Transf. *a truffle*, a favourite article of food among the Romans: Juv. (Hence Fr. *truffe*, Eng. *truffle.*)

tūber, ĕris, *f. a kind of apple-tree* (doubtful): Plin. ‖ Masc. *the fruit of this tree:* Suet.

tūbicen, ĭnis, *m.* [tuba cano] *a trumpeter;* esp. in war: cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv.

tūbilustrium (tubulustrium), ii, *n.* [tuba lustro] *a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets:* Ov.

tuburcinor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep. to eat greedily, gobble up, devour:* Pl.

tūbus, i, *m. a pipe, tube:* Col.: Plin.

tucētum or **tucētum**, i, *n. a kind of sausage* or *haggis:* Pers.

tŭditans, antis, *Part.* [TUD, root of tundo] *striking* or *beating often:* Lucr.

tŭĕo, no *perf.*, tŭtum, 2. *v. a.* (tuo, Lucr.) (for tueor) *to look after, to watch*, etc.: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic.

tŭĕor, tŭĭtus (tŭtus, Sall.), 2. *v. a. dep.* (tuor, Cat.: tuimur, Lucr.) *to look* or *gaze at; to behold, watch, consider, examine*, etc. (poet.): talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, Virg. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quod multa in terris fieri coeloque tuentur (homines), Lucr. ‖ Esp. *to look after; to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold*, etc.: videte, ne vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic.: sedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order*, id.: tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes.: domum a furibus, Phaedr.: portus, Caes.

tŭgūrium, ii, *n.* (tego) *a hut, cot, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, *etc.:* Cic.: Virg.

tŭĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [tueor] *a taking care of, guarding; defence, preservation:* tuitio sui, Cic.

tŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [tueor].

tŭli, v. fero.

tum, *adv.* and *conj.* [a demonstrative word, from the root TO (v. tam): cf. quum, from quo]. A. Adv. denoting a definite point of time which either coincides with or follows another indicated period. ‖ Denoting a coincident point of time, either definite or indefinite: *then, at this* or *that time.* (i) connected with *quum, ubi, postquam, si*, or *abl. absol.:* tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic.: postquam res publica adolevit, tum lex Porcia aliaeque paratae, Sall.: tum magis assentiere, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic.: rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator retulit, Liv. (ii) Strengthened with *demum, denique, maxime, vero:* ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Pl.: qui convenit pollicari operam suam rei publicae tum denique, si necessitate cogantur? Cic.: tum maxime, quum facultas contigerit, resistamus, Quint.: quem si habemus, tum vero quis te possit esse florentior? Cic. ‖ *Absol.:* tum vero in curas animum diducitur omnis, Virg.: qui tum eos agros, ubi bodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic ‖ Denoting a

succeeding point of time, *then, thereupon, hereupon*: jubent venire agros Attalensium; deinde agros in Macedonia regios; post autem agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, Id.: eras est mihi judicium. Quid tum? *what then? what further?* Ter. (ii) Strengthened with *deinde, postea, demum, vero*: tum deinde, Liv.: *Pa.* Capias tu illius vestem. *Ch.* Vestem? quid tum postea? Ter.: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem copiarum misit, Caes.: nuntiaverunt manus cogi. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, Id. 2. Transf. in enumerations of facts or arguments, *then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place*: gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. (ii) Correlative with *primum, deinde, postremo*, etc.: primum, quod legionem propter paucitatem despiciebant: tum etiam, quod ne primum quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant, Caes.

B. Adverbial conj. always either repeated by way of contrast, or opposed to quum, to denote a climax: (i) *tum . . . tum, first . . . then, at one time . . . at another time, now . . . now, as well . . . as, both . . . and*: disserens in utramque partem tum Graece tum Latine, Cic. Repeated several times: quod eo est admirabilius in his stellis, quia tum occultantur, tum rursus aperiuntur; tum celerius moventur, tum tardius, tum omnino ne moventur quidem, id. (ii) *quum . . . tum, both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely*: quae (virtus) quum in pancis est, tum in pancis judicatur et cernitur, Id.: qui (Divitiacus) quum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britannicae imperium obtinuerit, Caes.

tŭmĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to cause to swell, to tumefy* (poet.): vis fera ventorum extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to swell or puff up, to inflate* with pride, *etc.*: num me laetitia tumefactum fallis inani? Prop.

tŭmĕo, 2. v. n. *to swell, be swollen or tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated*: tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov.: pedes, Virg.: Achelous imbre, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth*: sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic.: pectus anhelum et rabie fera corda tument, Virg.: laudis amore tumes, Hor. 2. Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic*: nec Cloeroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens videretur, Tac.

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3. v. n. incep. [tumeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up*: maria, Virg.: vulnera, Tac. ‖ Fig. *to swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth*: rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov.: (monet) operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out*, Virg.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid*: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic.: Python, Ov.: mare, Virg.: Nilus, Hor. ‖ Fig. *swollen or swelling* with passionate excitement, *excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out*: tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg.: purum est vitio tibi, quum tumidum est cor? *i. e. swells* with ambition, Hor. 2. Of speech, *inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic*: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. *Comp.*: tumidior sermo, Liv.

tŭmor, ōris, m. [id.] *swelling; a swelling, tumour*: oculorum tumor, Cic.: tumor ille loci permansit et alti collis habet speciem, Ov. ‖ Fig. *a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, *etc.*: quum tumor animi residisset, Cic.: rerum, *ferment, commotion*, Id. 2. Of speech, *an inflated* or *pompous style, bombast*: genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint.

tŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [tumulus] *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.): aliquem, Ov.

tŭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of hills, hilly*: locus, Sall.

tumultŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *pertaining to bustle, hurry*, or *tumult*; in milit. lang. of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly*: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv.: milites, Id. ‖ Transf. *that is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly*: pugna, Id.: opus, Id.

tumultŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor] *a bustling, tumult* (rare): Liv.

tumultŭo, 1. v. a. [tumultus] (for tumultuor, *q. v.*): quid tumultuas? Pl. *Pass. impers.*: hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes.

tumultŭor, ātus, 1. v. n. *dep.* [id.] *to make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, be in an uproar*: quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? Cic.: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet.

tumultŭōsē, *adv. with bustle* or *confusion, tumultuously*: Liv. *Comp.*: Caes. *Sup.*: Cic.

tumultŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *full of bustle, confusion*, or *tumult, restless turbulent, tumultuous*: sonitus, Pl.: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic.: nuntius, Liv.: mare, Hor. *Comp.*: Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorem repperit, Vell. *Sup.*: quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv.

tumultus, ūs (*gen.* tumulti, Pl.: Ter.), m. *an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult*: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes.: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic.: tremendo Jupiter ipse ruens tumultu, *i. e. the roar of thunder*, Hor. 2. Esp. *a sudden* or *impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion*: potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus, Cic.: factum nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes. ‖ Fig. *disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings: tumultus mentis, Hor. [Prob. of the same root as *tumeo*.]

tŭmŭlus, i, m. [tumeo] *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hillock*: tumulus terrenus, Caes.: ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. ‖ *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus*: (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid stabi nisi columellam, Id.: honoratus, *i. e. a sepulchral monument, cenotaph*, Suet.: called also, inanis, Virg.

tunc, *adv.* [tum with the emphatic suffix ce] a particle denoting a coincident point of time either definite or indefinite (differing from tum, *no.* 1. only in being somewhat more emphatic), *then, at the very time, immediately, at this or that time*: (i) Connected with *quum*: nisi quod in illa (accusatione) tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur: hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with *demum*: demum igitur, quum senex sis, tunc in otium te colloces, Pl. (iii) *Absol.*: nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. (Hence It. *dunque, adunque*; Fr. *donc*.)

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum or tūsum, 3. v. a. *to beat, strike, thump, buffet* with repeated strokes: oculos converso bacillo, Cic.: pectora manu, Ov.: saxa alto salo, Hor. With limiting acc.: tunsae pectora palmis, Virg. Proverb.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil*, i. e. *to keep at the same work*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to pound, bruise, bray*: tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to din, stun, importune* (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Pl. *Absol.*: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. [Sanscr. *tud*, "tundere;" Germ. *stossen*; perh. Eng. *thump*.]

tūnĭca, ae, *f. an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic*: Cic.: Hor. A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 400 *seq.*). ‖ Transf. *a casing, skin, tegument, membrane*, husk, peel, *etc.*: quum teretes pomnat tunicae aestate cicadae, Lucr.

tūnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [tunico] ‖ Adj. *coated, having coats* (of bulbous roots): tunicatum caepe, Pers.

tūnĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1. v. a. [tunica] *to clothe with a tunic*: tunicare homulum, Varr.: usu. in *part. perf.*: Cic. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only: Pl.: Cic.: Hor.

tūnĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little tunic*: Pl.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

-tŏr, v. tueor, *ad init.*

turba, æ, *f. an uproar, disorder, tumult, riot*: turba et confusio rerum, Cic.: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes.: turba atque seditionibus sine cura aluntur, Sall. ‖ Transf. *any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel*: turba atque rixa, Cic.: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Pl. ‖ Meton. of men: *a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop*, etc.: in foro turbaque, Cic.: discipulorum, Quint.: Quiritium, Hor. 2. In gen. *a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number*: turba ignotorum deorum, Cic.: ferarum, Ov. [Prob. of root TER, "to whirl," whence torqueo: v. tero.]

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo] *a means of disturbance* (rare): Tac.

turbātē, *adv. confusedly, with disorder*: Caes.

turbātio, ōnis, *f.* [turbo] *confusion, disorder, disturbance*: rerum, Liv.

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, disquieter, disturber*: turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* [turbo]. ‖ Adj. *disorderly, confused*: turbatius mare ingressus, *more stormy*, Suet. 2. Fig.: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv.

turbellae, ārum, *f. plu. dim.* [turba] *a bustle, stir, row*: Pl.

turben, ĭnis, v. turbo, ĭnis, *ad init.*

turbidē, *adv. in disorder, confusedly*: Cic.: Tac.

turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered*: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *stormy*, Pl.: tempestas teloram, Virg.: Auster, Hor.: coma, Ov. 2. Esp. of fluids, *thick, muddy, turbid*: aqua, Cic.: gurges turbidus coeno, Virg. ‖ Fig. *troubled, disordered, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed*: turbidi concitatique motus animorum, Cic.: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac.: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, *in confusion*, Virg. *Comp.*: pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. *Sup.*: turbidissimus quisque, Tac. (ß) *Neutr. absol.*: si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, Cic. Adverb.: mens turbidum laetatur, Hor.

turbĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [turbo, inis] *cone-shaped*: vortex, Ov.

turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic.) [turba] *to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, confuse*, etc.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic.: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv.: capillos, Ov. 2. Esp. of water, *to make thick or turbid*: aquam limo, Hor.: aquas lacrimis, Ov. ‖ Fig.: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic.: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. *Absol.*: dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. *Pass. impers.*: totis usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg.

turbo, ĭnis, *m.* (turben, ĭnis, *n.*: Tib.) prop. *any violent circular motion; a whirl, twirl, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum coeli turbine ferri, Lucr.: teli (contorti), Virg.: militiae turbine factus eques, *i. e. through the round of military gradation or promotion*, Ov. ‖ *a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado*: procellae, turbines, Cic.: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. 2. Fig.: qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic.: miserae mentis, Ov. ‖ *a spinning top, whipping-top*: Virg. 3. Transf. of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, *a reel, whirl, spindle*, etc.: Cic.: Hor. [Root TER, "to whirl," whence *torqueo*: v. *tero*.]

turbŭlentē, *adv. in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence*: qui non turbulente humana patiantur, Cic. *Comp.*: egit de Caepione turbulentius, id.

turbŭlenter, *adv. tumultuously, violently*: Cic.

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] Neutr. *restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous*: tempestas, Cic.: aqua, *turbid, muddy*, Phaedr.: atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused*, Cic. *Comp.*: turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. *Sup.*: turbulentissimum tempus, *opp.* tranquillissimum, Cic. ‖ Act. *troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious*: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id.: tribuni, Tac. *Sup.*: tribuni plebis, Caes.

turda, æ, v. turdus.

turdus, i, *m.* (*fem.* turda, æ, Pers.) *a thrush* or *throstle*; prob. the name includes also *the fieldfare and other species of* Turdus: Plin.: Hor.

tūrēus (thureus), a, um, *adj.* [tus] *of frankincense*: turea virga, *the frankincense-shrub*, Virg.: grana, Ov.

turgĕo, tursi, 2. v. n. *to swell out, be swollen or tumid*: ora (ab ictu), Ov.: gemmae laeto in palmite, Virg. ‖ Fig.: (uxor) target mihi, *i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Pl. 2. Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, bombastic*: professus grandia turget, Hor. [Root TUR or TOR, same as in *torus*; *g* added as in *merga, sparyo, tergo, vergo*.]

turgesco, 3. v. n. *incep.* [turgeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell*: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. ‖ Fig. *to swell with passion*: sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic.

turgidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus] *swollen*: ocelli fiendo, Cat.

turgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo] *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid*: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic.: mare, Hor.: vela vento, id. ‖ Fig. of speech, *inflated, turgid* (rare): Alpinus, id.

tūrĭbŭlum (thur.), i, *n.* [tus] *a vessel to burn incense in, a censer*: Cic.

tūrĭcrēmus (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [tus cremo] *incense-burning, for burning incense*: aras, Virg.: foci, Ov.

tūrĭfer (thur.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tus fero] *incense-bearing, that bears, yields, or produces incense*: Indus, Ov.

tūrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [tus lego] *incense-gathering*: Arabes, Ov.

turma, æ, *f. a troop, squadron* of horse; a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Caes.: Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *a troop, crowd, throng, band, body*: Immanis Titanum, Hor.: feminea, Ov. [Perh. from the root TER, "*to* whirl," whence *torqueo*: v. tero.]

turmālis, e, *adj.* [turma] *pertaining to a troop or squadron*: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, *i. e. with those of his squadron*, Liv.

turmātim, *adv.* [id.] *by troops or squadrons*: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. ‖ Transf. in gen. *in troops, in bands*: Lucr.

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turpis] *ugly, foul, deformed*: nasus, Cat. ‖ Fig.: Cic.

turpĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [turpis facio] *debased, corrupted*: fig.: Cic.

turpĭlucrĭcupĭdus, i, *adj. m.* [turpis lucrum cupidus] *covetous of base or dishonest gain*, as a term of abuse: Pl.

turpis, e, *adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty*: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic.: viri morbo, *deformed, disfigured*, Hor.: scabies, Virg. ‖ Fig. *unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable*: pulcrum ornatum turpes meres pejus coeno collinunt, Pl.: quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic.: repulsa, Hor. *Comp.*: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. *Sup.*: turpissima fuga, Caes. (ß) *Neut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as its subject: habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. (ß) *Absol.*: nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, id. (γ) *Adv.* (poet.): turpe incedere, Cat.

turpiter, *adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner*: ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. ‖ Fig. *in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably*: turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. *Comp.*: Ov. *Sup.*: Cic.

turpĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [turpis] *ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity* (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. ‖ Fig. *baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude*: turpitudo atque infamia, id.: verborum, id.: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes.

turpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make ugly or unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.): capillos sanguine, Virg.: frontem (cicatrix), Hor.: ipsos (scabies), Tac.

turrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [turris gero] *turret-bearing, turreted*: humeri elephantorum, Plin.: urbes, Virg. ‖ *an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets* (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov.

turris, is, *f.* = τύρσις, τύρρις, *a tower*: Dionysius contionari ex turri alta solebat, Cic.: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor. **2.** Esp. *military towers*, for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes.: Cic. (ll) for attack in a siege: Caes. (iii) on the backs of elephants: Liv. (iv) on a ship: id. ‖ Transf. *any high building, a castle, palace, citadel*: pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor.

turrītus, a, um, *adj.* [turris] *set, furnished*, or *fortified with towers, turreted, castellated* (mostly poet.): moenia, Ov.: turrita corona, of the crown of Cybele, id.: puppes, Virg. **2.** Esp. turrita, ae, *adj. f. tower-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele: dea, Prop.: Berecynthia mater, Virg. ‖ Transf. *tower-shaped, towering, lofty*: scopuli, id.

turtur, ŭris, *m. a turtle-dove*, Pl.: Virg.

tūs (thus), tūris, *n.* [τὸ θύος] *incense, frankincense*: Cic.: Hor.

tussĭo, 4. *v. n.* [tussis] *to cough, to have a cough*: male, Hor.

tussis, is, *f. a cough*: Cels.: Ter.: Virg.: Hor. [*Tus-sis* prob. from TUD, root of *tundo*.]

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [tutor] *a means of defence, defence, protection*: (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Virg.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare): Liv.

tūtē, *prov.* v. tu.

tūtō, *adv. safely, without danger* (rare): crede huic tute, Pl.

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [tutor] *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection*: tutelam jannae gerere, Pl.: tenuiorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet.: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, Cic.: te Jovis impio tutela Saturno eripuit, Hor. **2.** Esp. legal *t. t. the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tuelage* of minors, insane persons, *etc.*: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic.: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. ‖ Meton. *a keeper, warder, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Bancis) templi tutela fuere, Ov.: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. So of *the image of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, Sen. **2.** Pass. *a charge, care* (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris patribus orti, Deliae tutela Deae, Hor. (ii) Esp. in law, *that which is under guardianship* or *tutelage*: mirabamur te ignorare, de tutela legitima nihil usucapi posse, Cic.

tūtēmet, v tu.

tūtō, *adv. safely, without danger*: pervenire, Pl.: dimicare, Caes.: ut tuto sim, *in security*, Cic. *Comp.*: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. *Sup.*: ubi tutissimo essem, Cic.

tūtor, ātus, 1. *v. a.* [tueor] for tutor: *to watch, defend*, etc.: patria et progenati tutantur et servantur, Pl.

tūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a watcher, protector, defender* (rare): te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. ‖ Esp. legal *t. t. a guardian, curator, tutor* of minors, women, insane persons, *etc.*: Cic.: Liv.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 122.)

tūtor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend*: tutatus est domum, Pl.: res Italas armis, Hor.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic.: serves tutierisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to ward off, avert* an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Caes.

tūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tutor] *pertaining to a guardian*: Just.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* [tueo and tueor].

‖ Adj. *safe, secure, out of danger*: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic.: tutissimus portus, Caes.: nemus, Hor.: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov.: regnum et diadema tutum deferens uni, i. e. *that cannot be taken away*, Hor. (ii) With *ab*, less freq. *ad*, or *abl.*: a periculo, Caes.: testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, Liv. (iii) *Neut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: tutius esse arbitrabantur, sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri, Caes. **2.** *Neut. absol.*: tuta et parvula lando, Hor.: in tutum receptus est, Liv. ‖ Transf. Act. *watchful, careful, cautious, prudent* (rare): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor.: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, Liv.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. adj.* [tu] *thy, thine, your, yours*: tuus est servus, Pl.: vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. Made emphatic by the suffix *pte*: tuopte ingenio, Pl. **2.** *your, your own*, i. e. *favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable*, or *right for you*: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. **3.** For the *objective gen.* tui: desiderio tuo, *through desire for you*, Ter.

tympănĭsans, antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], *playing on a drum* or *timbrel*: Suet.

tympănōtrība, ae, *m.* = τυμπανοτρίβης, *a tabourer, a timbrel-player*, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl.

tympănum, i, *n.* = τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine*, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr.: Virg.: Ov.: Cael. ‖ Transf. *a drum* or *wheel*, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, *etc.*: Virg.: (*v.* Smith's Ant. 403.)

tўpus, i, *m.* = τύπος, *a figure, image*, on a wall: Cic.

tўrannĭcē, *adv. tyrannically*: Cic.

tўrannicīda, ae, *m.* [tyrannus cado] *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*: Sen.: Suet.

tўrannicīdium, ii, *n.* [id.] *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*: Sen.

tўrannĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = τυραννικός, *tyrannous, tyrannical*: leges, Cic.

tўrannis, ĭdis, *f.* = τυραννίς, *the sway of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyranny*: o dii boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic.: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul sponte erat, Ov.

tўrannocтŏnus, i, *m.* = τυραννοκτόνος, *the killer of a tyrant*: Cic.

tўrannus, i, *m.* = τύραννος, *a lord, severe*, or *illegal ruler, a despot, tyrant*: tyrannorum vita, Cic. ‖ In gen. *a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king* (rare and mostly poet.): Nep.: Virg. Of Neptune: Ov. Of the constellation Aries, because it was supposed to influence the ocean: Hor.

tўrotărichos, i, *m.* = τυροτάριχος, *a dish of salt-fish prepared with cheese*: Cic.

U.

U, (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Υ) the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. The long u corresponds in sound to the Greek ου, and to the German and Italian u (Eng. *oo*); the short u seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German ü and the French u: hence it sometimes represented the Greek υ, as fūga, φυγή, cŭminum, κύμινον, etc.

‖ Interchanges of u with other letters. **1.** with i; *v.* letter i, no. II. 3. **2.** with o: *v.* letter o, no II. 1. **3.** with v: vide letter v. ‖ Changes of u in the Romance languages: **1.** ū almost invariably remains unchanged; but sometimes becomes o, esp. when in the modern word it is followed by two consonants: *e. g.* Lat. *cŭpa, gŭttur*; It. *coppa, ghiotto, otre*. **2.** ŭ is freq. changed into o: *e. g.* Lat. *cŏlŭber gŭla; hŏmŏrus*; It. *gonnella, gola, omero* (ii) in Fr. ŭ often becomes eu: *e. g.* Lat. *dēbĭtare, lŏpus, tŭi*; Fr. *devoir, loup, toi*. (iii) into ou: *e. g.* Lat. *flŏvius, fŏcus*; Fr. *fleuve, feume*. **3.** ū long by position undergoes nearly the same changes as ŭ (no. 1. and ii.): *e. g.* Lat. *gutta*; It. *gotto*; Fr. *goutte*.

As an abbreviation, V. (Rev U) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverunt.

ūber, ĕris, *n. a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck*: ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov. (ii) *Plur.*: lactea, Virg.: distenta, Hor.

‖ Meton. *richness, fruitfulness, fertility*: quique frequenta herbis et fertilis uberis campus, Virg. [Sanscr. *udhas*, "uber;" Gr. οὖθαρ; Germ. *euter*; Eng. *udder*.]

ūber, ĕris, *adj.* [uber, *subst.*] *rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive:* seges spicis uberibus et crebris. Cic.: fruges, Hor.: in uberi agro, Liv.: aqua profluens et uber, Cic. *Comp.:* neque robustior aetas ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. *Sup.:* uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. With *gen.:* regio quum seris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. ‖ Fig.: censet eum uberem et fecundum fulsse, Cic. *Comp.:* haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribunt, Caes. *Sup.:* uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic.

ūbĕrĭus, *comp. adv. more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously:* uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. *Sup.:* mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Pl. 2. Fig.: haec quum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. *Sup.:* locus uberrime tractatus, id.

ūbertas, ātis, *f.* [uber] *richness, fullness, plenteousness, plenty, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness:* mammarum, Cic.: Asia ubertate agrorum facile omnibus terris antecellat, id.: vini (*opp.* frumenti inopia), Suet. ‖ Fig.: ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic.

ūbertim, *adv.* [id.] *plentifully, abundantly, copiously:* Cat.

ubi, *adv.* [qui; its older form was cubi; cf. si-cubi] *in which place, in what place, where:* in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes.: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi bodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. (ĭ) With *nam* suffixed: in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, id. (iii) In connection with terrarum or loci: ubi terrarum esses, id.: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intelligis, Pl. (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one word ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* (rare): sperantes facile, ubiubi essent, se conversuros esse, Liv. (β) Connected with gentium: ubi ubi est gentium, Pl. 2. In direct interrogations, *where?:* ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. (ĭ) Connected with gentium: ubi illum quaeram gentium? Pl. ‖ Transf. of time, *at which or what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as:* ubi frigut, hae evasit, Ter.: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic.: hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. 3. In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun: *in which, by which, with which, wherewith,* etc., or *of* persons, *with whom, by whom,* etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit literas, Pl.: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra filios obtineremus, *with whom,* Cic. (Hence It. *ove;* Fr. *où:* and contr. from *de* ubi, It. *dove;* Fr. *d'où.*)

ŭbi-cunquĕ (-cunque), *adv.* ‖ Relatively: *wherever, wheresoever:* etsi, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, Cic.: sis licet felix, ubicunque mavis, Hor. (ĭĭ) Connected with terrarum, locorum, gentium: qui ubicunque terrarum sunt, ibi est omne reipublicae praesidium, Cic.: ubicunque locorum vivitis, Hor. (iii) Very rarely with *subj.:* nostrum est intelligere, utcunque atque ubicunque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. ‖ Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, any where, every where:* te, dea (Ceres), mumificam gentes ubicunque loquuntur, Ov.

ŭbĭnam, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (ĭ).

ŭbi-quāquā, *adv. wherever, wheresoever* (rare): Pl.

ŭbi-quĕ, *adv. every where, any where, wheresoever:* illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, Hor.: literae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. Esp. in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, denoting an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world:* ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt decemviris addicentur, Cic.: and without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, id.

ŭbiŭbi, v. ubi, *no.* 1. (iv).

ŭbi-vis, *adv. where you will, wherever it may be, any where, every where:* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. In connection with gentium: quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, *any where in the world,* Ter. 2. Transf. of things (rare): ubivis facilius passus sum, quam in hac re me deludier, *in any thing,* id.

ūdus, a, um, *adj. wet, moist, damp, humid:* paludes, Ov.: litus, Hor.: oculi, Ov.: tempora Lyaeo, Hor. [*Ud-us*, prob. contr. of *ue-idus*, from *ue-eo* (*ue-sco*), though the orig. form of the root is UD, so that *ue-eo* arises from *ude-eo*, the *d* disappearing before *e*; cf. *suāvis* with Sans. *svādu*, Gr. ἡδύς. The root UD appears in Sans. *und*, "madidum esse," *unda*, "aqua;" Lat. *unda*. The root had orig. an initial *v* or *w*, whence Germ. *wass-er*; Eng. *water*, *wet*, etc. The *v* or *w* is represented by the aspirate in Gr. ὗε, ὕδωρ, etc., and in Lat. *humeo*, *humidus*, etc.]

ulcĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ulcus] *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare): nondum ulcerato Philoctetae serpentis morsu, Cic. ‖ Fig.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, *i. e. wound with love,* Hor.

ulcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sores, ulcerous* (rare): facies, Tac. ‖ Fig.: jecur, *i. e. wounded* (with love), Hor.

ulciscor, no *perf.*, ultum, *3. v. a.* (for ulciscor) *to take vengeance on, to punish;* also, *to avenge:* quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall.: irae graviter ultae, Liv.

ulcīscor, ultus, *3. v. a. dep. to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on, to punish:* aliquem pro scelere, Caes.: odi hominem et odero: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. 2. Of things, *to take revenge for, to avenge, punish:* injurias rei publicae, Cic.: offensas tuas, Ov.: barbaras regum libidines, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to take vengeance for, to avenge:* constr. the word denoting the person whose wrongs are avenged in *acc.:* caesos fratres, Ov.: cadentem patriam, Virg.

ulcus (hula.), ĕris, *n.* [akin to ἕλκος] *a sore, ulcer:* Virg.: Hor. Proverb.: ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject,* Ter. ‖ Fig.: ulcus (*i. e.* amor) vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr.: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place,* i. e. *will turn out absurd,* Cic.

ūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [contr. of uviligo, from uveo: cf. udus] *moisture, marshy quality of the earth:* Virg.

ullus, a, um (*gen. sing.* ŭlli, Pl.: *dat. fem.* ullae, Lucr.), *adj.* [contr. of unulus] *any, any one.* I. In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Pl.: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic. (ĭĭ) Subst. (rare): negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. 2. In interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. where negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? Cic.: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. ‖ In purely affirmative clauses (rare): dum amnes ulli rumpantur fontibus, Virg.

ulmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ulmus] *pertaining to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-:* frons, Col.: coena, Juv.

ulmitrĭba, ae, *m.* [vox hybrida, from ulmus and τρίβω, tero] *an elm-rubber,* i. e. *one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods,* a term of abuse: Pl.

ulmus, i, *f. an elm, elm-tree:* Plin. Elm-trees were much used as supports to vines: ulmis adjungere vites, Virg.: hence, Falernae, *i. e. Falernian vines,* for *Falernian wine,* Juv. 2. Transf.: ulmorum Acherons, *the Acheron of elm-rods,* of one who is often beaten, Pl. (Hence Fr. *orme.*)

ulna, ae, *f. the elbow:* Plin. ‖ Transf. in gen. *the arm:* tremula patris dormientis in ulna, Cat. 2. As a measure of length: (i) *an ell:* Virg. (ĭĭ) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *a fathom:* Plin. [*Ulna* same as Gr. ὠλ-ένη; Eng. *ell, elbow;* Germ. *ellen-bogen.*] (Hence It. *alna, auna, alla;* Fr. *aune.*)

ulpĭcum, i, *n. a kind of leek:* Pl. (Hence It. *upigliо.*)

ultĕrior, us, *comp. adj.* [from the obsolete positive ulter] *farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior:* Of space: quorum alter ulteriorem Gallium decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, *i. e. transalpine,* Cic. (ĭĭ)

Subst.: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, *those more remote*, Caes. 2. Of time and other abstractions: pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. ‖ Sup. ultimus, a, um, *farthest, most distant, uttermost, extreme, last*; often to be rendered as a subst. *the farthest part*, etc. Of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a coelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic.: in ultimis sedibus, *the most retired part of the house*, Ter. (ii) Subst.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. 2. Of time or order of succession, *remotest, earliest, oldest, first; last, latest, final*: principium, Cic.: auctor sanguinis, Virg.: scilicet ultima semper expectanda dies homini est, *last*, Ov. (ii) Subst.: perferto et ultima exspectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. Adverb.: si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last*, Liv.: ultimo, Suet.: ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 3. Of degree or rank: (i) *utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest*: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic.: ultimum supplicium, *extreme* (i. e. *capital*) *punishment*, Caes. (β) Subst.: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv. And adverb.: consilium sceleratus, sed non ad ultimum demens, *to the extreme, utterly, to the last degree*, id. (ii) *lowest, meanest* (rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vell. (β) Subst.: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv.

ultĕrĭus, *comp. adv.* but with same sign. as ultra, *beyond, farther on, further, further*: abire, Ov.: ulterius ne tende odia, Virg.: rogabat ulterius justo, *more than was right*, Ov.

ultĭmus, a, um, v. ulterior, no. II.

ultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor] *a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge*: Tac.: Juv.

ultor, ōris, m. [id.] *a punisher, avenger, revenger*: conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic.

ultrā, *adv.* and prep. with *acc.* A. Adv. *beyond, farther, over, more, besides*: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic.: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere: ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall. Of time: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, Liv. (ii) On account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra quam satis est, Cic.

B. Prep. with *acc. on the farther side of, beyond, past*: cis Padum ultraque, Liv. Placed after the noun: Euphratem ultra, Tac. ‖ Transf. of time, *beyond, past, longer than*: (Georgias) ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 2. Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc. *beyond, above, over, more than*: adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic.: ni mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor.

ultrix, īcis, *adj.* [ulciscor] *avenging, vengeful*: ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging* (female) *deities*, Virg. ‖ Subst. *a female avenger*: ultrix afflictae civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Domo.

ultro, *adv. to the farther side, beyond, on the other side*: usu. in connection with citro: v. citro. 2. Transf. *afar, away, off*: Ty. Proin' tu ab istoc procul recedes. *He.* Ultro istum a me! Pl. ‖ Fig. *beyond, besides, moreover, too*: celavit suos dives ultroque ils sumptum intulit, Cic. (ii) Strengthened with etiam: o audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum venit, Ter.

2. *on his, her, or their part; of himself, herself, themselves, etc.*; *of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntarily* (this sign. is derived from the idea of addition or surplus; hence, of something not asked for nor expected. Ultro is said to differ from sponte as implying the absence of external influence or solicitation; whereas sponte refers to freedom from compulsion or assistance): quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes.: nec mihi quloquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Esp. ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditure incurred by the State for public works*: Liv.

ultrōtrĭbūta, orum, v. ultro, *ad fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* [ulciscor].

ŭlŭla, ae, *f.* (ss. avis) [ululo; the shrieker] *a screech-owl*: Virg. [Sans. *ulūkas*; Germ. *eule*; Eng. *owl*.]

ŭlŭlātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a howling, wailing, shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: Virg.: *the wild yells or war-whoops* of the Gauls: Caes.: *the wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchanals: Cat.

ŭlŭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [an onomat. word: cf. ὀλολύζω]. I. Neutr. *to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry*: canes, Virg.: simulacra ferarum, Ov.: ululanti voce canere, Cic.

2. Transf. of places, *to ring, resound, re-echo* with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg. ‖ Act. *to cry or howl out to; to wail or howl over*: *to fill a* place *with howling, with yells or shrieks* (post. and mostly in the *Part. perf.*): nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, id. (Hence It. *urlare*; Fr. *hurler*.)

ulva, ae, *f. sedge, and various other aquatic plants*: the word has no definite application: Virg.: Ov.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] *a little shadow*: meton. *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Juv.

umbĭlīcus, i, m. *the navel*: Cels.: Liv. ‖ Transf. *the umbilical cord*: Cels. 2. *the middle, centre*: qui locus, quod in medio est insulae situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. 3. *the projecting end of the cylinder on which the books of the ancients were rolled*: ismbes ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. *to bring to a close*, Hor. 4. *a kind of sea-snail, sea-ossicle*: Cic. [Akin to ὀμφαλ-ός (the term. of umbil-icus is that of an adj.): comparing these two words with Germ. *nabel*, Eng. *navel*, it is prob. that the Latin and Greek words have an initial vowel prefixed, and that the orig. forms were ὁ-νφαλ-ός, o-*nabil*-us. But these words come from the root NUR, which appears in Sans. *nâbhi*, "umbilicus;" Lat. umb-o (= o-*nab*-o); old Germ. *naba*, "medioma retinæ."]

umbo, ōnis, m. [v. umbilicus] prop. *any convex elevation*; hence, *a boss of a shield*: Virg. ‖ Transf. *a shield*: id.: Liv. 2. *the elbow*: Suet. 3. *the full part or swelling of a garment*: Tert. Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, *a toga*, Pers.

umbra, ae, *f. a shade, shadow*: ilia platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. Proverb.: umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows*, i. e. *to fear without cause*, id. ‖ Transf. in painting, *the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow*: id. 2. *a shade, ghost* of a dead person: nos ubi decidimus, quo divos Tullus et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor.: umbrarum rex, i. e. *Pluto*, Ov. 3. *Like the Greek εἴδωλον, an uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. 4. *a shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow* (post.): nudus arboris Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov.: vacua tonsoris in umbra, *in the cool barber's shop*, Hor.: studia in umbra educata, *in the closet, study*, Tac. 5. *a fish, called also sciaena*: *a grayling, umber*: Ov. ‖ Fig. *a shadow, an obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance*: umbra et imago civitatis, Cic.: sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 2. *shelter, cover, protection*: umbra vestri amoris tui possumus, id. [Perh. a contr. of o-*sombra* from *sumbra*, *sumbr*; like umb-o from o-*sumb*-o.]

umbrācŭlum, i, n. [umbra] *anything that furnishes shade, a bower, arbour*: Cic.: Virg. 2. Transf. *a school*: Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic. ‖ *a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Ov.

umbrātĭcŏla, ae, m. [umbra colo] one who *is fond of the shade, a lounger*: Pl.

umbrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra] *pertaining to shade*, i. e. *to retirement, seclusion, or leisure*: homo, i. e. *an idler, lounger*, Pl.

umbrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *remaining in the shade, in retirement, or at home*: prisca, retired, contemplative: vita umbratilis et delicata, Cic. ‖ Esp. of speech, *in the manner of the schools*: opp. to public, political: multi est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id.

umbrĭfĕr, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [umbra fero] *shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady*: nemora, Virg.

umbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [umbra] *to shade, shadow, cover:* tempora querni, Virg.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [Id.] *full of shade, shady, umbrageous:* locus umbrosior, Cic.: silva, Ov.: lucus, Hor.

ūnā, *adv. in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together:* finitimis persuadent ut una cum iis proficiscantur, Caes.: quum et ego essem una et panci admodum familiares, Cic Post. with *dat.:* Virg.

ūnănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, of one accord:* Pl.

ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus] *unanimity, concord* (rare): Liv.

ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus animus] *of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (mostly post.): sodales, Cat.: quae (res) distinere unanimos videbatur, Liv.

uncia, ae, *f.* = *οὐγκία* (Sicilian and Etruscan), *a twelfth part, a twelfth:* of inheritances: mortuus Babullius: Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. (ii) of weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as or libra), *an ounce:* Pl. ‖ Transf. *a trifle, bit, atom:* neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, Id. (Hence Eng. *ounce, inch.*)

uncĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [uncia] *pertaining to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth:* fenus, *i. e. eight per cent.* (a. semunciarius), Tac.: Liv.

uncĭātim, *adv.* [id.] *by twelfths, by ounces:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *by a little at a time, little by little:* Ter.

uncĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncus] *furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed:* hamatis uncinatisque corpuscula, Cic.

uncĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [uncia] *a little ounce:* Juv.

unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ungo] *a besmearing, anointing:* sudatorine, Pl.: Cic.

unctĭto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to besmear or anoint often:* se unguentis, Pl.

unctiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus] *somewhat unctuous:* Pl.

unctor, ōris, m. [ungo] *an anointer:* Pl.: Cic.

unctūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an anointing* of the dead: servilis, Cic.

unctus, a, um, *Part.* [ungo]. ‖ Adj. lit. *smeared, anointed,* hence *rich, luxurious, sumptuous:* ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, where the word has a double meaning, Cic.: melina et unctius, Hor.: Corinthus, *luxurious,* voluptuous, Juv. ‖ Subst. unctum, i, n. *a rich banquet, sumptuous feast:* unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. 2. *an ointment:* App. Fig.: pro isto asse sole, quo in absens es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repotemus, *i. e. sunshine and ointment,* Cic.

uncus, i, m. *a hook, barb:* Liv.: Hor. (ii) Esp. *a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber:* Cic.: Juv. [Prob. connected with the root UNC, ANG, or ANG, which appears in *ancora, ango;* though others connect it with the root of *unguis.*]

unctus, a, um, *adj.* [v. uncus] *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed:* uncus hamus, Ov.: arantum, Virg.: canda, Ov.

unda, ae, *f.* [root UD: v. udus] *a wave, billow, surge:* mare planum undarum, Pl.: Hor.: Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of* any kind (mostly post.): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, id.: aëriae undae, *i. e. the air,* Lucr.: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. ‖ Fig.: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic.: saintantum unda, *a stream, a crowd,* Virg.

undă, *adv.* [qui; old form cunde; cf. ali-cunde] *from which or what place, whence:* Relatively: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic.: ipse eodem unde redierat, proficiscitur, Caes. 2. Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio, Cic. (ii) indirect: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. ‖ Transf. of persons or things, *from whom or which* (denoting source, origin, cause, *etc.*): Relatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium assumetur, Cic.: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, id. (ii) Esp. legal *t. t.* unde petitur, = *defendant:* ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, id. 2. Interrogatively: (i) direct: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Pl.: unde sed hos novi? Ov. (ii) indirect: ut ex ipso quaeras, unde hunc (annum) habuerit, Ter. 3. Indefinitely, unde unde, for undecunque, *whencesoever, from whatever quarter:* qui mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, Hor. (Hence It. *onde:* and from de unde, Fr. *donc.*)

undēcim, num. card. [unus decem] *eleven:* Cic.

undēcimus, a, um, num. ord. [unus decimus] *the eleventh:* legio, Liv.

undĕcumquĕ (undecunque: *in tmeri:* unde vecchi cunque locus, Lucr.), *adv. from what place or part soever:* nec undecunque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint.

undĕ-quāquĕ, v. unde, no. II. 3.

un-dēni, ae, a, num. *distrib.* [unus] *eleven each:* Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *i. e. with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse,* Ov. 2. *eleven:* Hor.

undēnōnāgēsĭmus, num. card. [unus de nonaginta] *eighty-nine:* Liv.

undēoctōgēsĭmus, num. card. [unus de octoginta] *seventy-nine:* Hor.

undēquadrāgēsĭmus, num. card. [unus de quadraginta] *thirty-nine:* Cic.

undēquinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, num. ord. [undequinquaginta] *the forty-ninth:* dies, Cic.

undēquinquāgĭnta, num. card. [unus de quinquaginta] *forty-nine:* Liv.

undēsexāgēsĭmus, num. card. [unus de sexagesimo] *fifty-nine:* Liv.

undētrīcēsĭmus or **undētrīgēsĭmus**, a, um, num. ord. [undetriginta] *the twenty-ninth:* dies, Liv.

undēvīcēsĭmus or **undēvīgēsĭmus**, a, um, num. ord. [undeviginti] *the nineteenth:* Cic.

undēvīgĭnti, num. card. [unus de viginti] *nineteen:* Cic.: Liv.

undĭquĕ, *adv.* [unde que] *from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter; on all sides, in every part, every where:* ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes.: undique circumspectare periculis, Cic.: vita undique referta bonis, id.

undi-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda] *wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (post.): dei, *i. e. seagods,* Prop.

undo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [id.] ‖ Neutr. *to rise in waves; to surge, swell:* ad coelum undabat vertex, Virg. ‖ Transf. *to move like waves, to undulate:* vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, id.: undantes habenae, *hanging loosely,* id.

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy:* aequor, Virg.

unetvicēsĭmāni, orum, m. *plur.* [unetvicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-first legion:* Tac.

unetvicēsĭmus, a, um, num. ord. [unus et vicesimus] *the twenty-first:* legio, Tac.

ungo (ungso), unxi, unctum, 3. v. a. *to smear, besmear, anoint,* esp. with any fat substance: unguentis, Cic.: canles oleo, *to draw with oil,* Hor.: natat uncta carina, *daubed with pitch,* Virg.: arma uncta erucibus, Hor. [Rona. *engi,* "unguere."] (Hence Fr. *oindre.*)

ungŭen, ĭnis, n. [ungo] *a fattening substance, fat; an ointment:* Virg.

unguentārius, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum] *pertaining to ointments or unguents, ointment-:* taberna, Suet. ‖ Subst. unguentārius, ii, m. *a dealer in unguents, a perfumer:* Cic.: Hor. 2. unguentāria, ae, *f. a female perfumer:* Plin. (ii) (*sc. ars*) *the art of making unguents or perfumes:* Pl.

unguento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (unx. in part. perf.): unguentatae per vias, ignave, lucellis, Pl.: Cat.

unguentum, i (*gen. plur.* unguentum, Pl.), n. [ungo] *an ointment, unguent, perfume:* Cic.: Hor.

unguĭcŭla, ae, f. *dim.* [ungula] *a little finger-nail:* Cic.: Pl. Proverb.: a tenero unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. *ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, from early infancy, from childhood,* Cic.

unguis, is, m. *a nail of a human finger or toe; of animals, a claw, talon, hoof:* Hor. Of animals: Plin.: Ov.

2. Proverbial phrases: (i)

ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot,* Cic. (ii) transversum unguem discedere, *to depart a finger's breadth, in the least,* id. (iii) quum medium ostenderet unguem, *i. e. showed utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. (iv) incestos amores de tenero meditatur ungui, *i. e. from childhood,* Hor. (v) ad *or* in unguem = εἰς ὄνυχα *or* ἐν' ὄνυχος, *to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): ad unguem factus homo, *highly polished, perfectly accomplished,* id. [A contr. of *o-ungu-is;* cf. Gr. ὀ-νυξ, ὀ-νυχ-ος; Sans. *nakh-a;* Germ. *nag-el;* Eng. *nail.*]

ungŭla, æ, *f.* [unguis] *a claw, talon, hoof:* of a horse: Virg.: Cic. Of hens: Pl. Of vultures and eagles: id. Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus unguiis, *i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main,* Cic. ‖ Transf. *a horse* (poet.): quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. (Hence It. *unghia;* Fr. *ongle.*)

unguo, v. ungo.

ūnĭcē, *adv. alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree:* aliquem unice diligere, Cic.: quid Teridatem terreat, unice securus, *i. e. utterly regardless,* Hor.

ūnĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj. of one colour, all of one* or *the same colour:* torus, Ov.

ūnĭcornis, e, *adj.* [unus cornu] *one-horned, having a single horn:* Plin. (Hence It. *liocorno;* Fr. *licorne.*)

ūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus] *one and no more, only, sole, single:* tuus unicus gnatus, Pl.: filia, Ter.: maritus, Hor. Strengthened with solus: quamlubet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. ‖ Transf. *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique:* eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv.: liberalitas, Cic.

2. *singularly bad, detestable* (rare): scelus, Vell.

ūnĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [unus forma] *having only one shape or form, uniform:* simplex quiddam et uniforme docuit, Tac.

ūnĭgĕna, æ, *adj.* [unus and GEN, root of gigno] *only-begotten, only:* idcirco singularem Deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. ‖ *born of one parent, of one* or *the same family* (post.): te, Phoebe, relinquens unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, *i. e. Diana,* sister of Phoebus, Cat.

ūnĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj. having only one hand, one-handed:* puer, Liv.

ūnio, ōnis, *m.* [unus] *a single large pearl:* Plin.: Sen. (Hence Fr. *oignon;* Eng. *onion.*)

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *oneness, unity:* mundi, Just.

ūnĭter, *adv. into one, together in one, conjointly:* quum corporis atque animi discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr.

ūnĭversālis, e, *adj.* [universus] *pertaining to all or the whole, universal:* praecepta universalia, Quint.

ūnĭversē, *adv. in general, generally:* singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic.

ūnĭversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [universus] *the whole:* universitas generis humani, Cic. ‖ Transf. *the whole world, the universe:* universitatis corpus, id.

ūnĭversus, a, um (unvorsum, Lucr.), *adj.* [unus verto; lit. *turned into one, combined into one whole*] *all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal:* (i) Sing.: universa provincia, Cic.: triduum, *three days together,* Ter. (ii) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic.: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. ‖ Subst. universum, i, n. *the whole world, the universe:* principia mentis, quae sunt in universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. (ii) in universum, adverb. *as a whole, in general, generally:* non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus oculus] *one-eyed:* Cyclops, Att. in Gell. Subst. unoculus, i, *m. a one-eyed person:* Pl.

ūnŏmammia, æ, *f.* [unus mamma] *one-breasted land,* a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amasons: Pl.

unquam (umquam), *adv.* of time [contr. from unum quam] *at any one time, ever* (whereas *semper* means *at all times*); most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. ‖ In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. ‖ In interrogations: *Le.* Sed tu, en unquam cum quiquam viro consuevisti? *St.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Pl. ‖ In conditional clauses: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto dolor vim quandam nobis dicendi dedit, Cic. ‖ In affirmative sentences: plus amat quam te unquam amavit, Pl.

ūnus, a, um (*gen. sing.* unius, Virg.: Hor.: also, unius, Virg.: Ov.: uni, Pl.), *num. card. one; an* or *a:* dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, fons unus, unum ahenum et octo dolia, Pl.: mors Tiberii Gracchi divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. *Plur.:* literae, id.: satis una superque vidimus excidia, Virg. (ii) Adverbially, in unum, *into one, to one place, together:* Cic.: Sall. 2. Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, *alone, only, sole, single:* hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Pl.: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. *Plur.:* sequere me tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps,* Pl. Connected with solus: unus est solus inventus, Cic. 3. Indefinitely, *a* or *an, one, some, some one;* and hence, freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisquam, *etc.:* ut me sic audiatis ut unum e togatis, id.: ad unum aliquem confugere, id.: queratur unus quilibet militis mei injurium, Liv.: unus quisque (and sometimes as one word, unusquisque): Cic.: Caes.: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. ‖ Transf. to denote identity, a notion which is necessarily involved in that of unity: *the same:* ventum et aestus uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes.: omnes una manet nox, Hor. *Plur.:* unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Connected with or corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. [Greek ἑν, root of ἑνός, εἷς; Germ. *ein;* Eng. *one.* The root appears to have had orig. an initial *v* or *w,* which is represented in Gr. by the aspirate, and in Lat. by *oi* or *oe* in the old form *oinos* or *oenos.*]

ūpĭlio (opilio and ovilio), ōnis, *m.* [ovis] *a shepherd:* Virg.

upupa, æ, *f.* [ἔποψ] *a hoopoe:* Plin. ‖ Transf. *a kind of hoe or mattock:* Pl.

urbānē, *adv. courteously, affably, politely, urbanely:* severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. 2. Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily:* contumaciter urbaneque vexatus, id.

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [urbanus] *a living in a city, city-life:* desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. ‖ Transf. *elegance of manners, politeness:* addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, id. 2. *refinement, delicacy,* or *elegance of speech:* urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. (ii) Esp. *wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery:* in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, id. 3. In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery:* incuriosos milites (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac.

urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *pertaining to the city* or *town, city-, town-,* opp. to rusticus: tribus, Cic.: praetor, Caes.: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. 2. Subst. urbanus, i, *m. an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen:* urbani fiunt rustici, Pl.: otiosi, Liv. ‖ Transf. *polished, courteous:* homo, Cic. 2. Of speech, *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum resinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, id. (ii) Esp. *witty, humorous, facetious:* hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty, clever,* Hor. 3. In a bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent:* frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, id.

urbĭcăpus, i, m. [urbs capio] *a taker of cities*: Pl.

urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs] *pertaining to the city, city, civic*: annona, Suet.: magistratus, id.

urbs, urbis, *f.* *a walled town, a city*: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), Cic.: pulcerrima prope totius Galliae urbs, Caes. 2. Esp. *the city of Rome* (like ἄστυ, of Athens): hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic.: (pater) dexteras sacras jaculatus arces terruit urbem, Hor. Ad urbem esse, *to stop at or near Rome*: of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces: Cic.: Sall.: Caes. ‖. Meton. *the city*, for *the citizens* (rare): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. ‖‖. Fig.: urbem philosophiae, mihi credo, proditis, dum castella defenditis, Cic. [Usu. connected with *urvo* or *urbo*, "to mark out with a plough;" but properly "the ring," akin to *curvus, orbis.*]

urcĕŏlus, i, m. *dim.* [urceus] *a little pitcher* or *water-pot*: Juv.

urcĕus, i, m. *a water-pot, pitcher, ewer*: Hor. [*Urceus*, prob. of same root as *ur-na, ur-ina*, q. v.]

ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro] *a blast, blight* of plants: Cic.

urgeo (urgueo), ursi, 2. *v. a.* *to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge*: unda impellitur unda urgeturque prior veniente urgetque priorem, Ov.: in quo (australi cingulo) qui insistunt, adverse vobis urgent vestigia, Cic.: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, Ov. ‖. Transf. *to press, bear hard or close upon; to beset, weigh down, oppress*: Caesar quum septimam legionem urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes.: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, Hor. 2. *to press upon, to crowd, hem in, confine*: ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. ‖‖. Fig. *to press, ply, urge* with argument, *etc.*: sed urges me meis versibus, id. 2. *to beset, burthen, oppress; to urge, solicit*: onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis, id.: quem scabies aut morbus urget, Hor. 3. *to follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forwards, urge on*: eundem locum diutius, Cic.: opus, Ov.: vestem, Virg.: altum urgere, *to keep out at sea*, Hor.

ūrīna, ae, *f.* *urine*: Cic. ‖. Transf.: genitalia, *seed, semen*: Plin.: also simply urina, Juv. [*Urina*, same root as Sans. *vâri*, "aqua;" Gr. ὄρος, οὖρον; Germ. *harn*: hence also Lat. *ur-na, ur-inor*, "to dive," *ur-ceus.*]

ūrīnātor, ōris, m. [urinor] *a diver*: Liv.

ūrīno, 1. *v. n.* and

ūrīnor, 1. *v. n. dep.* *to plunge under water, to dive*: Cic.

urna, ae, *f.* [root UR. v. urina] *a water-pot, water-jar, urn*: Ov.: Hor. As an attribute of personified rivers: Virg. ‖. Transf. in gen. *any kind of urn*: (1) *a voting-urn*: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. (2) *the urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium versatur urna serius ocius sors exitura, Hor. (ii) *a cinerary urn*: Ov. (iii) *a money-pot, money-jar*: argenti, Hor. (iv) A liquid measure containing half an amphora, *an urn*: Pers.: *any measure*: Juv.

ūro, ussi, ustum, *v. a.* [orig. SURO, whence bustum, amburo, comburo; cf. σῦρ, and Eng. burn] *to burn*: urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Virg. 2. Esp. *to burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic.: agros, Liv.: urbes hostium, Tac. (ii) Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (rare): picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov. ‖. Transf. *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting* or *pain acutely*: vidamus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic.: campum (seges), Virg.: fauces urit sitis, Hor.: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 2. *to rub sore; to gall, fret, corrode*: calceus si (pede) minor, uret, Hor.: uri virgis, id. 3. *to pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither*: pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. ‖‖. Fig. *to burn, inflame, consume* with passion; pass. *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured*: me tamen urit amor, Virg.: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor.: uro hominem, *I gall the fellow*, Ter. 2. Transf. *to disturb, harass, oppress*: eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv.

ursa, ae, *f.* [ursus] *a she-bear*: Ov. 2. Poet. *a bear*, in gen.: Virg. ‖. Transf.: Ursa, *a constellation*, either Ursa Major, *the Greater bear*, or Ursa Minor *the Lesser Bear*: Ov.

ursus, i, m. *a bear*: Ov.: Hor. [Sans. *ṛikshas*; Gr. ἄρκτος; in *ursus* the *c* is dropped: cf. *parcus* from *parco.*]

urtica, ae, *f.* [uro] *a nettle, stinging-nettle*: Cat.: Hor. 2. Transf. *a sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte, Pl. ‖. Fig. *lustful desire, pruriency*: Juv.

ūrus, i, m. [a Celtic word] *a kind of wild ox, or aurochs*: Caes.: Virg.

ūsĭtātē, *adv.* *in the usual manner*: loqui, Cic.

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [usitor]. ‖. Adj. *usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar*: hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic.: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. *Comp.*: faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum et tritius, Cic. *Sup.*: utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, id.

ūsĭtor, ātus, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [utor] *to use often, be in the habit of using* (rare): verbo, Gell

usquam, *adv.* [v. usque] *at* or *to any place, anywhere*; usu. with negatives: ista, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic. With *gen.*: nec sane usquam terrarum locum, Just. (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. (iii) In conditional clauses: si quid usquam justitia est, Virg. (iv) Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov. 2. *in any thing, in any way* (rare): neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. ‖. Transf. with verbs of motion, *to any place*: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor.

usquĕ, *adv.* *every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly*; usually in connection with prepositions or adverbs. ‖ Of space: (i) with prepositions, *all the way*: usque ex ultima Syria atque Aegypto navigare, Cic.: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. (ii) With adverbs of place: quod eos usque istinc exanditos putem, Cic. (iii) With an accusative of the place whither, *all the way to, as far as, to*: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, id. ‖. Of time: (i) with prepositions, *all the while, as long* or *as far as, until*: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages*, id.: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to*, id. (ii) With adverbs: pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam inde usque repetens, id.: cessatum usque adhuc est, *until now, hitherto*, Ter. ‖‖. Of other relations: (i) with prepositions: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. (ii) With adverbs: (L. Tarquinius) Anco regi familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut socius paene regni putaretur, id. (iii) *Absol.*: *right on, constantly, incessantly*: poenasque debit usque superque, Hor.: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Virg. [In *us-que, us-piam, us-quam*, the *us* is the relative *qui* or *quis*, but no satisfactory explanation can be given of the *s.*]

ustor, ōris, m. [uro] *a burner* of dead bodies, *a corpse-burner*: Cic.

ustŭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [dim. of uro] *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (rare): palos, Vitr. 2. *to burn up, consume* by fire: scripta lignis, Cat.

ustus, a, um, *Part.* [uro].

ūsū-căpio, cēpi, captum, *3. v. a.* legal t. t. *to acquire ownership of a thing by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption*: hereditatem, Cic.: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv.

ūsū-căpio, ōnis, *f.* legal t. t. *the acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption*: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 406).

ūsŭcaptus, a, um, *Part.* [usucapio].

ūsūra, æ, *f.* [utor] *a using, use* or *enjoyment:* hujus ludis, Cic.: gloriæ, Vell. ‖ Esp. *a use of money lent:* ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura asserre, Cic. 2. Meton. *interest* paid for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans): alicui usuram pendere, id.: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum, *to get interest upon interest,* or *compound interest,* Tac. (ii) Transf. in gen.: terra nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, Cic.

ūsūrārius, a, um, *adj.* [usura] *that serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use* or *enjoyment:* puer, Pl. ‖ *pertaining to interest* or *usury, that pays interest:* aera, id.

ūsurpātio, ōnis, *f.* [usurpo] *a taking into use, a making use, continual use, using, use:* usurpatio et renovatio doctrinæ, Cic.: vocis, Liv.: itineris insoliti, *the undertaking of a journey so unwonmon,* id.

ūsurpo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [contr. from usu rapio, to seize to one's own use] *to take into use; to make use of; to make use of without interruption, to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise:* nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipse valeat, ignoras, Cic.: consolationes, a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, id.: jus, Liv. 2. Esp. *to take possession* or *cognisance of,* i. e. *to perceive, observe,* etc., through the senses: nec validos aestus tuimur, nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, Lucr.: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? Pl. 3. In law, *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain:* amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. (ii) *to assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp:* civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. 4. *to name* or *call habitually:* C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic.

ūsus, a, um, *Part.* [utor].

ūsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a using* or *making use of: use, application, employment; service, benefit, utility; practice, exercise, custom,* etc. ‖ Objectively; usu. with *gen.:* virtus in usu sui tota posita est; usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic.: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes.: vita ususque vivendi, Cic.: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes quum accendisset, Liv. 2. Esp. *intercourse, familiarity, intimacy:* domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. (ii) *carnal intercourse:* Tib. 3. In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., ususfructus, *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct:* usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Cascenniae, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 406. ‖ Subjectively; *use, practice, experience:* vir tali prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic.: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. ‖ Meton. *use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit:* levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, usui or ex usu esse, *to be of use* or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable,* or *profitable:* esse usui civitati, id.: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. 2. *use, need, necessity:* usum provinciae suppiere, Cic. (ii) Esp. in the phrases, usus est, and usus venit, *there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite:* (α) Usus est: si quando usus esset, id. With *abl.:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Pl.: curatore usus est, Cic. With *acc.:* ad eam rem usu'st hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. (β) Usus venit: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, Caes. With *abl.:* ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. 3. *a fit occasion* or *opportunity,* esp. in the phrase, usu venire, *to happen:* ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, Caes.: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? *what can happen?* Cic.

ūsusfructus, us, *v.* usus, *no.* I. 3.

ūt, or, **utī**, *adv.* and *conj.* [qui; prob. orig. identical with quod; old form cut or cuti]. A. Adv. *in what manner, how* (both affirmative and interrogative); *in the manner that, as:* instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, Caes.: credo te audisse, ut me circumsteterint, Cic. Corresponding to *sic: Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *So.* Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), *in whatever way* or *manner, however:* verum ut ut res haec sese habet, pergam, id. ‖ Esp. in comparisons: usu. correl. to *sic, ita, item,* etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, Cic. (ii) ut . . . ita, *not only . . . but also, although . . . yet:* Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceni ultro arcessierunt, id. (iii) ut . . . ita, ut being usu. foll. by quisque, and both clauses gen. having a superlative word; but the *comp.* or *positive* is sometimes used; and at times the force of the *sup.* is expressed by a verb or subst.; ita is not unfreq. omitted: this constr. cannot be literally translated into English, which requires the *comparative* in the corresponding cases: *the . . . the, the more . . . the more:* ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, *the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others,* id.: major (societas est), ut quisque proxime accederet, id.: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv.: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. (iv) ut with *sup.* and posse, equivalent to *quam* in the same constr. (v. quum, *no.* II. 3, ii): haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, *have been spoken of as briefly as possible,* id. 2. In introducing examples, *as, such as, as for instance:* in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id. 3. With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: *as, inasmuch as, as being, for:* succedunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, Caes.: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic. 4. In exclamations to denote degree, *how! how much! how greatly!:* quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! id. 5. Of time: (i) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, *as, when, as soon as:* usually connected with the *perf.* tenses: ut quisque me vidérat, narrabat, id. Strengthened with *primum:* ut primum potestas data est, id. (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, *while, since:* ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter.: ut Brundisio praefectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae literae, Cic. B. Conj. with subjunctive: ‖ To connect clauses denoting the *effect* or *consequence* of what is expressed by the principal clause: in this case it usu. answers to some demonstr. word in the main sentence, *as sic, ita, tam, adeo; talis, tantus, is, hic,* etc.; *as that, so that, that, as to:* Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, id.: adeo montibus mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset, Caes. 2. Esp. when the principal clause contains a verb which denotes an effecting or a happening; in the latter case the subject is often wanting, or the dep. clause itself may be regarded as the logical subject: it is doubtful, therefore, whether such sentences can strictly be said to express a consequence: facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, *you act in such a way that,* Cic.: quando fuit, ut quod licet non liceret, id. ‖ To connect clauses denoting the *purpose* or *intention* of what is expressed by the principal clause: *to the end that, in order that, that:* constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. ‖‖ To connect clauses which are related to the principal clauses in nearly the same manner as objective propositions (*acc. and inf.*), the difference being that the latter express *actual facts,* whereas these clauses with ut usu. denote merely what is *wished, intended, feared,* etc.; in some cases they may be regarded as expressing the *hoped-for result* of the action stated in the principal clause. 1. After verbs: ad eum misi Lamiam, qui demonstraret illum Dolabellae dixisse, ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic.: placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. (ii) After verbs denoting *fear,* equiv. to *that not*

(this may be accounted for as follows: timeo ut veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he will* not *come*: timeo ne veniat, lit. *I am fearful as to his not coming*, i. e. *I have reason to think he will come*): timeo, ut sustineas (labores), Cic.: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. (iii) Elliptically for fac ut, to introduce a concessive clause, *supposing, agreeing*, or *granting that, in case that, even if, although*, etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, Cic. 2. After substantives: tibi tamen sum auctor, ut eum tibi ordinem aut conciliies aut mitiges, id. 3. After adjectives or adverbs (in such cases *ut* is often really a relative pron. having an antecedent in the principal clause): praeclarum illud est et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, Id.: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romanis, Liv.

ut-cunquĕ (cumque), *adv. in what way soever, however, however*: (orator) utcunque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita certum vocis admonebit sonum, Cic. ‖ *at whatever time, whenever* (rare): utcunque defecere mores, indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor.

ūtens, entis, *Part.* [utor]. ‖ Adj. *possessing*: utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor, richer*, Cic.

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj.* [utens] *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful*: Varr. ‖ Subst. utensilia, ium, *n. plu. things for use*, i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries*, etc.: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv.

ūter, tris, *m.* [akin to uterus] *a bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, *etc.*: Virg.: Ov. Often inflated and used for crossing streams: Caes.: Liv. Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin*, i. e. *the vain man*, Hor.

ŭter, utra, utrum (*gen. sing.* utrius, Hor.), *pron.* [qui (orig. form cuter), and the comparative suffix] *whether* or *which of the two*, *which* (when one of two is meant), both interrog. and relat.: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic.: agnum horum uter est pinguior? Pl. (ii) When uter is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be transl. *the other*: quaerere uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic.: neuter utri invidet, Pl. 2. *Plur. which of the two* parties, sets, *etc.*: id.: Cic. ‖ Transf. *indef. one or the other, either one, either* of the two (rare): quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes: sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id.

ŭter-cunquĕ (-cumq.), utracunque, utramcunque, *pron. whichever of the two* (rare): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercunque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic.

ŭter-libet, utrālibet, utrumlibet, *pron. which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet eligo, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic.

ŭter-quĕ, utrīque, utrumque (*gen. sing.* ūtriusque: Hor.: Ov., *etc.*), *pron. both the one and the other, both, each* (ambo, *both together*): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic.: docte sermones utriusque linguae, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor.: Phoebus, *i. e. rising and setting*, Ov.: parens, *i. e. father and mother*, id.: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, *in both cases, on both suppositions*, Caes. With *plur.* predicate: uterque insaniunt, Pl.: uterque ambigui, Tac. 2. *plur.* usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: *both parties*, etc.: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic.: illa utroque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac.

ūtĕrus, i, *m.* (*Neutr.* Pl.) *the womb, matrix*: utero exorti dolores, Pl.: Hor.

‖ Transf. *of the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth: Lucr.

‖ Meton. *the fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young*: Tac. 2. In gen. *the belly, paunch*: Juv. (ii) Of inanimate things: equi lignei, Virg. [Sans. udara, "venter."]

ŭter-vis, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin. which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two*: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. ‖ Transf. *both*: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, proverb., *to be free from* care, Ter.

ūti, v. ut.

ūtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor] *that can be used, fit, serviceable*: non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Pl.

ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous*, etc.: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic.: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes.: homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. Poet. with *gen.* or *infin.*: radix medendi utilis, Ov. (ii) *Neut. absol. what is useful, the useful*: omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. (iii) *Neut.* with esse as predicate of a proposition with a subject-clause: nunquam est utile peccare, Cic.

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [utilis] *use, usefulness, utility, expediency, benefit, advantage*: commodis utilitatique servire, Cic.: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor.: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war*, Cic.

ūtĭlĭter, *adv. usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously*: utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. *Comp.*: Ov. *Sup.*: Quint.

ūtī-nam, *adv.* [ut] *oh that! I wish that! would that!* etc.: (Tibur) sit mese sedes utinam senectae! Hor.: atque utinam quemadmodum oratione sum usurus aliena, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno! Cic. 2. Connected with *quod*: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! id. 3. Negatively, utinam ne and utinam non, *oh that . . . not, would that . . . not*: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset! id.

ūtī-quĕ, *adv.* [id.] *in every way, anyhow; in any case, at any rate, certainly, by all means, undoubtedly, etc.*: velim, Varronis et Lolli mittas laudationem, Lolli utique, Cic.: hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, id. 2. With negatives: haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint.

ūtor, ūsus, *3. v. dep. to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise*, etc.: constr. usu. with *abl.*; less freq. *absol.*; rarely with *acc.* (i) With *abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic.: pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes.: ea conditione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, id.: se, *to indulge* or *enjoy oneself*, Pl. (ii) *Absol.*: quaerere et uti, Hor. (iii) With *acc.*: ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur, Cic. Hence in *gerundive*: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Pl. 2. Esp. with *abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar* or *intimate with, to associate with*: his Fabricius semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic.

‖ Transf. *to be in possession of, to have, hold*, or *find*: mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter.: bonis justisque regibus, Cic.: valetudine non bona, Caes.

ut-pŏtĕ, *adv.* [*pote* is perh. the same as the *-pe* in *quippe, nempe*] *as namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since*: usually connected with a *pron. relat.*: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Pl.: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. With adjectives: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus colbat, id.

utpŭta, v. puto.

ūtrārĭus, ii, *m.* [ūter] *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier*: Liv.

ūtrĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [utriculus, *a small skin*] *a bagpiper*: Suet.

utrimquĕ (utrinque), *adv.* [uterque] *from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other*: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic.: scriter utrimque neque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, utrimquesecus), *along or on both sides, on either hand*: quare utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr.

utrimquĕsĕcus, v. utrimque.

utrō, *adv.* *to which of the two places, to which part* or *side*, which way (rare): nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov.

utrōbi, *adv.* v. utrubi.

utrōbidem, *adv.* v. utrubidem.

utrōbique, *adv.* v. utrubique.

utrōque, *adv.* *to both places, parts,* or *sides, in both directions*: exercitus utroque ductī, Liv. 2. Connected with *versum* (sometimes written as one word, utroqueversum): utroque versum rectum est ingenium meum, Pl.

utrōqueversum, *adv.* v. utroque.

utrubi (utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [*uter* *ubi*] *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where*: *St.* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa.* Utrubi tu vis. *St.* Cum ambobus volo, Pl.

utrubidem (utrobidem), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix *dem*] *on both sides, on each* or *either side*: Pl.

utrubique (utrobique), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix *que*] *on both parts* or *sides*: utrubique conventicium accipiebant, Cic.: utrubique Eumenes plus valebat, *both by land and sea*, Nep.: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, quo cupiens, pacto · pavor est utrubique molestus, Hor.

utrum, *adv.* introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *an*, which commences the second clause; in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether*: (i) In direct interrogations: utrum tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia? Pl.: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? Cic. (ii) In indirect interrogations: multum interest, utrum iam imminatur, an salus deseratur, id. With the interrog. particle *ne*: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se defendere, id. Corresp. to anne, necne, or ne: nunc me iussit percunctarier, utrum aurum reddat, anne aut secum simul, Pl.: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes.: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. 2. Sometimes without the second clause: (i) In direct interrogations: utrum in clarissimis est civibus is, quem iudicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. (ii) In indirect interrogations: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eiiciam foras, Pl. With the interrog. particle *nam*: quum percontatus esset, utrumnam pataris universa classis in porta stare posset, Liv.

ūtut, *adv.* v. ut, A. no. I. ii.

ūva, ae, *f.* *a bunch* or *cluster of grapes*: Cic.: Virg.: Hor. ‖ Transf. *a bunch* or *cluster of any fruit*: amoeni, Plin. 2. *a cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm on trees: Virg.

ūvesco, 3. v. n. incep. [from an obsolete uveo: on the root, v. udus] *to grow* or *become moist* or *humid* (post.): Lucr. 2. *to moisten* or *refresh oneself*: Hor.

ūvidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus] *moist, wet*: aliqua e fictu, Cat.

ūvidus, a, um, *adj.* [v. uvesco] *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid*; rota, Pl.: vestimenta, Hor.: rura assiduis aquis, Ov.

uxor, ōris, *f.* *a wife, spouse, consort*: uxorem adiungere, Cic.: heros, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife*, Ter. On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. Smith's Ant. 250 *seq.* ‖ Transf. Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, *i. e. she-goats*, Hor.

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor] *a little wife*: as a term of endearment: mea uxorcula! Pl.

uxōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a wife* or *married woman*: in arbitrio rei uxorise, Cic.: abhorrens ab re uxoria, *i. e. averse to marriage*, Ter. ‖ Esp. *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious*: Virg.: amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor.

V.

V, v, *indecl. n.* or (litera, *subaud.*) *f.* the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet, and the representative of a flat labial sound. The character is derived from the Greek Y. Although it was orig. identical in form with the vowel u (*q. v.*), it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it: just as the consonant i (j) and the vowel i were regarded as two distinct letters. 2. V between two vowels was very frequently elided, especially in inflection, usu. giving rise to contraction: *e. g.* deleverunt, delerunt; novisti, nosti; audivisti, audisti, or audiisti; divitior, ditior; bovibus, bubus, *etc.*; providens, prudens; si vis, *sis*; si vultis, sultis: Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, *etc.* ‖ Interchanges of v with other letters. 1. The sound of the digamma was, if not identical with, at least closely allied to, that of v. Hence v occurs in many Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel, but the older forms of which, it is probable, had the digamma: *e. g.* ver, ἦρ; vis, *ις*; vestis, *ἑσθής*; silva, ὕλη; ovis, ὄϊς; divus, *δῖος*; vicus, *οἶκος*; vinum, *οἶνος*; levis, *λαῖος*, *etc.* 2. v has the closest affinity to the vowel u, and hence, in composition and inflection, they are often interchanged, esp. v becomes u: *e. g.* solvo, solutum (from solvitum, soltitum); caveo, cautum (from cavitum); nauta, from navita; neu, neu, from neve, sive, *etc.*; so by poets for prosodial reasons: silĭus (trisyl.) for silva; dissŏlŭo, evŏlŭam (quadrisyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; tĕnvia, tĕnvius (trisyl.) for tĕnŭia, tĕnŭius, *etc.* 3. With *b*: v letter B. no. I. i. 4. With *p*: v. letter P. no. II. 2. 5. With *c*: v. letter C. no. II. 5. ‖‖. Changes of v in the Romance languages: 1. initial or medial v becomes (i) *b*: *e. g.* Lat. *vervex*, It. *berbice*, Fr. *brebis*. (ii) *g* or *gu*: *e. g.* Lat. *vadum*, It. *guado*, Fr. *gué*; Lat. *vagina*, Fr. *gaîne*. (iii) *w*: *e. g.* Lat. *avis struthio*, Fr. *autruche*. (iv) v medial is freq. omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *Faventia, rivus*; It. *Faenza, rio*; Lat. *paveo, pavor*; Fr. *peur, peur*. 2. As a final, v becomes *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *cervus, brevis, novus*; Fr. *cerf, bref, neuf*. ‖V. As an abbreviation V. stands for vir, vivus, vixit, voto, vale, verba, *etc.*; V. C., or VC., vir clarissimus; V. V., virgo Vestalis. 2. As a numeral V (which in this case was perhaps orig. a representation of the outspread hand), stands for *five*.

văcātio, ōnis, *f.* [vaco] *a being free* from a duty, service, *etc.*; *freedom, exemption, immunity*; *a freeing, exempting, dispensation*: (i) With *gen. obj.*: vacatio omnium munerum, Cic.: militiae, Caes. (ii) With *gen. subj.*: deprecari vacationem adolescentiae, Cic. (iii) With *ab*: ab belli administratione, Liv. (iv) With *quominus*: vacationem augures, quominus iudicia exercere darent, non habere, Cic. (v) Absol.: falsum est, ob vacationem proelium datum, id. ‖ Transf. *a sum paid for exemption from military service*: vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac.

vacca, ae, *f.* *a cow*: Cic.: Virg. [Prob. from *veho*, q. v.: vacca would therefore be orig. a beast of burden.]

vaccĭnium, ii, *n.* *the whortle-berry*: Virg.: Ov.

vaccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vacca] *a little cow* or *heifer*: Cat.

văcĕ-fio, fiĕri, v. pass. [vacuus] *to become* or *be made empty* (very rare): multusque vacefit in medio locus, Lucr.

văcerra, ae, *f.* *a log, stock, post*: Col.

văcerrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vacerra] *mad, crack-brained*: Suet.

văcillātio, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo] *a reeling to and fro, a reeling motion*: Suet.

văcillo (văcillo, Lucr.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to sway to and fro; to stagger, reel, totter*: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr.: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to waver, vacillate*: tota res vacillat et claudicat, id. [Prob. *văc-illo*, dim. from root VAC, which is prob. the same as Sanscr. *vach*, "to move," and Germ. *wanken*; Eng. *walk*.]

văcīvē, *adv.* *at leisure, leisurely*. libellum perlegere, Phaedr.

văcīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vacivus] *emptiness, want*: cibi, Pl.

văcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty, void*: sedes facere alicui, Pl. With *gen.*: valens afflictet me vacivum virium, *i. e. destitute of strength, powerless*, id.

văco, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to be empty,*

void, or *vacant*; *to be void of, free from*, or *without*, *to lack* or *want*: (i) *Absol.*: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic.: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes. (ii) With *abl.*: illa natura coelestis et terra vacat et humore, Cic.: metu ac periculis, Liv. (iii) With *ab*: haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. ‖ Esp. *to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure*; *to have leisure* or *time*: festus in praediis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor.: si vacabis, Cic. 2. With *dat.*: *to be free to attend, apply*, or *devote oneself to*; *to have leisure* or *time for*: philosophiae, Quinta, semper vaco, id.: clientium negotiis, Tac. Rarely *absol.*: dum peragro tecum panca sed apta, vaca, Ov. 3. Impersonal, *there is time, room*, or *leisure for*: usually with a subject clause: si prima repetens ab origine pergam et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. (ii) With *dat.* of person, *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *have leisure* or *time*: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. *Absol.*: si vacat, Juv.

vācŭē-făcio, fēci, factum, *v. a.* [vacuus] *to make empty*; *to empty, clear, free* (rare): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic.

vācŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption*: liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic.

vācŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *void*; *to empty, clear, free*: locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr.

vācŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco] *empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without*: Constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *ab*, or *gen.*: (i) *Absol.*: vacua castra, Caes.: aër, Hor. Hence Subst. vacuum, i, *n. an empty space, an open* or *vacant place, a void, vacuity*: in vacuum potcrunt se extendere rami, Virg. (ii) With *abl.*: moenia defensoribus, Liv. (iii) With *ab*: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. (iv) With *gen.* (rare, and mostly post.): operum vacua, Hor. ‖ Esp. *free from labour* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle*: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic.: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. *Sup.*: nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quaeras, Ov. Post. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. (ii) *free from care, calm*, or composed (rare): Rutilius animo vacuus, *i. e. careless, without apprehension*, Sall.: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. 2. Of women, *free, unmarried, single*: ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. 3. Of possessions, *free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master*: vacuam possessionem regni speranas, Caes.: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. Subst.: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. 4. Of places, in reference to entering them, *free, open, public, accessible* (post.): ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi, Virg. 5. *without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable* (rare): vacuos exercet in aëra morsus, Ov.: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor.

vădĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. vas] legal *t. t. a promise to appear in court under a penalty*, which was usually secured by sureties (vades), though not always, *bail, security, recognizance*: ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, Cic.: concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance*, id.: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am under recognizance, am bound to appear*, id.: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court*, id. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 5).

vădo, ĕre, *v. n.* [akin to the root βα in βαίνω] *to go, walk*; esp. *to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush* (rare): ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic.: haud dubium in mortem, Virg. (Hence It. *vado, ve*; Fr. *vais, va*, etc.)

vădor, ātus, 1. *v. a. dep.* [1. vas] legal *t. t. to bind over by bail* (vades) to appear in court: neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere hominem vadari, Cic.: casu tuno respondere vadato debebat, Hor. ‖ *Perf. part.* with *pass. sign, bound over*; and in gen. *pledged, engaged*: ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Pl.

vădōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum] *full of shallows* or *fords, shallow, shoal*: mare, Caes.: amnis, Virg.: Syrtes, Sall.: ostium, Liv.

vădum, i, *n.* 1 1 t. *a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford*: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. ‖ Transf. *a body of water, a sea, stream*, etc. (post.): longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. 2. *the bottom* of a body of water, *the depths*: saxa vadis levata, Hor. So, *the bottom* of a well, Phaedr. ‖‖ Fig.: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. [Prob. of same root as Germ. *wasser*; Eng. *water*; and also akin to *unda, udus*, q. v.] (Hence It. *guado*; Fr. *gué*.)

vae, *interj.* [*vôai*] An exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!*: Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. Very freq. like Gr. *vôai* and our *woe!* with *dat.*: tergo meo, Pl. So in the well-known exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis! Liv. With the *acc.* (rare): vae te! *woe to you!* Pl.

vaemĕo and **vaenum**, i, v. veneo and venum.

văfer, fra, frum, *adj. sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle*: in disputando vafri, Cic.: jus, Hor. Post. with *gen.*: juris vafer, Ov. *Sup.*: Stoicorum sententiarum valerrimus interpres, Cic.

văfrē, *adv. slyly, cunningly, artfully*: Cic.

vāgē, *adv. here and there, far and wide, dispersedly*: Liv.

vāgīna, ae, *f. a scabbard, sheath*; Cic.: Caes. ‖ Transf. *the sheath* of an ear of grain, *etc., the hull, husk*: Cic. [*Vag-ina* from a root VAG, the affinity of which is doubtful: that the root is VAG appears from such forms as *vap-ina, ang-ina, ru-ina.*] (Hence It. *guaina*; Fr. *gaine.*)

vāgio, īvi or ĭi, 4. *v. n.* [onomat.] of the cries of young children, *to cry, squall*: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. (Hence It. *guaire.*)

vāgītus, ūs, *m.* [vagio] *a crying, squalling* of young children: vagitus et ingens, infantumque animae flentes, Virg. Of the *bleating* of young goats: Ov.

vāgor, ātus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [vagus] *to stroll about, to ramble, wander, rove, rove*: quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic.: Germani latius jam vagabantur, Caes.: qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. ‖ Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic.: idcircone vager scribamque licenter? Hor.

vāgus, a, um, *adj. strolling about, roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant*: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic.: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall.: mercator, Hor. (ii) Of things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic.: luna, Hor.: arena, *flying, light*, id. ‖ Fig. *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague*: bestiae motus solutos et vagos a natura sibi tributos requirunt, Cic.: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, id.: vagus adhuc Domitius, *i. e. vacillating between the parties*, Vell. Poet. with *gen.*: vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. [Sans. *vaj*, "ire."]

vah (vaha, Pl.), *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, *etc. ah! oh! vah! homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero*, Ter.

vaha, *interj.* v. vah.

valde, *adv.* [contr. from valide] *strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly*: (i) With verbs: literas tuas valde exspecto, Cic. *Comp.*: novit me valdius ipso, Hor. (ii) With adjectives: magistratus valde leves et remissi, Cic. (iii) With adverbs: rem valde bene gerere, id. 2. As a strongly confirmative reply: *Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Pl.

vălē, v. valeo, no. 1. 2, ii.

vălē-dīco, ĭ, *v. n. to say farewell, bid adieu*: Ov.

vălens, entis, *Part.* [valeo]. ‖ Adj. *strong, stout, vigorous*: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. membris valens, Ov. 2. Esp. well in health, *healthy, hale, hearty*: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic.: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 3. Fig. *strong, powerful,*

mighty: mallem tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam tuus tam valenti resisteret, Cic.: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov.

vălenter, *adv. strongly, stoutly, violently:* praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. ‖ Fig., *forcibly, energetically:* non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen.

vălentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [valens] *strong, stout:* ut valentula est! Pl.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. *v. n. to be strong, stout,* or *vigorous:* puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Pl. 2. Esp. *to be well* in health, *be healthy, hale, hearty:* optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic.: pedibus, Nep.: stomacho, Juv. So the freq. commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.: and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): v. Cicero's letters *pass.* (ii) Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu:* *Di,* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, Pl. Before a vowel, vălē: et longum, formose vale, vale, inquit Iolla, Virg. As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas: Cicero's letters *pass.* Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. (β) Valere jubere or dicere, *to bid one good-bye, farewell, adieu:* illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. (γ) Transf. as an expression of dismission, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone:* valeas, 'ib' habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Pl.: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him,* Cic. ‖ Transf. *to have sufficient strength* or *power* for some specified purpose; *to be able, capable,* or *efficacious:* constr. usu. with *ad* or *inf.*: tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, id.: valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor. Of things as subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, id. 2. In gen. and fig. *to be powerful, effective, influential, valid:* constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in:* the purpose to which the power is directed is variously expressed, freq. by *ad:* quod maltum Caesar equitatu valebat, Caes.: hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, Ille Velina, *has great influence,* Hor.: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic.: cur minus venena Medeae valent, *are less efficacious,* Hor.: nescis, quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum? *what it is good for, what is the use of it,* id. 3. Esp. Of money value, *to be of the value of, be worth:* duas pro argenteis decem aureus unus valerot, *Liv.* 4. Of words, like Gr. *δύναται, to mean, signify, import:* quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco at quod idem valeat, Cic. [Sans. *bala,* "vis, robur;" perh. Germ. *walten,*]

vălesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [valeo] *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare) scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac.

vălĕtūdinārius, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo] *sickly, infirm:* Varr. ‖ Subst. valetudinarium, ii, *n. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarium:* Sen.

vălĕtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [valeo] *state of health, health,* whether good or bad: optima valetudine uti, Caes.: dura, Hor.: confirmata, Cic. 2. Esp. *a good state* or *condition, soundness of body, good health:* cui gratia, fama valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. (ii) *a bad state* or *condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition:* affectus valetudine, Caes.: oculorum, Cic. *Plur.:* medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. ‖ Fig. (rare): valetudo mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity,* Suet. Of style: quos (Lysias studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Tac.

valgus, a, um, *adj. having legs bent outwards, bow-legged* (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards): Cels. ‖ Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths,* Pl. [Prob. from *volvo,* "to turn" or "twist;" on the interchange of *v* and a guttural, see letter c, *no.* II. 3.]

vălĭdē, *adv. strongly, stoutly, vehemently,* etc.: ut valide tonuit! Pl. *Comp.:* validius clamare, Phaedr. *Sup.:* validissime alicui favere, Cael. in Cic. 2. As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, to be sure:* *Ca.* Legirupe. *Ba.* Valide. *Pr.* Pernicies adolescentum. *Ba.* Acerrime, Pl.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo] *strong, stout, powerful, able:* homines, Pl.: videamus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic.: legiones, Luer.: tauri, Ov.: vires, Virg.: urbs muris, Liv.: validiores munitiones, id. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* medicamen, Ov.: venenum, Tac. 2. Esp. *well* in body, *sound, healthy:* si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic.: validus malo filius, *sickly,* Hor. ‖ Fig. *strong, powerful, effective, influential:* Jovi opulento, inducto valido viripotenti, Pl.: valida urbs et potens, Cic.: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor.: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, Tac. With *gen.:* colonia virium et opum, id.

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum] *pertaining to a rampart:* coronae, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart,* Liv.: Suet.

vallis (*nom. sing.* valles, Virg.), is, *f. a valley, vale:* quod satis magna vallis intersedebat, Caes.: valles cavae, Virg. ‖ Poet. transf. *a hollow:* valle sub alarum, Cat.

vallo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vallum] *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate:* castra vallari placuit, Tac. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to fortify, protect, defend:* Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov.

vallum, i, *n.* [vallus] *an earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation:* Liv.: Caes. (v. Smith's Ant. 406). ‖ Transf. in gen. *a wall, rampart, fortification:* non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic.

vallus, i, *m. a stake, pale,* for supporting vines: Virg. ‖ In military lang. *a stake, palisade,* used for intrenchment: quo qui intraverant, ne ipsi acutissimis vallis inducebant: hos cippos appellabant, Caes. 2. Transf. *a rampart set with palisades:* id. 3. *anything pointed:* pectinis, *the teeth of a comb,* Ov.

valvae, arum, *f. plu.* [volvo] *the leaves, folds,* or *valves of a door,* a *folding-door:* Cic.: Caes.

vānesco, ĭ, *v. n. incep.* [vanus] *to pass away, disappear, vanish:* incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. ‖ Fig.: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac.: dicta per auras, Ov.

vānĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus dico] *vain-speaking, false-speaking;* subst. *a liar:* Pl.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus] *empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rare): Liv.: Tac.

vānĭlŏquĭdōrus, i, *m.* [vanus loquor δῶρον] *gabble-gizz,* a facetiously-formed name of a liar: Pl.

vānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus loquor] *talking emptily* or *idly, lying:* quia vaniloquus, vapularis, Pl. ‖ *boastful, bragging, vaunting:* Liv.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vanus] *emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity:* nulla in coelo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erratio nec vanitas inest: contraque omnis orta veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic.: si opinionum vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torquaret, id.

vānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *emptiness, vain-glory, vanity:* vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk,* Pl.

vannus, i, *f. a fan,* van for winnowing grain: Col.: mystica vannus Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival,* Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 407).

vānus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. for vācanus] *empty, void, vacant:* sed ilico exspectata seges vanis eluit aristis, Virg.: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. ‖ Fig. *empty* as to purport or result, *idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain:* falsum aut vanum aut fictum, *opp.* vera, Ter.: oratio, Cic.: fides, Virg.: omen, Ov.: plia cassis, Liv. (ii) Subst. vanum, i, *n. emptiness, nothingness:* nec tota ex vano crimination erat, *i. e. groundless, without cause,* id. With *gen.:* corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. 2. Of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, ostentatious, vain:* va-

nus et perfidiosus et impius, *false*, Cic.: vanus mendaxque, Virg.: ingenium dictatoris, Liv. With *gen.*: aut ego (*i. e.* Juno) veri vana feror, Virg. (Hence through a verb *vanito*, It. *vantare*; Fr. *vanter*.)

vāpidē, *adv. poorly, ill*: se habere, for male se habere, a favourite expression of Augustus, Suet.

vāpidus, a, um, *adj.* [root VAP: v. vapor] *that has emitted steam*, i. e. *that has lost its spirit*; *flat, vapid*: vinum, Col. ‖ Transf. *spoiled, bad*: pix, Pers. 2. Fig.: astutum vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, id.

vāpor (vapos, Lucr.), ōris, *m. steam, exhalation, vapour*: aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic.: volat vapor ater ad auras, *smoke*, Virg. ‖ Esp. *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat*, etc.: (terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit, Cic.: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. [*Vap-or, vap-idus, vap-pa* prob. belong to the same root as Gr. καπ-νός, καπ-ύω: the orig. root appears to have commenced with *kv*, as both these letters are found in several of the Slavonic languages.]

vāpōrārium, ii, *n.* [vapor] *a steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room: Cic.

vāpōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] ‖ Neutr. *to emit steam* or *vapour*: Plin. 2. Fig. *to glow, burn*: invidia quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant plerumque, Lucr. ‖ Act. *to fill with steam*; *to steam, fumigate, heat, warm*: templum ture vaporant, *perfume*, Virg.: laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, *covers with vapour*, Hor.

vappa, ae, *f.* [root VAP: v. vapor] *wine that has lost its spirit and flavour*; *flat, vapid wine*: Hor. ‖ Transf. *a spoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*: Cat.: Hor.

vāpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vapulo] *that gets a flogging*: tribunus, facetiously, of a slave, Pl.

vāpŭlo, avi, 1. *v. n. to get a cudgelling or flogging, to be flogged*: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. 2. Vapula, vapulet, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* or, as we should say, *you be hanged! he be hanged!*: nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Pl. ‖ Transf. of troops, *to be beaten, to be conquered*: septimam legionem vapulasse, Coel. in Cic. 2. Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered*: vapulat peculium, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to be lashed, attacked*: omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic.

vārianter, adv. [varius] *differently, variously*: rerum, Lucr.

vāriantia, ae, *f.* [varius] *a difference, diversity, variety*: rerum, Lucr.

vārĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a difference, variation*: Liv.

vārĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* [varicus] *to spread the legs apart, to straddle*: Quint. (Hence It. *varcare, valcare, valicare.*)

vārĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix] *full of dilated veins, varicose*: centuriones, Pers.: haruspex, Juv.

vārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling*: Ov.

vārĭē, *adv. with diverse colours, in a variegated manner*: varie refulgens, Plin. 2. Fig.: varie moveri, Cic.: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv.

vārĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [varius] *difference, diversity, variety*: Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit, Cic.: bellum in multa varietate terra marique versatum, *i. e. changes, vicissitudes*, id.

vārĭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] ‖ Act. *to diversify, variegate*: ortum maculis (sol), Virg.: corpora coeruleis guttis, Ov. 2. Fig. *to alter, change, vary*: vocem variare et mutare, Cic.: quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv.: variatis hominum sententiis, *i. e. as variances*, Cic. *Pass. impers.*: senatus consuli coeptus: ibi quum sententiis variaretur, *were of different opinions*, Liv. ‖ Neut. *to be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc.: prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis, *becomes variegated, coloured*, Prop.: inter se multum variare figurae non possunt, Lucr. 2. Fig. *to be various* or *different; to change, vary*: sic absunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov.: fama variat, Liv.

vārius, a, um, *adj.* [akin to βαλιός] *spotted, striped, variegated*: lynces, Virg.: serpens, Ov.: plumae, Hor.: sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula coelo videt, *variegated*, i. e. *diversified with stars*, Ov. ‖ Fig. *diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna: voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic.: eventus varii fortunae, Caes.: victoria, *wavering*, Sall.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg.

vārix, ĭcis, *comm.* [vārus] *a dilated vein, varix*, esp. in the thighs: Cels.: Cic.

vārus, a, um, *adj. having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed* (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. 2. In gen. *grown apart, crooked*: manus, Ov. ‖ Fig. *diverse, different* (poet.): geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers. With *dat.*: alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor.

vas, vădis, *m. one who gives security for another, a surety* (in gen., while praes denotes a surety in a civil action): vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sisti-endi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic.: Liv.

vas, vāsis; *plur.* vasa, orum, *n.* (*nom. sing.* vasum, Pl.: *gen.* vasi, Lucr. Apocopated, vas' argentei, *for* vasis, acc. to Cic.) *a vessel, dish*; also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus, nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter.: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis acescit, Hor. (ii) *military equipments, baggage*: ille ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up*, Cic.: vasa consolamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes.

vāsārium, ii, *n.* [2 vas] *furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic.

vascŭlārius, ii, *m.* [vasculum] *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith*, etc.: Cic.

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2 vas] *a small vessel*: Pl.: Juv.

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vasto] *a laying waste, ravaging, devastation*: omnium, Cic.: agri Liv. *Plur.*: intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac.

vastātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a desolater, ravager* (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov.

vastē, *adv. rudely, harshly*: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, Cic.

2. *widely, far away, vastly, enormously*: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov.

vastĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vastus facio] *laying waste, devastating*: Erymanthia vastifica belua, poet. Cic.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vastus] *an empty place, a waste, desert*: andistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, Cic. ‖ Transf. *desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction*: quum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam, id.: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 2. *terrible size, immensity, vastness*: belluae pari vastitate, *of like vast size*, Col.

vastĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *ruin, destruction*: vastities venit, Pl.

vasto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make empty* or *vacant, to leave uninhabited* or *uninhabited* (rare): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic.: vastati agri sunt, Liv. ‖ Transf. *to empty* or *deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate*: *to ruin, destroy*: agros, Caes.: Italiam, Cic.: direpti vastatique classe, Tac.

2. Fig.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed*, Sall. (Hence It. *guastare*; Fr. *gâter*.)

vastus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. akin to vacuus] *empty, unoccupied*, i. e. *waste, desert, desolate* (rare): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic.: vasta ac deserta urbs, Liv.: dies per silentium vastus, Tac. 2. Fig. *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh*: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic.: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. ‖ Transf. *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare): fit vasta Troja, Pl.: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg. 2. *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous*: immani et vastae insidens belluae, Cic.: vastum atque apertum mare, Caes.:

foma vastissima, Cic.: iter, *i. e. on the vast ocean*, Ov.: impetus, Hor. 3. Fig.: vastus animus, *i. e. insatiable*, Sall.

vāsum, v. 2. vas, *ad init.*

vātes, is, *comm. a forteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, prophetess*: bonus vates poterus esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, PL.: tuque o sanctissima vates, praescia venturi, Virg.

‖ Transf. *a poet, a poetess*: Hor.

vāticinātio, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor] *a soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction*: Cic.: Caes.

vāticinātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a soothsayer, prophet*: Ov.

vāticinium, ii, *n.* [vaticinus] *a prediction, prophecy*: Plin.

vāticinor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep [vates sino] *to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate*: haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov. With acc. and inf.: saevam laesi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, id. ‖ Transf. *to sing* or *celebrate* as a poet: Cic. 2. *to rave, rant, talk foolishly*: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia mellores habebunt exitus, id.

vāticinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prophetical*: libri, Liv.: furores, Ov.

vē, *excitic conj.* [vel apocopated] *or*; leaving the choice free between several things: telum tormentumve, Caes.: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic.: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or that he shall not*, Caes.

vē (sometimes also vae), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; but sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, *ve* renders it amphatic: *e. g.* ve-grandis, *small*, ve-cors, *senseless*, ve-anus, *mad*, ve-pallidus, *very pale*. It would appear from veh-e-mens that the orig. form was veh.

vēcordia, ae, *f.* [vecors] *want of reason, senselessness; madness*: vecordia innata quibusam, Ter.: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall.

vē-cors, dis, *adj.* [cor] *destitute of reason; senseless; mad*: alitis cor ipsum animus videtur. ex quo excordes, vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic.: impetus prope vecors, Liv.

vectātio, ōnis, *f.* [vecto] *a carrying* or *being carried, a riding*: Suet.

vectigal, ālis, *n.* [vectus, from veho] *a toll, tax, impost* paid to the State: Cic.: Caes. ‖ Transf. of private persons, *revenue, rents, income*, etc.: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic.: Hor. Proverb.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic.

vectigālis, e, *adj.* [vectus] *pertaining to imposts* or *taxes*: pecunia, tributa, Cic. 2. *subject to imposts, tributary*: civitas, id.: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. ‖ *pertaining to revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income*: equi, Cic.

vectio, ōnis, *f.* [veho] *a carrying, conveyance*: Cic.

vectis, is, m. [id.] *a strong pole* or *bar*; esp. *a lever*: saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promoveri, Caes.: Cic. (ii) *a brace, cross-bar*: demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, id.: Caes. (iii) *a bar, bolt*: Cic.: Virg.

vecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to bear, carry*, or *convey about*: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg.: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback*, Ov.

vector, ōris, m. [id.] ‖ Act. *a bearer, carrier*: Silani (asellus), Ov. ‖ Neutr. *a passenger, rider*: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic.: vector equum regit, Ov.

vectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for carrying*: navigia, *transport-ships*, Caes.

vectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a bearing, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding*, etc.: minimus qui pro vectura solveret, *for the carriage*, Cic.: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea*, id. *Plur.*: remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance*, Caes. ‖ Transf. *passage-money, fare, freight*: Pl.: Sen. (Hence It. *vettura*; Fr. *voiture*.)

vectus, a, um, *Part.* [veho].

vēgeo, 2. v. a. [akin to vigeo] *to move, excite, quicken, arouse*: equum, Lucr.

vēgētus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. = vegitus, *Part.* of vegeo] *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly*: te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic.: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. ‖ Fig.: mens, Cic.: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv.

vē-grandis, e, *adj. not very large, little, small, diminutive* (rare): farra, Ov. (Whether vegrandis also means valde grandis is very dub.)

vēhēmens (scanned as vēmens, Hor.), entis, *adj.* [veh-e-mens from veh or ve (v. vē), and mens, with a connecting vowel; cf. vecors, vesanus; and thus, prop. *not very reasonable, i. q.*] *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement*, etc.: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic.: vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor. (ii) Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic. ‖ Transf. in gen. *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong*: pilum vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv.: vehemens violentia vini, Lucr.

vēhēmenter, *adv. eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently*, etc.: vehementer irata, PL.: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. *Comp.*: insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. *Sup.*: vehementissime contendere, Caes. 2. *strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much*: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic.: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, Lucr. *Comp.*: ingemere vehementius, Cic. *Sup.*: se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, id.

vēhēmentia, ae, *f.* [id.] *eagerness, fervency, vehemence*: Plin. ‖ *strength*: id.

vēhiculum, i, n. [veho] *a carriage, conveyance, vehicle*: Cic.: Liv. (ii) *a ship*: fartorum vehiculum, Cic.

vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. ‖ Act. *to carry, convey*, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, etc.: reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor.: ille taurus, qui vexit Europen, Cic.: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 2. Pass. or reflex. *to ride, sail, travel*, etc.: ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic.: in navibus vehi, id.: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. ‖ Neut. *to be borne, to ride, sail*, etc. (rare, and poet. only in *Imperf. Part.* and gerund): per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic.: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. (Sans. vah, "trahere, vehere;" Goth. *vigan*, "moveri;" Germ. *wagen*: hence also Lat. *vacca*, prop. "a beast of burden.")

vēl, *conj.* [*imperat.* of volo, and therefore, I it. will, choose, take which you wish] introducing an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively* (cf. aut, *ad init.*): it usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause. 1. With vel repeated: *either . . . . or; be it . . . . or*: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, PL.: vel sumptuose vel desidiose filiecebrae multae cupiditatum, Cic. (ii) Along with *aut*, but not corresponding to it: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere vel aprication mellus vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? id. (iii) Repeatedly: tu vel suda, vel peri aliqua, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, PL. (iv) The last vel joined with *etiam, nec etiam, omnino*: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos, ex iis quae sunt ante posita sumentur, *or in general*, Cic. (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for vel . . . vel: tellus, aut hisce, vel istam quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. 2. With the omission of the first *vel*: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. (ii) Joined with potius, to correct what has been said, *or rather*: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, id. ‖ Esp. with a climax implied, *or even, or indeed, nay, indeed, surely, certainly* (prop. an elliptical expression, the less violent or emphatic alternative being understood): isto quidem modo vel consultus vituperabilis est, id.: quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes.: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv.

II) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least . . . the utmost possible*, Cic.: cujus (Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv.

vēlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [velo] *a cover, covering, clothing, garment*: Virg.: Ov.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a cover, covering*: Cels. 2. *a veil, curtain*, i. q. velum: Sen. 3. In *plu. olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets*, or *rods wound about in like manner*, which suppliants bore before them: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent: esse, Liv.

vēlārĭum, ii, *n.* [velum] *a covering, screen, awning*, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: Juv.

vēlāti, orum, *m. plu.* [velo] *supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell*; always in the phrase, accensi velati (*i. e.* accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, *etc.*): Cic.

vēles, ĭtis, *m. a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher*; usually *plur.*: Liv.: Ov. ‖ Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis operatum esse, non moleste tuli, *as the clown of the troop*, Cic.

vēlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [velum fero] *sail-bearing*: carina, Prop.: Ov.

vēlĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [velifico] *a making sail, sailing*: Cic.

vēlĭfĭco, *v. n.* [velum facio] *to make sail, to sail*: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop.: Athos velificatus, *sailed through*, Juv.

vēlĭfĭcor, atus, *v. n. dep.* [id.] *to make sail, spread sail, sail*: (ratis) caerula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. ‖ Fig. *to make sail for*, i. e. *to exert oneself to effect or gain*: with *dat.*: honori suo velificari, Cic.

vēlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles] *pertaining to the velites*: hastae, Liv.

vēlĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [velitor] *a skirmishing* with words; *a bickering, wrangling, dispute*: verbis velitationem fieri, Pl.

vēlĭtes, um. *v.* veles.

vēlĭtor, atus, *v. n. dep.* [veles] *to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish*: App. ‖ Fig.: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, *i. e. have wrangled*, Pl.

vēlĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [velum volo] *sail-flying, flying with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. Cic.

vēlĭvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sail-flying, winged with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: Ov.: *absol.*: mare velivolis florebat, *with ships*, Lucr. Transf. of the sea: Virg.

vellĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vello] *to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip*: cornix vulturios velli*cat*, Pl. ‖ Fig. *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at*: more hominum invident, in convivio rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic.: Hor.

vello, velli, vulsum, 3. *v. a. to pluck, pull; to pluck out, pull out, tear out*: oves, Varr.: pilos equinae caudae, Hor.: quum pars vellerent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, Liv.: aurem, *to pull* or *twitch the ear*, Virg. [Prob. the same as Gr. ἔλ-κω, which orig. had the digamma.]

vellus, ĕris, *n.* [vello] *wool shorn off, a fleece*: Hor.: Ov. ‖ Transf. *the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell or pelt entire*: Virg.: Ov. 2. *the hide, pelt* of any other animal: fulvi leonis, id.: cervina, id. 3. *any woolly substance; wool, down*: vellera-que ut follis depectant tenuia Seres, *i. e. the fleeces* or *flocks of silk*, Virg.

vēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [velum] *to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil*: capite velato, Cic.: velatae antennae, *the yards covered with* or *supporting the sails*, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to hide, conceal*: odium falsecBus blanditiis, Tac.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox] *swiftness, rapidity, velocity*: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. ‖ Fig.: mali, Tac.

vēlōcĭter, *adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily*: Ov. *Comp.*: Cic. *Sup.*: id.

vēlox, ōcis, *adj. swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy*: juvenes, Liv.: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes.: cervi, Virg.: pes, Ov.: jaculum, Virg.: toxicum, *quickly working*, Hor.: horae, *fleeting*, Ov. Poet. *adv.*: ille velox desilit in latices, id. ‖ Fig.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic.: animus, Hor.

vēlum, i, *n. a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth*: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, Cic.: of *chamber-curtains, hangings*: Suet.: Juv.: of the *awnings* stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun: Ov. ‖ Esp. *a sail* (usu. *plur.*): ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic.: in altum vela dabant, Virg.: contrahere, *to furl*, Hor. *Sing.*: in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Pl. Proverb.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails*, i. e. *with tooth and nail, with might and main*: res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. 2. Fig.: vela orationis, id. [This word is perh. akin to *celo*: it appears from *velo* that the orig. meaning was a covering, concealment: on the interchange of *c* and *v*, v. letter C, no. II. 5.]

vēl-ut or **vēl-uti**, *adv. even as, just as, like as*: ‖ Correlat. with *sic* or *ita* (rare): velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus cieri, Cic. 2. Esp. in poetical similes: Virg. ‖ Absol.: (mus) velut succinctus curritat hospes, Hor. 3. Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, *as, for instance, for example*: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: velut in hac re siebant, Cic. 4. To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: *as, like, as it were*: frena dabat Sipylus, velut quum rector carbasa deduxit, Ov. 4. Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though*: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, Caes. Sometimes *si* is omitted: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor.

vēna, ae, *f. a blood-vessel, vein*: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. 2. Esp. *an artery*: si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, id. ‖ Transf. of things that resemble veins. (I) *a water-course*: Hirt. (II) *a vein of metal*: Cic. (III) *the urinary passages*: Cels. (IV) *the penis*: Pers. ‖ Fig. *the interior, intimate* or *natural quality* of a thing: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. 2. *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: ingeni benigna vena, Hor.

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor] *a hunting-spear*: Cic.: Virg.

vēnālĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [venalis] *for sale*: jumenta, Petr. ‖ Esp. *pertaining to slave-selling*: familiae, *i. e. slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. 2. Subst. venalicius, ii, *m. a slave-dealer*: Cic.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [vēnus] *pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale*: aedes, Pl.: horti, Cic. 2. Subst. venalis, is, *m. a slave offered for sale*: Pl.: Cic. ‖ Transf. *that can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal*: multitudo pretio, Liv.

vēnālĭtius, a, um, v. venalicius.

vēnāticus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus] *pertaining to hunting, hunting-*: canis, *a hound*, Pl.: catulus, Hor. ‖ Transf.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, *i. e. lean* or *gaunt like hounds*, Pl.

vēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [venor] *hunting, the chase, venery*: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. 2. Esp. *a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue*; also, *a combat of wild beasts*, exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 408 *seq.*). ‖ Meton. *that which is* or *has been hunted, game*: quum mirarentur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. (Hence Pr. *venation.*)

vēnātor, ōris, *m.* [venor] *a hunter*: Cic.: Caes. Adject.: venator canis, *a hound*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic.

vēnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [venator] *pertaining to a hunter* or *to the chase, hunter's, hunting-*: galea, Nep.

vēnātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [venor] *a huntress*: Virg. Adject.: venatrix dea, *i. e. Diana*, Ov.

vēnātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *hunting, the chase*; fig.: Pl.

vēnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *hunting, the*

chase: labor in venatu, Cic. ‖ Transf. *fishing:* capere in venatu, Pl.

vendibĭlis, e, *adj.* [vendo] *that may be sold, saleable:* fundus, Hor. ‖ Fig. *acceptable, agreeable, popular:* ut sint illa vendibiliora, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic.

vendĭco, v. vindico, *ad init.*

vendĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [vendo] *pertaining to selling, for sale:* Pl.

vendĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [vendito; 1 it. an offering for sale; hence, fig.] *a specious display, a boasting, blazoning:* venditatio atque ostentatio, Cic.

vendĭtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a boaster, braggart:* Tac.

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo] *a selling, sale:* venditio bonorum, Cic.

vendĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell:* Tusculanum venditat, Cic. ‖ Fig. *to cry up, praise, recommend:* pecam pretio, Liv.: valde te venditavi, i. e. *have praised you,* Cic.: se plebi, Liv.

vendĭtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a seller, vender:* Cic.

vendĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [vendo].

vendo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. [contr. from venumdo, venundo] *to put for sale, to sell, vend:* vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic.: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to sell* or *give up, to betray:* quum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses, Cic.: suffragia nulli, Juv. 2. Transf. *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligurianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic.

vēnĕfĕro, ae, v. veneficus, *no.* II.

vēnĕfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [veneficus] *a poisoning:* de veneficiis accusare, Cic. ‖ *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery:* quoseque veneficiis abstulit illis (Medea) suis, Ov.

vēnĕfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum facio] *poisoning, poisonous, magical:* verba, Ov. ‖ Subst. veneficus, i, *m.* and venefica, ae, *f. a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress:* Cic.: Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl.

vēnēnārius, ii, m. [venenum] *a poison-mixer, poisoner:* Suet.

vēnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [veneno]. ‖ Adj. *poisonous, venomous:* colubrae, Lucr.: dentes, Ov. 2. Transf. *bewitched, enchanted:* virga, id. 3. Fig.: nulla venenato litera mixta joco, *harming, biting,* id.

vēnēnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [venenum fero] *containing poison, poisonous, venomous:* palatum, Ov.

vēnēno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [venenum] *to poison:* carnem, Cic.: sagittas, Hor. 2. Fig.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harms,* id.

vēnēnum, i, *n.* Orig. like *φάρμακον,* any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that produces physical effects, *a potion, juice, drug:* Gai. Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. ‖ Esp. *a potion that destroys life, poison, venom:* Cic.: Hor. (ii) Fig. *mischief, evil, destruction* (rare): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 2. *a magical potion, charm:* dira Medeae venena, Hor. (ii) Fig.: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (*i. e.* amore), Prop. 3. *a colouring material, a dye, paint* (post.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg.

vēnĕo (vaeneo), ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. [venum eo] *to go for sale,* i. e. *to be sold:* cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, quum magno venissent, Cic.: quia veneat auro rara avis, Hor.

vēnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror] *worthy of respect or reverence, reverend, venerable:* divea, Hor.: donum, Virg.

vēnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *venerating, reverent, reverential:* Liv.

vēnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [veneror] *the highest respect, reverence, veneration* (rare): habet veneratione justam quicquid excellit, Cic. ‖ Meton. *the quality that commands veneration, venerable character:* Just.

vēnĕrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a reverencer, venerator:* domus vestrae, Ov.

vēnĕrĕus and **vēnĕrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [Venus] *pertaining to Venus* or *to sexual love:* servi, *temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily,* Cic. ‖ Subst. venereus (venerius), i, *m.* (sc. jactus) *the Venus-throw* at dice: id. 2. Venerei (Venerii), orum, *m. plu.* (sc. servi) *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus:* id.

vēnĕro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to reverence, adore,* etc.: venerata Ceres, Hor.: Sibylla, Virg.

vēnĕror, atus, 1. v. a. *dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate:* dii, quos nos colere, precari venerarique solemus, Cic.: Larem farre pio, Virg.: Augustum, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to ask reverently for, to beseech, supplicate:* nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, ut nos ex hac aerumnae miseras eximat, Pl.: nihil horum, Hor. [Sans. vas, "colere, venerari;" perh. from the same root Lat. *ven-ia, Ven-us.*]

vēnĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [Veneti, a maritime people] *sea-coloured, bluish:* veneta facito, *the party clothed in blue, the blues,* Suet.

vēnĭa, ae, *f.* [perh. from same root as veneror, q. v.] *complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour:* mi gnata, da veniam hanc mihi; redue filiam, Ter.: quum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day,* Liv. 2. Bona venia or cum bona venia, an expression used by way of excuse for something about to be said, *by your good leave, with your permission:* bona venia me audies, Cic.: cum bona venia se auditurum, Liv. ‖ Esp. *forbearance, forgiveness, pardon, remission:* errati veniam impetrare, Cic.: libenter Caesar potentibus Aeduis dat veniam, excusationemque accipit, Caes.

vēnĭo, vīni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come:* veni, vidi, vici, Suet.: Italiam fato profugus Lavinia venit litora, Virg.: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: hereditas vindicique matrum venit, i. e. *descends to each of us,* id.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, i. e. *grow,* Virg. Pass. *impers.*: ventum in insulam est, Cic.: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. ‖ Fig.: video, quo progrediente oratione ventarum me puto, Cic.: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. 2. Esp. with *in* and *acc.* *to come into, fall into* any state or condition: in calamitatem, Cic.: summum in crudelitatem, Caes.: in partem alicujus, *to take part in it,* Cic. 3. In speaking, *to come* to a topic: at ad fabulas veniamus, id.

vēnor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. *dep. to hunt, chase.* ‖ Neutr.: qui venari solent, Cic. ‖ Act.: leporem, damas, Virg. 2. Fig. *to hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly post.): suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena] *full of veins, veiny, venous:* renes, Cels. ‖ Fig.: liber Atti, *dry, meagre,* Pers.

venter, tris, m. *the belly:* Cic. 2. Esp. *the paunch, maw;* and fig. *gluttony:* Hor. ‖ Transf. *the womb:* homines in ventre necandos condunt, Juv. 3. Meton. *the fruit of the womb, foetus:* ignoras nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 4. Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *a belly,* i. e. *a swelling, protuberance:* tumidosque concurbita ventre, Prop.: Virg. [Ven-ter, same as Gr. γα-στηρ or γα-στρ; Germ. wam-pe; Eng. wom-b.]

ventĭlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [division from ventus] *to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing:* populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov.: fracem, Prop. ‖ Fig. *to set in motion, to move, disturb, disquiet:* illa tum est agentium contio ventilata, Cic.

ventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venio] *a coming:* quid tibi huc ventio est? Pl.

ventĭto, 1. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming:* multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes.: domum, Cic.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus] *full of wind, windy:* folles, Virg.: mare, Hor.: cucurbita, i. e. *a cupping-glass,* Juv. *Comp.*: Germania, Tac. *Sup.*: regio, Liv. 2. Transf. *like the wind,* i. e. *light, swift* (post.): equi, Ov. ‖ Fig. *windy, puffed up, vain, conceited:* gloria, Virg.: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. 3. *light, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* plebs, id.: ingenium, Liv.

ventrĭcŭlus, i, m. dim. [venter] *the belly:* Juv. ‖ Transf. *the stomach:* Cels. 2. ventriculus cordis, *a ventricle of the heart:* Cic.

ventrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having*

a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied: homo, Pl.

ventŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [ventus] *a slight wind, breeze*: Ter.

ventus, i, m. *wind*: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic.: Corus, Caes.: Septentriones, Cic. Proverb.: (i) in vento et aqua scribere, *to labour in vain*, Cat. (ii) profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the winds*, Lucr. (iii) verba ventis dare, i. e. *not to keep one's word or promise*, Ov. (iv) ventis remis, *with all one's might*, Cic. (v. remus). ‖ Fig. *the wind*, as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, *etc.*: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, id. [Germ. and Eng. *wind*: *an-ima*, *an-imus*, *ir-quo* prob. belong to the same root VEH or VAH, these words having lost the initial v.] (Hence It. *ventaglio*; Fr. *ventail*, *éventail*.)

vĕnŭcŭla (venumcula and vennucula), uva, *a kind of grape* fit for preserving: Hor.

vĕnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vena] *a small vein*: Cels.

vĕnum, i, v. vēnus.

vĕnum-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. v. a. [vēnus do] *to sell*, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: captivos, Suet. Fig.: sententiam, *to put up for sale*, Tac.

vēnus, ĕris, *f.* [Venus, the goddess of love] *sexual love, the pleasures of love*: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter.: Virg. ‖ Meton. *a beloved object*: Hor. 2. *qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, charms*: fabula nullius veneris, sine pondere et arte, id.: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. ‖‖ *the planet Venus*: Cic. ‖V *the highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw*: Prop.

vēnus, us, or **vēnum**, i, m. (only in the forms venui, veno, and venum), *sale*. *Dat.*: posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. *Acc.*: dare aliquem venum, *to sell*, Liv.

vēnustas, ātis, *f.* [vēnus] *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty*, etc. ‖ Physical: venustas et pulcritudo corporis, Cic. Transf. of inanimate things: signa eximia venustate, id. ‖ Mental: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id.: quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter.

vēnustē, *adv. charmingly, gracefully, beautifully*: dicere, Quint. *Comp.*: Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. *Sup.*: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, Coel. in Cic.

vēnustŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [venustus] *lovely, charming, delightful*: Pl.

vēnustus, a, um, *adj.* [vēnus] *lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, etc.*: [. Physically: gestus et motus corporis, Cic.: diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. ‖ Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, id.: sententiae concinnae et venustae, id.

vē-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj. very pale, very pallid*: mulier, Hor.

vepрĕcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [vepres] *a little thorn-* or *brier-bush*: illa ex veprecula extracta nitidula, Cic.

vepres, is, and more usually *plur.* vepres, um, m. (*fem.*: Lucr.) *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush*: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. *Sing.*: vepre, Ov.

vēr, vēris, *n. the season of spring, the spring*: Cic.: verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona, Ov. ‖ Meton. *the productions of spring*: Mart. Esp. ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. (v. Smith's Ant. 410). ‖‖ Fig. *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. [Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, orig. Fέαρ.]

vērātrum, i, *n. a plant*, also called elleborum candidum: Lucr.: Pers.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus] *speaking truly, true, veracious* (rare): oraculum, Cic.: Liber, Hor. *Comp.*: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. (Hence Fr. *vrai*.)

verbēnae, arum, *f. plu. boughs* or *branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle, *sacred boughs*: such boughs were borne by the fetiales: Liv.: by priests suing for protection: Cic.: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts: Hor.: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 326.) (Hence It. *verména*.)

verbēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [verbenae] *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs*: Suet.

verber, ĕris, *n.* (*nom., dat.*, and *acc. sing.* do not occur, and the other *sing.* cases very rarely) [perh. from ferio, to strike] *a lash, whip, scourge, rod. Sing.*: illi instant verbere torto, Virg. *Plur.*: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. ‖ Transf. *a thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.): Virg. ‖‖ Meton. *a lashing, scourging, flogging*, etc.: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. (ii) Of inanimate things, *a stripe, stroke, blow* (mostly poet.): turgentis candae, Hor.: remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. 2. Fig. *lashes, strokes*: contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic.

verbĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verbero] *worthy of a beating*: Pl.

verbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a striking, beating*: Callistr. ‖ Fig. *chastisement, punishment*: Q. Cic. in Cic.

verbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [verber] *worthy of stripes*: Pl.

verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat*: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic.: laterum costas esse, Virg. *Absol.*: quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. (ii) Of things: *to beat, strike*, etc.: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic.: aquila aethera verberat alis, Virg. ‖ Fig. *to lash, chastise, torment, harass*: senatus convicio verberari, Cic.

verbĕro, ōnis, m. [id.] *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal*: Cic.: Ter.

verbōsē, *adv. with many words, verbosely*: Cic. *Comp.*: id.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum] *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. *Comp.*: verbosior epistola, id.

verbum, i, n. (*gen. plur.* verbum, Pl.) *a word*; plur. *words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation*, etc.: qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic.: verbum ustitatius et tritius, id. *Plur.*: verba rebus impressit, id.: pro his Divitiacus facit verba, *speaks*, Caes.: magna contumelia verborum, *very insulting language*, id. Proverb.: verba facit mortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i. e. *in vain*, Pl. 2. Adverbial phrases: (i) ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, *to a word, word for word, exactly, literally*: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic.: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter.: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. (ii) verbi causa or gratia, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance*: id. (iii) uno verbo, *in one word, in a word, briefly*: id. (iv) meis, tuis, suis verbis, *in my, thy, or his name; for me, thee, or him*: gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, id.: dementiatum Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. ‖ Esp. *a saying, expression, phrase, sentence*: Pl.: Ter. (ii) *a proverb*: verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Pl. 2, *mere talk, mere words*, opp. to deed, fact, reality, *etc.*: qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinat, Cic. Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give empty words, to deceive, cheat*: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter.: dare verba curis, i. e. *to beguile*, Ov. ‖‖ In gramm. *a verb*: Cic. [Germ. *wort*; Eng. *word*.]

verēcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ver] *little spring*, as a term of endearment: Pl.

vērē, *adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly*: honestum, quod proprie verequo dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. *Comp.*: libentius quam verius, id. *Sup.*: verissime dicere, id.

vērēcundē, *adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly*: Cic.: Liv. *Comp.*: Cic.

vērēcundĭa, æ, *f.* [verecundus] *the natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc.: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, Cic.: fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem, qua apud parentes suos, vere-

cundia, Liv. (ii) With *gen. obj.*: turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrongdoing*, Cic.: majestatis magistratuum, Liv. ‖ Esp. *over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity*: verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet, Quint. (Hence It. *vergogna*; Fr. *vergogne*.)

vērēcundor, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] *to feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident* (rare): Pl.: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic.

vērēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor] *feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc.: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic.: populus, Hor.: vultus, Ov.: color, *a blush*, Hor. *Comp.*: verecundior in postulando, Cic. *Sup.*: Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell.

vērendus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *awful, venerable, fearful, terrible*: majestas, Ov.: patres, id.

vērĕor, ĭtus, 2. v. e. and n. dep. *to feel awe of, to regard reverently, to fear, be afraid or apprehensive of; to fear or be afraid*: Constr. in the *active* sense with *acc.* or (rarely) with *gen.*: in *neut.* sign. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *subj.*, or *rel. clause*: (i) with *acc.*: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic.: periculum, Caes. (ii) With *gen.*: tui testimonii, Cic. (iii) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: aliquem interficere, Caes.: verear magis, me amoris causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. *Impers.*: Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. (iv) With *subj.* (*ne* indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses may happen, *ut*, that it may *not* happen: v. *ut*, B. *no.* II. 1, ii.): ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur, Caes.: hence, to introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: non vereor, ne assentatiuncula quadam aucuparі tuam gratiam videar, Cic. With *ut*: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, id. (v) With *relative clause*: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. (vi) *Absol.*: eo minus veritus navibus, Caes.

vērētrum, i. n. [perh. from vereor] *the organs of generation*: Phaedr.

vergĭlĭae, arum, *f. plu.* [vergo] *the constellation of the seven stars that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*: Arat. in Cic.

vergo (*perf.* versi, acc. to some, Ov.), 3. v. a. and n. ‖ Act. *to turn, incline, verge* (poet. and rare): illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venena vergebant, *i. e. turned in, poured in*, Lucr. Reflect.: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, *directs itself*, id. ‖ Neutr. *to incline* or *be inclined*; of places, *to lie, be situated, trend*: collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat, Caes.: portus in meridiem, Liv. 2. Fig.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. [Root VRG same as in *verto*, *q. v.*: the *g* is added, as in *margo*, *spargo*, *tergo*.]

vērĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [verus dico] *that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical* (rare): os, Lucr.: voces, Cic.

vērĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [verus loquor] a literal transl. of *ἐτυμολογία*, *etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio: Cic.

vērĭsĭmĭlis and **vērĭsĭmĭlĭtūdo**, more correctly written separately, veri similis, *etc.*

vēritas, ātis, *f.* [verus] *truth, truthfulness, verity; true* or *real nature, reality*: veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic.: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *according to truth* or *reality*, id.: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, *the perfection of truthfulness*, id.

vērĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [vereor].

vēriverbĭum, ii, *n.* [verus verbum] *a telling the truth, veracity*: Pl.

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [vermiculor]. ‖ Adj. *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated*: Lucil. in Cic.

vermĭcŭlor, ātus, 1. v. n. dep. [vermiculus] *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten*, of trees: Plin.

vermĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis] *a little worm, grub*, in decaying things: Lucr. (Hence It. *vermiglio*; Fr. *vermeil*; because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermĭna, um, *n. plu.* [from a sing. vermen] *writhings with pain*: saeva, Lucr. [VER, root of *verto*, "to turn."]

vermis, is, *m.* [id.; lit. that winds about] *a worm*: Lucr.

verna, ae, *comm. a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*: vernas alere, Pl.: Hor. As a term of abuse: Pl. ‖ Transf. *a native*, and *adj. native*: de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Mart.

vernācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna] *pertaining to home-born slaves*: multitudo, *the rabble of slaves*, Tac. 2. Subst. vernaculi, orum, *m. plu. buffoons, jesters*: Suet. ‖ *native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular*, i. e. *Roman*: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic.: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself*, id.

vernĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *slavish, fawning*: blanditiae, Tac. ‖ *jesting, pert, waggish*: dictum, id.

vernĭlĭter, *adv. slavishly, servilely*: fungi officiis, Hor.

verno, 1. v. n. [ver] *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young*, etc.: humus, Ov.: avis, *i. e. begins to sing*, id. ‖ Transf.: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively*, Prop.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna] *a little* or *young home-born slave*: Juv. ‖ Adj. *native, indigenous*: lupus Tiberinus, id.

vernus, a, um, *adj.* [ver] *pertaining to spring, spring-*: tempus, Cic.: ventі, Hor.: frigus, Ov.: flores, Her.

vēro, *adv. in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly*: ebo, mavis vituperari falso, quam vere extolli? Pl.: even at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, Cic. 2. In corroborative replies: *M.* Fuisti mane, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, et libenter quidem, id. Hence, joined with immo: sed da mihi nunc, satisne parbes? Immo vero, id. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with minime: *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, id. 3. In urgent or encouraging expostulation: minus vero iram, Tac. 4. To indicate a climax, *even, indeed*: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. ‖ Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor haesisse, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, id. In transitions: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, id.

verpa, ae, *f. the penis*: Cat.

verpus, i, *m. a circumcised man*: Cat.: Juv.

verres, is, *m. a male swine, boar-pig*: Hor. Transf. contemptuously of a man: Pl. [Sans. *varâha*, "aper;" Gr. *ἔρρατο*.] (Hence Fr. *verrat*.)

verrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [verres] *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-*: jecur, Plin. In a pun: jus, Cic.

verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. *to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out*, etc.: favillas, Ov.: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, *i. e. is collected*, Hor.: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic.: arenas cauda, Ov. ‖ Transf. *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt venti nubila coeli, Lucr.: nantae adnixi torquent spumas, et caerula verrunt, Virg. 2. *to sweep away*, i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare): ni faciat, maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras, id.

verrūca, ae, *f. a steep place, height*: Cato. ‖ Transf. *a wart* on the human body: Plin. 2. Fig. *a slight fault, small failing*, opp. to tuber: Hor.

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca] *full of warts, warty*: *an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*: Aur. Vict. ‖ Transf. *rough, rugged*: verrucosa Antiopa, Pers.

verrunco, 1. v. n. *to turn, turn about*; hence, in relig. lang. *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue*: Liv.

versābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verso] *movable*: silv. Sen. ‖ Fig. *changeable, versatile*: fortuna, Curt.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *turning around, revolving* (rare): Lucr.

versātilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that turns or moves around, revolving, movable*: templum coeli, Lucr. ‖ Fig. *versatile*: ingenium, Liv.

versĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [verso color] *that changes its colour, of changeable colour* · *of various colours*: plumae versicolores, Cic.: vestis, Liv.

versĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [versus] *a little line*; of poetry, *a little verse, verselet*: epistolae versiculum, Cic.: Hor.

versĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [versifico] *verse-making, versifying, versification*: Quint.

versĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a verse-maker, versifier*: Quint. Transf. *a poet*: Just.

versĭfĭco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [versus facio] *to put into verse, write in verse, versify*: Quint.

versĭpellis, e, *adj.* [verto pellis, 1 it. *that changes its skin*; hence, in gen.] *that changes shape or appearance*: Pl.: capillus fit versipellis, i. *e. turns gray*, id. ‖ Fig. *skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle*: id.

vergo (vorso), avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [verto] *to turn, wind, twist*, or *whirl about often* or *violently*: turdos in igne, Hor.: manum, Ov.: currum in gramine, i. *e. to wheel about*, Virg.: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Reflect.: mundum versari circum axem coeli, id. ‖ Fig. *to turn, twist, bend*: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id.: fors omnia versat, Virg. 2. *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Pl.: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 3. *to turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, reflect upon; to transact, carry on*: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, certa mori, Virg.: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor.

versor, atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [id.] 1 it. *to turn oneself about in*; i. e. *to dwell, live, remain, be* in a place: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in convivii versatus est, Cic.: in castris, Caes. ‖ Fig. *to be*; *to be circumstanced*, or *situated*: nescis quantis in malis verser miser, Ter.: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Of abstract subjects: mora, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. 2. *to occupy* or *busy oneself, to be engaged* in any thing: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id.: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell.

versōrĭa (vors.), ae, *f.* [id.] *a turning round, return*. Fig.: versoriam capere, *to turn round*, i. e. *to leave off, desist* from a thing, Pl. (Others explain vorsoria, as denoting orig. *a rope* for changing the sail of a ship.)

versum (vorsum), *adv. turned* or *the direction of, towards* (rare): animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall.

versūra (vors.), ae, *f.* [verto] *a turning around, twirling about, rotating*: Varr. ‖ Transf. *the borrowing of money to pay a debt* (v. Smith's Ant. 177): sine mutuatione et sine versura dissolvere, Cic.

versus (vors.), a, um, *Part.* [verto].

versus (vors.), ūs, *m.* [id.; 1 it. a turning; hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning] *a furrow*: Col. 2. *a line, row*: in versum distulit ulmos, Virg.: remorum, Liv. (ii) Esp. *a line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse*: ut primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. 3. *a kind of dance*, or *a turn, step, pas*, in a dance: Pl.

versus (vors.), *adv.* and *prep.* A. Adv. *turned in the direction of, towards*; usu. after a word denoting place: T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes.: sursum versus, Cic. B. Prep. with *acc. towards*: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, id.: Ambraciam versus, Caes.

versūtē, *adv. craftily*: Cic.

versūtĭa, ae, *f.* [versutus] *cunning, subtlety, ingenuity* (rare): Liv.

versūtĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versutus loquor] *crafty-speaking, sly*: Cic.

versūtus (vors.), a, um, *adj.* [lengthened form of versus] *adroit, dexterous, versatile*, in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense. ‖ In a good sense: *shrewd, clever, ingenious*: homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. ‖ In a bad sense, *crafty, wily, deceitful*: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Pl. *Sup.*: Vell.

vertebra, ae, *f.* [verto] *a joint*: Sen. ‖ Esp. *a joint, vertebra* of the spine: Cels.

vertex (vortex; on account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words), icis, *m.* [id.; prop. *that which turns or revolves*; hence] *a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex*: torto vertice torrens, Virg.: Hor. (ii) Fig.: amoris, Cat. 2. *an eddy of wind* or *flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame*: Lucr.: Liv.: Virg. ‖ *the top* or *crown* of the head: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. 3. Transf. *the head*: Cat.: Virg. (ii) *the pole of the heavens*: Cic.: Virg. (iii) *the highest point, top, peak, summit* of a mountain, house, tree, *etc.*: ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic.: quercus, Virg. Hence: a vertice, *from above, down from above*: id. Fig. (poet.): dolorum auxiliari vertices, post. Cic.

vertĭcōsus (vort.), a, um, *adj.* [vertex] *full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying*: amnis, Liv.

vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto] *a turning* or *whirling around*: assidua coeli, Ov. 2. Transf. *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*: Liv.: of persons intoxicated: Juv.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to turn, to turn around* or *about*: ora huc et huc, Hor.: cardinem, Ov.: cadum, *to turn* or *tip up*, Hor.: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned about, fled*, Caes.: terga vertere, *to flee*, id.: hostem in fugam vertere, *to put to flight, rout*, Liv.: terram aratro vertere, *to plough*, Hor. Reflect.: veritur coelum, Virg. 2. Esp. *to overturn, overthrow, subvert*: Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic.: Ilion, Hor. ‖ Fig.: ne ea, quae rei publicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes.: periī! quid agam? quo me vertam! Ter.: Philippus totas in Persea versus, *inclined towards him*, Liv. 2. Esp. *to turn*, i. e. *change, alter, transform*: quum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic.: solum, *to change one's country*, i. e. *to emigrate* or *go into exile*; v. solum, *no.* I. 2. Reflect.: saevus apertam in rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. 3. *to turn into another language, to translate*: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 4. Reflect. *to be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition; also, *to turn, rest*, or *depend* upon a thing: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione verterentur, Cic.: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. B. Neut. *to turn, to turn about*: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, id. ‖ Fig. *to turn, change*: jam verterat fortuna, id.: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. (ii) annus, mensis vertens, *the course* or *space of a year, of a month*: anno vertente sine controversia (petisses), Cic. Esp. annus vertens, *the great year* or *cycle* of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), id. [Root VER seen in ver-s and ver-men, *ver-mis*: from the same root comes *ver-go*, q. v.]

vēru, ūs (*nom. sing.* verum, Pl.), *n.* *a spit, broach*, esp. for roasting upon: Virg.: Ov. (ii) *a dart, javelin*: Virg. [v. verto.]

vērŭbus, ae, *f.* [veru] *a small javelin*: Pl.

vĕrum, i, *a spit*: v. veru, *ad init.*

vērum, i, *the truth*: v. verus.

vērum, *adv. truly, just so, even so, yes*, as a confirmatory reply (rare): *So. Facies? Ch.* Verum, Ter. ‖ Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet*; and after negative clauses, *but even, but*: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, Cic.: sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, id. (ii) Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum) ... verum etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id.: servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. 2. Esp. in making a transition to another subject, *but, yet, still*: verum

veniat sane, Cic. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, *but truly, but indeed*: verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter.: verum enim vero, Cic. (ii) In breaking off the current of discourse: verum quidem haec hactenus: cetera quotiescunque voletis, id.

vērum-tămen or **vērum-tămen** (sometimes as two words, verum tamen, and even separated, verum aliqua tamen, Cic.), *conj. but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless*: nondum manifesta sibi est, veruntamen aestuat intus, Ov. Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo *quum essem in Ceramico*), veruntamen quum ibi essem, *but as I was saying*, Cic.

vērus, a, um, *adj. true, real, actual, genuine*, etc.: vera an falsa, Ter.: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic.: causa verissima, id. **2. Subst.** verum, i, *n. what is true or real, the truth, reality, the fact*: si verum scire vis, id.: nec procul a vero est, *from the truth*, Ov. *Plur.*: recta et vera loquere, Pl. (ii) *Esp.* in *gen. sing.* dep. on *similis* and *similitudo* (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, *etc.*): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic.: veri similitudinem sequi, id. **II. Transf.** *right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just*; most freq. in *neut. sing.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes.: verius esse, Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. **2.** *speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious* (rare): sum verus? Ter.: vates, Ov. [Germ. *wahr*, prob. of same root as Germ. *war*, Eng. *was*.]

vĕrūtum, i, *n.* [veru] *a dart, javelin*: Caes.

vĕrūtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *armed with a dart or javelin*: Volsci, Virg.

vervex (berbex and verbex), ĕcis, *m. a wether*: Pl.: Cic. **2.** As a term of abuse, qs. *mutton-head*: Pl.: Juv.

vēsānia, ae, *f.* [vesanus] *madness, insanity* (rare): Hor.

vēsānĭens, entis, *Part.* [id.] *raging, furious*: vesaniente vento, Cat.

vē-sānus, a, um, *adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.): remex, Cic.: poeta, Hor. Transf. of things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging*: vultus, Liv.: fluctus, Virg.

vescor, *3. v. n. dep. to fill oneself with food, to take food, feed, eat*; constr. usually with *abl.*, rarely with *acc.* or *absol.*: (i) with *abl.*: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. (ii) with *acc.*: lauros, Tib. (iii) *Absol.*: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. **II. Transf.** in gen. *to enjoy, make use of, use, have* (mostly poet.): aura aetheria, Virg.: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. [Possibly of the same root as *gus-to, gus-tus*, *q. v.*]

vescus, a, um, *adj. small, little, thin, weak, feeble*: farra (*opp.* vegrandia), Ov.: papaver, Virg.

vēsĭca, ae, *f.* (also vensica) *the bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder*: Cic.: Hor. **II. Transf.** *anything made of bladder*, e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball*, etc.: Plin.: Sen. **2.** pudenda muliebria: Juv.

vēsĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (vesicula) [vesica] *a little blister, vesicle*, containing air: Lucr.: containing seeds, on plants: Cic.

vespa, ae, *f. a wasp*: Phaedr. (Hence Fr. *guêpe*.)

vesper, ĕris and ĕri, *m.* [ἕσπερος] *the evening, eve, even-tide*: jam diei vesper erat, Sall.: sub vesperum, *towards evening*, Caes. Proverb.: quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. **II. Transf.** *the evening-star*: Virg. **2.** *the west*: Ov.

vespĕra, ae, *f.* [ἑσπέρα] *the evening, even-tide*: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic.

vespĕrasco, avi, *3. v. n. incep.* [vespera] *to become evening, grow towards evening*: vesperascente die, Tac. *Impers.*: vesperascit, Ter.

vespertĭlio, ōnis, *m.* [vesper] *a bat*: Plin. (Hence It. *pipistrello*.)

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to evening or even-tide, evening-*: tempora (*opp.* matutina), Cic. Adverbially: si vespertinus subito to oppresserit hospes, *i. e. in the evening*, Hor. **II.** *pertaining to the west, western*: regio, id.

vespertūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *the evening-star*: Pl.

vespillo, ōnis, *m. dim. a corpse-bearer*, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night: Suet.

vestālis, e, *adj.* [Vesta] *pertaining to Vesta, vestal*: sacra, Ov.: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals*, Cic. **II. Subst.** vestalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* virgo), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal*: Liv.: adjectively, vestales oculi, *of the Vestals*, Ov.

vester (vost.), tra, trum, *pronom. adj.* [vos] *your* (in addressing more than one person): voster senex, Pl.: num sermonem vestrum aliquam diremi.. it noster interventus? Cic. For the objective *gen.* of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis creditis, *from hatred towards you*, Liv. **Subst.**: ibi voster coenat, *your master*, Pl.

vestĭbŭlum, i, *n. the inclosed space between the entrances of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court*: Cic.: Juv. (v. Smith's Ant. 142). **II. Transf.** in gen. *any entrance*: castrorum, Liv.: Siciliae, Cic. **III. Fig.** *an entrance, opening, beginning*: vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, id.

vestīgium, ii, *n.* [vestigo] *a foot-step, step: footprint, foot-track, track*: in foro vestigium facere, *i. e. to set foot in the market*, Cic.: Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. **II. Transf.** *the sole of the foot*: qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos *ἀντίποδας* vocatis, Cic. **2.** In gen. *a trace, token, vestige*: Caes. **III. Fig.** *a footprint, trace*: a puerilis vestigiis ingressus patriis et luis, Cic. **2. Transf.** of time, *a point, moment, instant*: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. (ii) Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, *instantly, forthwith*: quorum (consiliorum) eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est, id.

vestīgo, *1. v. a. to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, investigate* (rare): aliquem oculis, Virg. **2. Fig.**: causas rerum, Cic. **II. Transf.** *to find out by tracing, to trace out*: perfugas et fugitivos vestigare, Liv.

vestimentum, i, *n.* [vestio] *clothing, a garment, vestment*: Cic. Proverb.: nudo detrahere vestimenta me jubes, *to strip the naked*, Pl.

vestio, īvi or ii, ītum, *4. v. a.* (*pass. imperf.* vestibat, Virg.) [vestis] *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest*: homines male vestiti, Cic. Reflect.: (Britanni) lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti, Caes. **2. Transf.** in gen. of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, surround, adorn*, etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic.: Taburnus olea, Virg. **II. Fig.**: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic.

vestis, is, *f. a covering for the body, a garment, robe; clothing, attire, vesture*: Cic.: Hor.: mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, put on mourning*, Cic. **II. Transf.** of any sort of covering, *a carpet, curtain, tapestry*: plebeia in veste cubandum, Lucr.: Hor. **2. Poet.** *the skin of a serpent*: Lucr. (ii) *the beard, as the covering of the chin*: id. (iii) *a spider's web*: id. [Root VES: Sans. *vas*, "sibi indnere;" Gr. *ἐσ-θής*, orig. *Fεσ-θής*.]

vestispica, ae, *f.* [vestis spicio] *a wardrobe-woman*: Pl.

vestītus, a, um, *Part.* [vestio].

vestītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *clothing, clothes, dress*: muliebris, Cic.: Liv.: mutare vestitum, *to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning*, Cic.: redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning*, id. **2. Transf.** of inanimate things: densissimi vestitus montium, id. **II. Fig.**: orationis, id.

vĕtĕrāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *pertaining to old things*: sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler*, Suet.

vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *old, veteran*: hostis, Liv.: milites, *experienced soldiers, veterans*, Cic.: also, *absol.* veterani, Caes.

vĕtĕrasco, avi, *3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to grow old, to become confirmed*: Cic.

vĕtĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who has grown old, practised*, or *skilled in*

anything: in canais privatis satis veterator, Cic. ‖ Esp. *a crafty fellow, an old fox*: id.

vĕtĕrātōrĭē, *adv. craftily, slyly*: dicere, Cic.

vĕtĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [veterator] *crafty, cunning, sly*: Cic.

vĕtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vehiterinus, from veho] *pertaining to carrying* or *drawing burdens*: genus, Plin. ‖ Subst. veterinae, arum, *f. plu.* and veterina, orum, *n. plu. draught-cattle, beasts of burden*: Varr.

vĕternōsus, a, um, *adj.* [veternus] *afflicted with lethargy, lethargic*: Plin.

2. Transf. *sleepy, drowsy, dreamy*: homo, Ter. ‖ Fig. *languid, spiritless*: animus, Sen.

vĕternus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] *of great age, old, ancient*: rupes, Fulg. ‖ Subst. veternus, i, *m. lethargy, somnolence* (as a disease of aged people): num eum veternus aut aqua intercus tenet? Pl. (ii) Fig. *drowsiness, sluggishness, sloth*: Hor.

vĕtĭtum, i, *n.* [veto] *a forbidden* or *prohibited thing*: mitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. 2. *a prohibition, protest*: jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic.

vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [veto].

vĕto, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. *v. a.* (*perf.* vetavit, Pers. *Part. pass.* votitus, Pl.) *to forbid, disallow, prohibit, hinder*: constr. what is forbidden expressed by *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*, *subj.* or *acc.*; the person forbidden in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) (i) With *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic.: quid vetat et nosmet quaerere? Hor. *Pass. impers.*: ait esse vetitum intro ad heram accedere, Ter. (ii) With *subj.* (poet.): sive jubebat, ut faceret quid, sive vetabat, Hor. (iii) With *acc.* (*a*) of the thing forbidden: bella vetabat, Virg. *Pass.*: vetitae terrae, Ov. (*β*) of the person: quum Graecos versiculos facerem, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, Hor. *Pass.*: acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. (iv) *Absol.*: res ipsa vetat, Ov. ‖ Esp.: veto, *I forbid it, I protest*; the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates: Liv. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. And in the lang. of augury: Ter.

vĕtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vetus] *little old, old*: gladiator, Cic. ‖ Subst. vetulus, i, *m. a little old man*: Pl.: mi vetule, *my little old fellow*, Cic.

2. vetula, ae, *f. a little old woman*: Pl. (Hence It. *vecchio, veglio*; Fr. *vieil, vieux.*)

vĕtus, ĕris, *adj. that has existed for a long time, aged, old* (cf. antiquus, *ad init.*): Acheruntica senex, vetus, decrepitus, Pl.: invidia et infamia non recens sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. *Sup.*: laurus, Virg. (ii) With *gen.*: militiae, Tac. ‖ Subst. vĕtĕres, um, *m. plu. those who lived long ago, ancients*: *ancestors*; *old authors*: majores nostri veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic.

vĕtustas, ātis, *f.* [vetus] *old age, long existence*: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. 2. Esp. *ancient times, antiquity*: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. ‖ Transf. *long duration, great age*: quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, *i. e. will have a long duration*, Cic.: vetustate amicitiae, id.

vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient* (in the *poett.* mostly poet., and almost exclusively of things): templum Cereris, Virg.: opinio, Cic. Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, Hor. *Comp.*: pix, Col. *Sup.*: sepulcra, Suet. Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censoris esset, Liv. ‖ Fig. *old-fashioned, antiquated*: Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic.

vexāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vexo] *a shaking, quaking*: mundi, Lucr.

vexātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a violent movement, shaking*: parius, Plin. ‖ Transf. *discomfort, annoyance, distress*; *trouble, vexation*: corporis, Cic.: per vexationem et contumelias, Liv.

vexātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a troubler, vexer*: custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius, Cic.

vexillārĭus, ii, *m.* [vexillum] *a standard-bearer, ensign*: Liv. ‖ vexillarii, orum, *m. plu.* under the emperors, *soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years, and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a* vexillum *of their own*: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 170.)

vexillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a body of the* vexillarii: acc. to others, *any body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battalion*: Suet.

vexillum, i, *n.* [dim. of velum: v. axilla] *a military ensign, standard, banner, flag*: Caes.: Cic. ‖ Esp. *a red flag* placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle: Caes. 2. Transf. *the troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop*: Liv.

vexo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. freq.* [veho] orig. *to shake, jolt, toss* in carrying; hence, in gen. *to move violently, to shake* (rare): navigia in summum veniunt vexata pericium, Lucr.: venti vexant nubila coeli, Ov. ‖ Transf. in gen. *to injure, molest, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex*: omnem Galliam, Caes.: urbes, Cic.: hostes, Caes.: comas, *to twist, frizzle*, Ov. 2. Fig.: aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic.: sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments*, id.

vĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.*: viāī, Lucr.) [prob. from veho, being a shortened form of veha] *a way, a highway, road, path, street*: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Pl.: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic.: in viam se dare, *to set out or, a journey*, id. 2. In gen. *a way, passage, channel, pipe*, etc.: *a lane* in a camp: Caes.: *the gullet*: Cic.: *the windpipe*: Ov.: *a cleft*: Virg.: *a stripe* in a party-coloured fabric: Tib. 3. Transf. *a march, journey*: quum de via languerem, Cic.: bidui via, Caes. ‖ Fig. *a way, method, mode, manner, fashion*, etc.: docendi via, Cic. 2. Esp. *the right way, the true method*: via et arte dicere, id.

vĭālis, e, *adj.* [via] *pertaining to the highways* or *roads*: Lares, *placed, worshipped by the road-side*, Pl.

vĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the highways* or *roads*: lex, Cael. in Cic. (Hence Fr. *voyer.*)

vĭātĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [viaticum] *furnished with travelling-money*: Pl.

vĭātĭcum, i, *n.* [via] *travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum*: Cic.: Liv. ‖ Transf. *money made by a soldier in the wars, prize-money*: Hor. (Hence It. *viaggio*; Fr. *voyage.*)

vĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a road* or *journey* (rare): Pl.

vĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wayfarer, traveller*: Cic.: Caes. ‖ *a summoner, apparitor*, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrates: Cic.

vĭbex, ĭcis, *f. the mark of a blow* or *stripe, a weal*: Pers.

vĭbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* A. Act. *to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate*: hastas ante pugnam, Cic.: vibrabant flamina vestes, *caused to flutter*, Ov. Poet.: crines vibrati, *i. e. curled, frizzled*, Virg. 2. Transf. *to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl*: sicas vibrare et spargere venena, Cic.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Virg. ‖ Fig. of language, *to fling, hurl, launch*: truces vibrare iambos, Cat. B. Neutr. *to be in tremulous motion, to quiver, vibrate*; *to glimmer, glitter, sparkle, scintillate*, etc.: lingua vibrante (serpentis), Lucr.: mare, qua a sole colluet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. ‖ Fig. of language: oratio incitata et vibrans, id.

vĭburnum, i, *n. the wayfaring tree*: Virg. (Hence Fr. *viorne.*)

vĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *of* or *dwelling in a village*: Tmolites ille vicanus, *villager*, Cic. ‖ Subst. vicani, orum, *m. plu. villagers, peasants, rustics*: Liv.

vĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vic root of vicis] *that supplies the place* of a person or thing, *substituted, delegated, vicarious*: vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. ‖ Subst. vicarius, ii, *m. a substitute, deputy, proxy*: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, id.: Liv. Esp. *an under-servant, under-slave*, kept by another slave, as part of his peculium: Cic. (Hence Fr. *vigulier.*)

vicātim, *adv.* [vicus] *from street to street, through the streets*: Tac.: Hor. ‖ *from village to village, through the villages, in hamlets*: habitare, Liv.

vicēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [viceni] *pertaining to the number twenty*: lex me perdit quina vicenaria, *i. e. the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts*, Pl.

vicēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* [viginti] *twenty each*: annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplina permanent, Caes.

vicēsima, ae, v. vicesimus, *no.* II.

vicēsimāni, orum, *m. plu.* [vicesimus] *soldiers of the twentieth legion*: Tac.

vicēsimārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the twentieth part*: aurum, *derived from the tax called* vicesima, Liv.

vicēsimus (vigesimus, Caes.), a, um, *ord. num.* [viginti] *the twentieth*: annus, Pl.: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. ‖ Subst. vicesima, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the twentieth part*, as a tax: *the twentieth part* or *five per cent. of the value* of a slave that was manumitted: Liv. As export-duty: portorii, Cic.: v. Smith's Ant. 414.

vicia, ae, *f.* a *vetch*: Virg.: Ov. (Hence It. veccia; Fr. vesce.)

vicies, *adv. num.* [viginti] *twenty times*: Caes.: Cic.

vicinālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus] *neighbouring, near*: usus, Liv.

vicinia, ae, *f.* [id.] *neighbourhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity*: Inde in vicinia nostra Averni lacus, Cic. ‖ Meton. *neighbourhood, neighbours* (rare): fumus egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor. ‖‖ Fig. *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity*: est tamen quasquam diversarum rerum quasdam vicinia, Quint.

vicinitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *neighbourhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity*: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. ‖ Meton. *neighbourhood, neighbours*: id.: Sall. ‖‖ Fig.: *near likeness, resemblance, congeniality, affinity*: Quint.

vicinus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus] *near, neighbouring, in the neighbourhood or vicinity*: taberna, Hor.: vicina astris sedes, Virg.: bellum, Liv. Poet.: jurgia, *i. e. of neighbours*, Hor. *Comp.*: parti vicinior essot, Ov. 2. Subst. vicinus, i, m., and vicina, ae, *f. a neighbour*: bonus sane vicinus, Hor.: ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Pl. With *gen.*: fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. (ii) vicinum, i, *n. a neighbouring place, the neighbourhood, vicinity*: stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. *Plur.*: amnis rigans vicina, id. ‖ Fig. *nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, kindred, allied*: dialecticorum sciantia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic.

vicis (*gen.*; the *nom. sing.* does not occur), vicem, vice; *plur.* vices (*nom.* and *acc.*) and vicibus (*dat.* and *abl.*), *f. change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude*: (i) *Sing.*: hac vice sermonum, *conversation*, Virg.: commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. (ii) *Plur.*: mutat terra vices, *renews her changes*, Hor.: cur vicibus factis convivia ineant, *alternately, by turns*, Ov. 2. Adverbially: in vicem (and as one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally*: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domi remanent, Caes.: ut unus fasces haberet et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. ‖ Esp. *return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation*: recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic. *Plur.*: spernentem sperne, sequenti redde vices, Ov. 3. *the changes of fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune*: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. *Plur.*: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te manent ipsum, id. ‖‖ Transf. *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv.: vestramque meamque vicem expleta, Tac. 2. Adverbially: (i) vicem, with *gen.* or a pronom. adject. *in the place of, instead of, on account of, for*: heri vicem meamque, Pl.: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Hence, (β) in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like*: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, id. (ii) vice, *instead of, for*: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. (β) In a more general sense, *after the manner of, like*: quaeque dixerat, oraculi vice accipiens, Tac. (iii) in vicem, *instead of, for*: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, *in their place* or *stead*, Caes. (Hence It. *vicenda*.)

vicissātim, *adv.* [VIC, root of vicis] used by ancient writers = vicissim, *in return, again*: Pl.

vicissim, *adv.* [id.: *cf.* necesse from NEC, root of necto] *on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn*: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic.

vicissitūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude*: omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter.: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic.

victima, ae, *f. a beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim*: Hor.: Cic. ‖ Fig.: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. [Prob. from *vincio*, "to bind;" the *n* would be omitted on account of the *m* in the suffix.]

victimārius, a, um, *adj.* [victima] *pertaining to victims*: Plin. ‖ Subst. victimarius, ii, *m. an assistant at sacrifices*: Liv.

victito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [vivo] *to live, feed, support oneself, subsist on*: ficis victitasse aridis, Pl.

victor, ōris, m. [vinco] a *conqueror, vanquisher, victor*: quod (stipendium) victores victis imponere consueverint, Caes.: omnium gentium victor, Cic. *In apposition*: exercitus, Caes. Of things: currus, *i. e. a triumphal car*, Ov. ‖ Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall.

victōrĭa, ae, *f.* [victor] *victory*: insignia victoriae, non victoriam repetare, Cic.: de victoria Caesaris fama, Caes. ‖ Transf. in gen. *victory, success*: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv.

victōrĭātus, i, m. (*acc.* nummo) [victoria] *a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory*, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Cic.: Liv.

victōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little statue of Victory*: Cic.

victrix, icis, *f.* [vinco] a *conqueress, victress*; adject. *conquering, victorious*: victrices Athenae, Cic.: victricia arma, Virg. ‖ Fig.: mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic.

victus, a, um, *Part.* [vinco].

victus, ūs (*gen. sing.* victi, Pl.), m. [vivo] *that upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals*: tennis victus cultusque, Cic. *Plur.*: Pl.: Cic. ‖ *a way of life, mode of living* (rare): consuetudo victus, Caes.

victŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [vicus] a *little village, hamlet*: Cic.: Liv.

vicus, i, m. a *quarter* of a city, *a street*: Cic.: Caes.: Hor. ‖ *a village, hamlet, a country-seat*: Cic.: Caes. [Sans. *vêça*, "domus;" Gr. οἶκος, orig. with digamma; Eng. *wick* or *wich*, as in *Nor-wich*.]

vidēlicet, *adv.* [vide, imperat. of videre, and licet; *cf.* i-licet and scilicet: lit. *see, it is permitted*; hence] *it is easy to see, it is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc.* (i) With *acc.* and *inf.* dep. on vide: videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. (ii) Adverb.: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. (iii) Elliptically in replies: quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, id. 2. Esp. in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, *it is very plain, of course, forsooth*: tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, id. ‖ Transf. as a mere complementary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely*: caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, id.

vidĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. *v. a.* (vides', *i. e.* videsne, Pl.: Virg.) *to see*: constr. usu. with *acc.* (or *nom.* in pass.), or with *acc.* and *inf.*: nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videamus, Cic.: Considium, quod non vidisset, pro vivo sibi renuntiasse, Caes.: serpentes atque videres infernas errare canes, Hor. 2. Esp. *to see on purpose, to look at*: quin tu me vides? *only look at me*: Cic. So in colloquial lang., as in

English, *to visit*: Septimium vide et Laenatem et Statilium, id. And, me vide, *look to me, i. e. trust to me*: Pl. 3. Transf. *to perceive, observe* by any other sense: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram, Virg.: naso pol jam hanc quidem videt plus quam oculis, Pl. ||. Fig. *to see* with the mind's eye, *to perceive, mark, observe, understand, be aware, know*, etc.: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic.: video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor, Ov. 2. Esp. *to look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide*: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, Cic.: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, *i. e. provide*, id. 3. *to see, live to see* a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, id. |||. Reflect. *to seem, appear; to be looked upon* or *regarded*: freq. with *dat.* of person; the predicate is completed either by an *adj.* or by an *inf.* (i) With *adj.*: nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, id. (ii) With *inf.*: ut beate vixisse videar, id. 2. Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 3. Impersonal, with a clause as subject: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. (ii) Esp. *to seem proper, right* or *good; he* (*she*, etc.) *pleases, likes*: ut consuli, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, Liv.: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. [Sans. *vid*, "scire;" Gr. *Fιδ*, whence *εἶδον*, *ἰδεῖν*, and *οἶδα*; Germ. *wissen*; Eng. *to wit* or *wot*; the root seems orig. to have meant "to separate, to distinguish," and hence "to see" and "to know;" the meaning of separation is seen in *di-vid-o, vid-uus, tndi-vid-uus.*]

vĭdŭāta, ae, *f. adj.* [viduo] *widowed*: Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet.

vĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viduus] *bereavement, want*: Pl. ||. Esp. *widowhood*: Cic.

Vĭdŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [vidulus] *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vĭdŭlus, i, m. *a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack*: Pl. (Hence It. *valigia*; Fr. *valise.*)

vĭdŭo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [viduus] *to deprive* or *bereave of*: constr. usu. with *abl.*: urbem civibus, Virg. With *gen.*: orba pedum partim, manuum vidata vicissim, Lucr. (Hence Fr. *vider.*)

vĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root vm, *cf.* video: prop. *separated from*; hence, esp.] masc. *bereft of a wife* or *mistress, spouseless* (rare): vidui viri, Pl. Fem. *bereft of a husband* or *lover, spouseless, widowed*; and subst. *a widow*: viduae puellae, Prop cognitor viduarum, Cic. Of unmarried women: se rectius viduam et illum coelibem futurum fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv. ||. Transf. Of animals: columba, Plin. 2. Of things: cubile, Ov.: noctes, id. So of a vine which is not trained to any tree: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. And conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. 3. In gen. *deprived* or *bereft of, destitute of*; constr. with *a*, the simple *abl.* or *gen.*: cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Virg.: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. (Hence Fr. *vide.*)

vĭĕo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2. *v. a. to bend, twist together, to plait, weave*: Varr. [Root orig. vi, whence *vi-men, vi-tis, vi-to.*]

vĭĕtor, ōris, m. [vieo] *a cooper*: Pl.

vĭĕtus (as a dissyl. ⏑ –, Hor.), a, um, *Part.* [vieo]. ||. Adj. *shrunken, withered, wrinkled*: aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. Transf.: senex, Ter.

vĭgĕo, 2. *v. n. to be lively or vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom*, etc.: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic.: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv.: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigere audio, *i. e. is in the highest repute or esteem*, Cic.

vĭgesco, gŭi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vigeo] *to become lively* or *vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish* or *bloom*: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt, Cic.: summis honoribus et multa eloquentia, Tac.

vĭgēsĭmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vĭgil, ĭlis, *adj.* [vigeo] *awake, on the watch, alert* (not of persons, except *absol.*): prius orto sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor.: ales, *i. e. the cock*, Ov. (ii) Transf. of things: oculi, Virg.: lucernae, *night-lamps*, Hor. 2. Subst. *a watchman, sentinel*: clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police: Suet. Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. ||. Fig.: cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov.

vĭgĭlans, antis, *Part.* [vigilo]. ||. Adj. *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant*: vigilantes et boni, Cic. *Comp.*: nemo vigilantior, id.

vĭgĭlanter, *adv. watchfully, carefully, vigilantly*: Cic. *Comp.*: id. *Sup.*: id.

vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [vigilans] *wakefulness* (rare): Cic. ||. Fig. *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance*: Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantia singulari tutam esse servatam, id.

vĭgĭlax, ācis, *adj.* [vigilo] *watchful*: canes, Col. ||. Fig.: curae, Ov.

vĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [vigil] *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake*: cui non sunt aditae Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. ||. Esp. *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard*: noctu vigilias agere ad aedes sacras id. Hence, 2. Meton. *a watch*, i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: prima vigilia capite arma frequentes, Liv. (ii) *the watch*, i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels*: milites disponit, perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, Caes. 3. *a watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils*: Cereris vigiliae, Pl. |||. Fig. *watchfulness, vigilance*: ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospicientia redderemus, Cic. (Hence It. *veglia*; Fr. *veille.*)

vĭgĭlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **A.** Neut. *to watch*, i. e. *to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep, be wakeful*: ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Transf.: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. ||. Fig. *to be watchful, vigilant*: vigilantes curae, Cic. 2. Esp. *to keep watch over, to be watchful* or *vigilant*: ut vivas, vigila, Hor.: studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in*, Prop. **B.** Act. *to watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet.): noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov.: vigilatum carmen, id.

vīgĭnti, *num. card. twenty*: Cic. [Sans. *vinśati*; Gr. *εἴκατι, εἴκοσι.*]

vīgintivīrātus, ūs, m. [viginti-viri] *the office of the* vigintiviri, for the distribution of lands: Cic.: of the inferior civil court: Tac.

vīginti-viri, orum, m. *plu. a college* or *board of twenty men, the* vigintiviri: |. Appointed by Caesar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands: Cic. ||. *an inferior civil court*, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, and the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions: Tac. (v. Smith's Ant. 415.)

vĭgor, ōris, m. [vigeo] *liveliness, activity, force, vigour*: juventas et patrius vigor, Hor.

vĭlĭpendo, 3. *v. a.* [vilis pendo] *to hold in slight esteem, to despise, vilipend*: aliquem, Pl.

vĭlis, e, *adj. of small price* or *value, cheap*: frumentum vilius erat, Cic.: res vilissimae, *opp.* pretiosissimae, id. *Neutr. absol.*: *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, Pl. ||. Transf. *of trifling value, paltry, common, mean, base, vile*: si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic.: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior alga est, Hor. 2. *found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poet. and rare): poma, Virg. (Hence It. *vigliacco.*)

vĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vilis] *lowness of price, cheapness*: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. ||. Transf. *trifling value, meanness, baseness, vileness*: nominum, Plin. 2. *low esteem, disregard, contempt*: vilitas sui, Sen.

vĭlĭter, *adv. cheaply*: venire poteris intestinis vilius, Pl.

villa, ae, *f. dim.* [prob. a contr. of

vicus from vicus] *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa*: Cic.: Hor. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 415). ‖. Esp. villa publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, *etc.*: Liv.

villĭcō, āre, v. villicus, *no.* II. 2.

villĭco, I. *v. a.* [villicus] *to manage an estate* or *farm in the country*: dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo villicare, Cic.

villĭcus (in many MSS. villicus), a, um, *adj.* [villa] *pertaining to a country-house* or *villa*: Aus. ‖. Subst. villĭcus, i, m. *an overseer of a farm* or *estate, a steward, bailiff*: Cic.: Hor. 2. villica, ae, *f. the wife of a* villicus, *a female overseer*: Cat.: Juv.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus] *hairy, shaggy, rough*: leo, Virg. (Hence Fr. *velours*.)

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa] *a little country-house, a small villa*: Cic.

villum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum] *a sip of wine*: Ter.

villus, i, m. *shaggy hair, a tuft of hair*: Cic.: Virg.

vīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [VI root of vieo] *a pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier*, etc.: Caes.: Ov.

vīmentum, i, *n.* [vimen] *an osier, withy*: Tac.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vimen] *made of osiers*: tegumenta, Caes.

vin', *i. e.* viane, v. volo, *ad init.*

vīnācĕus, i, m. [vinum] *a grapestone*: Cic.

vīnālĭa, ium, *n. plu.* [id.] *the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the* 22*d of April and the* 19*th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter*: Ov. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 415).

vīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to wine, wine-*: vas, Cic. ‖. Subst. vinarius, ii, m. *a wine-dealer, vintner*: Pl. 2. vinaria, orum, *n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks*: Hor.

vīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vincio] *that serves for binding*: Pl.

vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco] *that can be easily gained*: causa, Ter.

vincio, vinxi, vinctum, 4. *v. a. to bind, to bind* or *wind about, to fetter*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, Cic.: suras alte purpureo cothurno, Virg. ‖. Fig. *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain*; *to fortify, secure*: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic.: esse tuam vinctam numine teste fidem, Ov.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3 *v. a. to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish*: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic.: Galliam bello, Caes. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to be successful, to get the better of, to win, gain*, etc.: vincere judicio, Cic.: causam suam, *to win*, Ov.: Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: (naves) nec turbine venti vincantur, Virg.: altra (sagittae), *surmount*, id. ‖. Fig.: naturam studio, Caes.: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. With *subj.*: ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam missa, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. 2. Esp. *to surpass, exceed, excel*: stellarum globi terras magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. 3. *to prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively*: with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj.*: vincet stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor.: nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque, id. 4. *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*: vicit in senatu pars illa quae vero gratiam anteferebat, Sall. (ii) Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, *have it your own way*, Caes. [*Vieo* is perh. connected with *vincio*, the orig. meaning being "to bind."]

vinctus, a, um, *Part.* [vincio].

vinculum (contr. vinclum), i, *n.* [id.] *that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter*: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic.: tunicarum vincla relaxat, Ov.: Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula planta, Virg.: so of sandals: Tib. (ii) Esp. *plur. of the fetters* of prisoners: hence, *a prison*: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic.: in vincula conjecti, Caes.: in vincula duci, Liv.: ex vinculis causam dicere, *i. e. to plead in chains*, Caes. ‖. Fig. *a bond, fetter*: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic.: ne cui me vinclo vellem jugali, Virg. (Hence It. *vincolo*.)

vindēmĭa, ae, *f.* [vinum demo] *a grape-gathering, vintage*: Pl. *Plur.*: Suet. ‖. Transf. *grapes, wine*: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Virg. (Hence Fr. *vendange*; Eng. *vintage*.)

vindēmĭātor, ōris, m. [vindemia] *a grape gatherer, vintager*: Hor. ‖. Transf.: *a star in the constellation Virgo*: Col.: called also, vindemitor: Ov.

vindēmĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little vintage*: transf. of income: Cic.

vindēmītor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vindex, ĭcis, *comm. one who lays legal claim* to a thing, *a claimant*; hence, *a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator*: habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic.: aeris alieni *a protector of debtors*, id.: injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv. In apposition: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. ‖. *An avenger, punisher, revenger*: conjurationis, Cic. *Fem.*: Furiae deae vindices facinorum et scelerum, id. In apposition: vindice flamma, Ov. [Etym. dub. Some derive it from *venum dico*, like *vendo, veneo*; others, according to the analogy of *judex*, from *jus dico*, derive it from *vim dico*, "to assert authority," *i. e.* in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; but it is contrary to analogy to insert the *n*, the sign of the accusative case, in a compound word.]

vindĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vindico] *a taking into protection, a protection, vindication; an avenging, punishment*: Cic.

vindĭciae, arum, *f. plu.* [vindex] *a laying claim* to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's property, or for its restoration to a free condition: pro praede litis vindiciarum quum satis accepisit, sponsionem faceret, Cic.: ni (Appius) vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, *whether he has not sentenced a free person to slavery*, Liv.: of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias dat secundum libertatem, id.

vindĭco (on account of a derivation from venum dico, also, vendico), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to lay legal claim* to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv. ‖. Transf. in gen. *to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon*; *to arrogate, assume, appropriate*: omnia non Quirītium sed sapientium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic.: Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id.: victoriae majore parte ad se vindicata, Liv.: tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, *should be maintained, vindicated*, Caes. 2. Meton. *to revive* (usu. in connection with in libertatem): in libertatem rem populi, Cic. (ii) With the words in libertatem understood, *to set free, to deliver, save*; usu. with *a* or *ab* and *abl.*: te ab eo vindico et libero, id.: quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, *sets free*, Ov. 3. *to avenge, revenge, punish*; *to take vengeance on*: omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic.: in quos (Venetos) Caesar vindicandum statuit, Caes. (Hence It. *vendicare*; Fr. *venger*.)

vindicta, ae, *f.* [vindico] *the staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff* (*v.* Smith's Ant. 248): si neque causa neque vindicta nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. ‖. Transf. *a protection, defence*: libertatis, Vell. 2. *vengeance, revenge, punishment*: Juv.: Tac.

vīnea, ae, *f.* [vinum] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard*: Cic.: Hor. ‖. Transf. *a vine*: Phaedr. 2. In milit. lang. *a kind of pent-house, shed, or mantlet, built like an arbour, for sheltering besiegers*: Caes. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 415).

vīnētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a plantation of vines, a vineyard*: Cic. Proverb.: vineta sua caedere, i. q. *to be sawn against oneself*, Hor.

vīnītor, ōris, m. [id.] *a vine-dresser*: Cic.: Virg.

vinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. unknown] *delightful, sweet*: Pl.

vīnŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [vinolentus] *wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine*: Cic.

vīnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum

full of or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated*: ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic.

vīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of wine, drunk with wine*; *fond of wine, wine-bibbing*: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. *Comp.*: aetas, Ov. *Sup.*: lens, Pl.

vīnum, i, *n. wine*: (on the various wines of antiquity, the modes of their manufacture, etc. *v.* Smith's Ant. 416 *seqq.*): Cic.: Hor. ‖. Transf. *grapes*: Pl. [Gr. οἶνος, orig. Fοινος; Eng. *wine.*]

vīŏla, ae, *f. dim.* a name applied to *the violet*, and also to *the wall-flower*: Virg.: Cic. ‖. *a violet colour, violet*: Hor.: Ov. [*Vio-la*, same as ἰον, orig. [*ἰον.*]

vīŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [violo] *that may be injured* or *violated, violable* (poet.): non violabile numen, Virg.

vīŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [viola] *a bed* or *bank of violets*: Virg.: Hor.

vīŏlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *a dyer of violet colour*: Pl.

vīŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [violo] *an injury, profanation, violation*: templi, Liv.

vīŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an injurer, profaner, violator*: templi, Ov.: juris gentium, Liv.

vīŏlens, entis, *adj.* [prop. part. of violo, a verb of 3d conj.] *impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (violentus more usual): Aufidus, Hor.

vīŏlenter, *adv. impetuously, vehemently, violently*: solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. *Comp.*: Suet. *Sup.*: Just.

vīŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [violentus] *violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity*: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. (ii) Of things: vultus, *fierceness*, Ov.

vīŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [violens] *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous*: homo vehemens et violentus, Cic.: violentior Eurus, Virg.: violentissimae tempestates, Cic.

vīŏlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate*: hospites violare fas non putant, *to do violence to*, Caes.: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic.: Cereale nemus securi, Ov.: inducias per scelus, Caes. [Usu. derived from *vis*, but perh. akin to μιαίνω.]

vīpĕra, ae. *f.* [contr. from vivi-pera, from vivus pario, because believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young] *a viper*: Plin. ‖. Transf. *an adder, snake, serpent*, in gen.: Virg.: Hor. 2. *viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: Juv.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vipera] *of a viper, serpent*, or *snake*: dentes, Ov.: monstrum, i. e. *the serpent-haired head of Medusa*, Id.: anima, i. e. *poisonous breath*, Virg.

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a viper, serpent*, or *snake*: sanguis, Hor.

vir, viri, *m. a male person, a man*: virum me natam vellem, Ter.: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov.: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic.: fortissimi viri, Caes. ‖. Esp. *a man* as distinguished from a woman, *a husband*: is (Juppiter) amare occepit Alcumenam clam virum, Pl.: Hor. Transf. of animals: Virg.: Ov. 2. *a man* as opposed to a boy: pueroque viroque, Ov. 3. *a man, a man of courage, principle*, or *honour, one who deserves the name of a man*: Marius rusticanus vir, sed plane vir, quum saeviret, vetuit se alligari. Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit, Cic.

4. In military lang. *a man, soldier*: vir unus cum viro congrediendo, Liv. In another sense: legitque virum vir, *each selected his man*, i. e. *singled out his opponent*, Virg. (ii) Esp. as opposed to the cavalry, *a foot-soldier*: equites virique, Liv. Hence proverb.: equis viris or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*; v. equus. ‖‖. Meton. *manhood, virility* (poet. and rare): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat. [Cf. Sans. *vîra*, "heros;" *vîr-ago* (*vîr-go*) belongs to the same root. Both *vir* and *virago* are connected with *vireo*; and *vis, vires* are prob. of the same root.]

virāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [fuller form of virgo, of the same root as vir, *q. v.*] *a manlike, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago*: virago aliqua ancilla, i. e. *stout*, Pl.: Ov.: Virg.

virĕo, 2. *v. n. to be full of strength, to be green* or *verdant*: alia semper virent, alia hieme nudata verno tempore tespefacta frondescunt, Cic.: fronde virere nova, Virg. ‖. Fig. *to be fresh, vigorous* or *lively; to flourish, bloom*: vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv.: Hor.

vīres, ium, *f. plu. strength*; v. vis.

vīresco, 3. *v. n. incep.* [vireo] *to grow green* or *verdant*: gramina, Virg. ‖. Fig. *to shoot forth, be developed*: de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr.

vīrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a green* or *verdant spot, turf, greensward*: vireta amoena nemorum, Virg.

virga, ae, *f. a twig, sprout, switch, rod*: Ov. 2. Esp. *a graft, scion, set*: id. (ii) *a lime-twig*: Virg. (iii) *a rod, switch* for flogging: Pl.: Juv.: *the small rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Hence, poet. for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. (iv) *a wand, a staff*, as a support: Liv. (v) *a magic wand*: Virg. ‖. Transf. *a coloured stripe* in a garment: purpureae, Ov. [Usu. derived from *vireo*; but this does not account for the *g*: some connect it with Sans. vṛh, "crescere."]

virgātor, ōris, *m.* [virga] *one who beats with rods, a flogger*: Pl.

virgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of twigs* or *osiers*: calathisci, Cat. ‖. *striped*: sagulae, Virg.

virgētum, i, *n.* [id.] *a thicket of rods* or *osiers*: Cic.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of rods* or *twigs, of brushwood*: flamma, *of brush set on fire*, Virg.

virgidēmia, ae, *f.* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia] *a harvest of rods*, i. e. *of blows*: Pl.

virgillae, v. vergiliae.

virginālis, e, *adj.* [virgo] *pertaining to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly virgin, virginal*: habitus, vestitus, Cic.: felea, *a girl-stealer*, Pl. ‖. Subst. virginale, is, *n. pudenda muliebria*: Phaedr.

virginārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to virgins*: Pl.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin* (poet.): forma, Ov.: sagitta Dianae, Hor.: volucres, i. e. *the Harpies*, Ov.

virginisvendōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [virgo vendo] *virgin-seller*: Pl.

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virgo] *maidenhood, virginity*: Cic.: Virg.

virgo, ĭnis, *f.* [shortened form of virago, *q. v.*] *a maid, maiden, virgin*: quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic.: bellica, i. e. *Pallas*, Ov. In apposition: virgo filia, id.: dea, *the virgin goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, id. ‖. Transf. in gen. *a young woman, girl*: Virg.: Hor. 2. *the constellation* Virgo: poet. Cic. 3. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa* (so called after the young girl who discovered its source): Ov.

virgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virga] *a little twig, a small rod, a wand*: Cic.: divina, *a divining-rod*, id.

virgultum, i, *n.* [contr. from virguletum, from virgula] *a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery*: Caes.: Cic.

virgunc̆ŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virgo: cf. homunculus from homo] *a little maid, young girl*: Juv.

vīrĭdārĭum (viridiarium, and, contr. virdiarium), ii, *n.* [viridis] *a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden*: Cic. (Hence It. *verziere*; Fr. *verger.*)

vīrĭdis, ium, v. viridis, *no.* 1. 2.

vīrĭdĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [viridis] *made green, green*: silva, Cic.

vīrĭdis, e, *adj.* [vireo] *green* (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour): smaragdi, Lucr.: colles viridissimi, Cic.: colubrae, Hor.

2. Subst. viridia, ium, *n. plu. green plants, herbs*, or *trees*: Plin.: Phaedr. ‖. Transf. *green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous*: Euryalus forma insignis viridique juventa, Virg.: Ov.

vīrĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viridis] *green colour, greenness, verdure*: herbescens viriditas, Cic. ‖. Transf. *freshness, brisk-ness, vigour*: vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id.

viridō, ī, v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act. *to make green, cause to grow green*: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov. II. Neutr. *to grow or be green* (only in *imperf., part.*): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg.

virilis, e, *adj.* [vir] *pertaining to a man, male, masculine*: virile et muliebre sexus, Sall.: vox, Ov. (ii) In grammar, *of the masculine gender, masculine*: nomen, Varr. 2. *manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood*: ne forte seniles mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, *the parts of full-grown men*, Hor.: virilis toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic. II. Transf. in law, *pertaining to a person, that falls to a person or to each one* in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars: Gai. 2. Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot*: est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille claram reddidit, *some duty devolves upon me*, Cic.: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, *i. e. to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies*, id.: pro virili portione, Tac. III. Fig. *manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited*, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic.

virilitas, ātis, *f.* [virilis] *the age of manhood*: Plin. 2. *the power of procreation, virility*; and meton. *the male organs of generation*: Tac. II. Fig. *manliness, manly vigour*: Quint.

viriliter, *adv. manfully, firmly, courageously*: Cic.: Ov.

virī-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vis] *mighty in power*, an epithet of Jupiter: Pl.

virītim, *adv.* [vir] *man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually*: qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. II. Transf. *singly, separately, individually*: commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall.: legere tarereque, Hor.

virōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] *full of* or *covered with slime, slimy*: loci, Cato. II. *having a bad odour, stinking, fetid*: castorea, Virg.

virtus, ūtis, *f.* [vir] *manliness, manhood*; a term including in its sign. all that is excellent in the physical and moral constitution of man: *strength; courage; capacity; excellence, virtue*, etc.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, Cic. 2. *moral perfection, virtue*: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, id. 3. Esp. *military talents, courage, valour, bravery*, etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. II. Transf. of animals and things, *goodness, worth, value, power, strength*, etc.: nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in natura, Cic.

virus, i, n. *a slimy liquid, slime*; of animals and plants: Virg. II. Esp. *a poisonous liquid, poison, virus*: Cic.: Virg. (ii) Fig.: evomere virus acerbitatis suae, Cic. 2. *an offensive odour, stench*: Lucr. 3. *a sharp, saline taste*, of seawater: id.

vīs, vis, *f.*: plu. vīres, ium (nom. and acc. plu. vis, Lucr. *Gen.* and *dat. sing.* very rare: *gen.* vis, Tac. *Dat.* vi, Auct. B. Afr.: *acc.* vim), *strength*, physical or mental; *force, vigour, power, energy*: (i) *Sing.*: seleritas et vis equorum, Cic.: tempestatis, Caes. (ii) *Plur.* (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic.: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. Poet. with *inf.*: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. 2. Esp. *hostile strength, force, violence*: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic.: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, *neither by assault nor by blockade*, Liv. (ii) Esp. *force, violence* offered to one's chastity: pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat, Cic.: vis allata sorori, Ov. II. Meton. *quantity, number, abundance*: in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic.: magna vis hominum, Liv. 2. Vires, *military forces, troops*: praesese exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Caes. III. Fig. *mental* or *legal strength, power, force, vigour*: vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic.: vim ac jus magistratui demere, Liv. 2. Transf. of abstract things, *force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence*: id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic.: quae vis insit in his pancis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, id. (Root VIR: hence *vis* in the nom. sing. is long, because it represents *vir-s*: the gen. *vis*, dat. *vi*, etc., are formed on a false analogy, as if from a stem VI. The root of *is*, *ivós* is Fw, which is the same as Lat. VIR.]

viscātus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum] *smeared with bird-lime*: virgae, *limed twigs*, Ov.

viscērātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a public distribution of flesh* or *meat*: Cic.

viscum, i, *n.* (viscus, i, Pl.) *the mistletoe*: Virg. II. Transf. *bird-lime* made from the berries of the mistletoe: Cic.: Virg. 2. Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Pl. [Gr. *ἰξός* orig. *Fιξός*.]

viscus, ĕris, and more freq. in *plur.* viscĕra, um, *n. the internal organs* of the animal body, *the viscera*, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, *etc.*: (i) *Sing.*: Cels.: Ov. (ii) *Plur.*: Cels.: Ov. II. Transf. *flesh*, as being beneath the skin: boum, Cic. 2. *the fruit of the womb, offspring, child*: (Tereus) in suum sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. III. Meton. and usu. fig. *the inward* or *inmost part*: montis (Aetnae), Virg.: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic.

viscus, i, v. viscum, *ad init.*

visendus, a, um, *Part.* [viso]. I. Adj. *worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable*: Cic.

visīo, ōnis, *f.* [video] *the act or sense of seeing, sight, vision*: App. II. Meton. *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition*: adventitia, Cic. 2. Fig. *an idea, notion*: veri falsique, id.

visĭto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [viso] *to see frequently or habitually*: aliquem, Pl. II. *to go to see, to visit* (rare): quum visitasset eum Carneades Cic.

viso, si, sum, 3. v. a. *freq.* [video] *to look at often* or *attentively, to view, behold, survey*: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. Absol.: visendi causa venire, Cic. II. Transf. *to go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after*: (i) with acc.: illa in arcem abivit, eadem visere Minervae, Pl. (ii) With *relative clause*: ego quid me velles, visebam, id. (iii) With *ad*: vise ad portum, id. 2. Esp. *to go to see, to visit*: (i) With *acc.*: constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic. (ii) With *ad*: aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra illico it visere ad eam, Ter.

visum, i, *n.* [id.] *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision*: visa somniorum, Cic. II. Esp. a transl. of the Gr. *φαντασία*, *an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium*: id.

visus, a, um, *Part.* [video].

visus, ūs, m. [id.] *a seeing, looking; a look, glance*: *the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision*: oculorum visus, Lucr. *Plur.*: Ov. II. Meton. *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision*: conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. inopino terrifia visu, Ov.: nocturni visus, Liv.

vīta, ae (old *gen. sing.* vitāī, Lucr.), *f.* [for victa, from vivo] *life*: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic.: in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes.: nec ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a good, pleasant life*, Pl. II. Transf. *a living, support, subsistence*: vitam sibi reperire, id. 2. *a life*, i. e. *a way* or *mode of life*: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic.: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 3. to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Pl. Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life*, as a term of endearment: Cic. 4. Meton. *the living*, i. e. *mankind, the world*: rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit querna pellere glande famem, Tib. 5. *a life*, i. e. *a course of life, career*, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro vitam (al. vitas) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. 6. *a spirit, shade*, in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg.

vītābilis, e, *adj.* [vito] *that may* or *ought to be shunned*: Ov.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare): with acc.: Hannibal vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. *Absol.*: ipse, quasi vitabundus, per saltuosa loca exercitum ductare, Sall.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita] *pertaining to life, vital*: caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic.: vias, i. e. *air-passages*, Ov. ‖ Subst. vitalia, ium, *n. plu. the vital parts, vitals*: rerum, Lucr.

vītāliter, *adv. vitally*: vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr.

vītātio, ōnis, *f.* [vito] *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance*: doloris, Cic.

vītellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus] *a little calf*, as a term of endearment: Pl. ‖ Transf. *the yolk of an egg*: Cic. (Hence Fr. veau.)

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis] *pertaining to the vine*: poculo, i. e. *wine*, Virg.

vītĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little vine*: Cic.

vītĭgĕnus, a, um. *adj.* [vitis and GEN, root of gigno] *vine-born, produced from the vine*: liquor, Lucr.

vītĭlēna, æ, *f.* [vitium lena] *a bawd, procuress*: malesuada, Pl.

vītĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus] *of the vine, vine-*: Flor.

vītio, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium] *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate*: dira lues quondam Latias vitaverat auras, Ov.: oculos, id.: vina, Hor. 2. Esp. *to violate* a maid: virginem, Ter. ‖ Fig.: comitiorum et contionum significationes interdum verae sunt, nonnunquam vitiatae et corruptae, *falsified*, Cic.

vītiōsē, *adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly*: vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. 2. Fig.: ferre leges, id.

vītiōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus] *faultiness, corruption*: humoris, Macr. ‖ Fig.: vitiositas est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic.

vītiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium] *full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*, etc.: nux, Pl. ‖ Fig.: suffragium, Cic.: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices*, id. 2. Esp. *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. *Comp.*: progenies vitiosior, Hor. *Sup.*: inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell.

vītis, is, *f.* [prob. from VI, root of vieo] *a vine, grape-vine*: Cic.: Virg. ‖ Transf. *a vine-branch*: Ov. 2. *a centurion's staff*, made of a vine-branch: Tac.: Ov. (ii) Meton. *the office of a centurion, centurionship*: Juv.

vītĭ-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis] *a vine-planter*: Sabinus, Virg.

vītium, ii, *n. a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice*: corporis, Pl.: si nihil est in partibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic.: illi, adverso vitio castrorum, tota nocte munitiones proferunt, i. e. *the faulty, unfavourable position*, Caes. ‖ Fig. *a fault, defect, blemish*: acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. 2. Esp. *a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice*: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id.: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. (ii) *a violation of female chastity*: offerre, Ter. 3. In relig. lang. *a defect in the auspices or auguries*: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, Cic.

vīto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. freq. from vieo, *q. v.*: prop. *to bend frequently*; hence] *to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade*: tela, Caes.: vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe, Hor. ‖ Fig.: vitia, Cic.: omnes suspiciones, Caes. With *dat.*: infortunio, Pl. With *subj.*: erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriae videatur esse puerilis, Cic. With *inf.*: tangere vitet scripta, Hor.

vītrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum] *of glass, glass-, vitreous*: hostis, i. e. *a glass draughtsman*, Ov. 2. Subst. vitrea, orum, *n. plu. glass vessels, glass-wares*: Mart. ‖ Transf. *like glass, glassy*, in colour or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent*: unda, Virg.: Circe, *brilliant, beautiful*, Hor. 2. Fig.: fama, *brilliant*, id.

vītrĭcus, i, *m.* [perh. from pater] *a stepfather*: Cic. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov.

vītrum, i, *n. glass*: Lucr.: Cic. (v. Smith's Ant. 420). ‖ *woad*, a plant used for dyeing blue: Caes. (Hence It. *vitriuolo*; Fr. *vitriol*.)

vitta, æ, *f.* [VI, root of vieo] *a band*, esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet*, worn round the head; and, in relig. lang. *a headband, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet*: Ov.: Virg. (v. Smith's Ant. 421). Bound around the altar: Virg.: upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: Hor.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta] *bound with a fillet* or *chaplet*: capilli, Ov.

vĭtŭla, æ, v. vitulus.

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus] *of a calf*: caruncula, *a piece of veal*, Cic.: assum, *roast veal*, id. ‖ Subst. vitulina, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *calf's-flesh, veal*: Pl. Called also, vitulina, orum, *n. plu.*: Nep.

vĭtŭlor, 1. *v. n. dep.* [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy, perh. for victula from vinco: prop. *to be joyful*, as in the feast of victory; hence, in gen.] *to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful*: Jovi opulento, incluto lubens meritoque vitulor, i. e. *bring a thank-offering*, Pl.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.*, and **vĭtŭla**, æ, *f.* [akin to ἰτυλός. orig. Fετυλός] *a calf*: (i) *Masc. a bull-calf*: Cic. (ii) *Fem. a cow-calf*: Virg. ‖ Transf. *a calf, foal*: of the horse: id. 2. Esp. vitulus marinus, *a sea-calf, seal*, v. phoca: Juv.

vītŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitupero] *blameworthy, blameable, censurable* (rare): Cic.

vītŭpĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation*: communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. *Plur.*: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, id.

vītŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a blamer, censurer, vituperator*: Cic.

vītŭpĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [vitium paro, i. e. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.] *to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate*: deos, Pl.: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Proverb.: qui coelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself*, i. e. *are satisfied with nothing*, Phaedr. ‖ In relig. lang. *to render defective, to spoil* an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Pl.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax] *natural vigour, tenaciousness or length of life*: Plin.

vīvārium, ii, *n.* [vivus] *an inclosure in which game, fish*, etc., *are kept alive, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond*: Juv. Fig.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. *whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs*, Hor.

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *animated, lively, vivid*: potestas animi, Lucr.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo] *tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious*: phoenix, Ov.: mater, Hor.: cervus, Ov. *Comp.*: heres, Hor. 2. Transf. of things, *lasting long, enduring, durable*: oliva, Virg.: virtus vivax expersque sepulcri, Ov. ‖ *lively, vigorous, vivacious*: sulfura, *burning briskly, inflammable*, id.

vīvesco (vivisco), vixi, 3. *v. n. incep.* [id.] *to become alive, get life*: Plin. ‖ Transf. *to grow lively, strong*, or *vigorous*: ulcus, Lucr.

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *living, animated*: tellus, Lucr. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, *true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid*: signa, Prop.: cera, Mart. ‖ Esp. *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid*: senectus, Tac.: Umber (canis), Virg.: ingenium, Liv.

vīvi-rādix, īcis, *f. a set or cutting having a root, a layer, quickset*: of the vine: Cic.

vīvisco, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3. *v. n.* (*past part. subj.* synCOP. vixet, Virg.) *to live, be alive, have life*: vivere ac spirare, Cic.: Anfidius vixit ad summam senectutem, id. (ii) Transf. of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, id. In the *pass.*: vixi annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. 3. Particular phrases: (i) Euphemistically, vixit, *he is done with life, he is dead*: Pl. (ii) Ita vivam, *as true as I live*, and negatively, *may I not*

Hrs, may I die, if, etc.: as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic.: re vivam, si scio, id. (iii) *Si vivo, if I live*, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Pl. 3. Esp. *to live well, live at ease, enjoy life*: quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, Hor. 4. *to last, endure, remain* (poet.): tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg.: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commissi calores Aeolise fidibus puellae, Hor. ‖ Transf. *to live* on anything or in any manner, i. e. *to support life; to sustain* or *maintain oneself*: piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes.: rapto, Virg.: parcius, Hor. *Pass. impers.*: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. 2. *to live*, i. e. *to pass one's life, to reside, dwell*: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id.: viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Proverb.: secum vivere, *to live for oneself, care only for oneself*, Cic. [Root VIV or VIC: the initial *v* becomes a guttural in the cognate languages, see letter C, no. II. 5: Sans. *jiv*, 'vivere;" Eng. *quick* in "*quick* and dead," "*quick*silver;" Germ. *er-quick-en*.]

vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo] *alive, living, that has life*: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes.: quanquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, *in the lifetime of Tatius*, Cic. Esp. in the phrase, vivus videnque, *before his very eyes*: huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, Quint. 2. Of things: cespes, Ov.: flumen, Liv.: ros, *fresh*, Ov.: lucernae, *burning*, Hor.: saxum, *living, natural, unwrought*, Virg. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep*, Col. Fig.: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, *i. e. I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense*, Cic. (β) de vivo detrahere or resecare alliquid, *to give or take away from the money which grows* or *has an increase*, i. e. *the capital*: id.

vix, *adv.* [perh. from VIG, root of vigeo; 11 t. with effort; hence] *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely*: iter angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes.: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Strengthened with *aegre* or *saltem*: vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus, Pl. ‖ Of time, *hardly, scarcely, only just*: vix tandem legi literas, Cic. With *quum*, or (poet.) *et*, to denote the immediate succession of two events: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum videres, id.: vix primus inopina quies laxaverat artus, et superincumbens liquidas projecit in undas praecipitem, Virg. 2. Strengthened with *dum*, and usually written in one word, vixdum, *hardly then, scarcely yet*: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv.

vixdum, *adv.* v. vix, *no.* II. 2.

vixet, v. vivo, *ad init.*

vōcābŭlum, i, *n.* [voco] *an appellation, designation, name*: nomen est, quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic.: vocabula tantum pecunlarum, id. ‖ Esp. in grammar, *a substantive*, both in gen. and as an appellative noun, in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name: Varr.

vōcālis, e, *adj.* [vox] *that has a voice, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, vocal*: Orpheus, Hor.: chordae, Tib.: carmen, Ov.: ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videamur, *speaking, talking*, Cic. ‖ Subst. vocalis, is, *f.* (*sc.* litera), *a vowel*: id.

vōcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco] *an appellation, designation, name*: Lucr.

vōcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a citing* before a court, *a summons*: Varr. ‖ *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.*: Cat.

vōcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to calling*: casus, *the vocative case*, in grammar: Gell.

vōcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bidder, invitor* to dinner, *etc.*: Suet.

vōcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation*: et ille et senatus frequens vocatus Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. ‖ Esp. *an invitation* to dinner, *etc.*: Suet.

vōcĭfĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor] *a loud calling, outcry, vociferation*: Cic.

vōcĭfĕror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [vox fero] *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate*: vociferari palam, Cic.: talia, Virg. (ii) Of things: aera, i. e. *to sound, resound*, Lucr.

vōcĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [voco] *to be wont to call, to call, name*: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, Cic. ‖ *to call loudly, call out* (rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac.

vōco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n. to call*: *to call upon, summon, invoke*: nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, *to invite, challenge*, Caes.: populum Romanum ad arma, id.: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv.: aliquem in contionem, Cic.: imbrem votis, *to call down*, Virg. 2. Esp. *to cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate: in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic 3. *to bid, invite* one as a guest to dinner, *etc.*: *Pa.* Solus coenabo domi? *Ge.* Non enim solus: me vocato, Pl. (ii) In gen. *to invite, etc.*: me ad vitam vocas, Cic. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, summon, incite, arouse*: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg.: quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. 4. *to call* by name, *to name, denominate*: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic.: me miserum vocares, Hor. *Pass.*: ego vocor Lycoonides, Pl. ‖ Transf. *to call*, i. e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: ea ea die ad hanc diem quae facisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account*, Cic. [Sans. vach, "loqui;" Gr. ἔπ-ος in ἔπος, εἶπον.]

vōcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vox] *a small* or *feeble voice* (rare): recreandae vocalae causa, Cic. ‖ Transf. *a soft note* or *tone*: id. 2. *a little, petty speech*; *a little word, particle*: id.

vōlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. volo] *flying, winged*: homines, Pl. ‖ Transf. *fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory*: o Academiam voliaticam et sui simliem, modo huc, modo illuc! Cic.

vōlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *flying, winged*: bestiae, Cic.: puer, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov. ‖ Transf. *swift, rapid*: telum, i. e. *an arrow*, Lucr.: ferrum, Virg. 2. *fleeting, transitory*: setas, Ov.

vōlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flying, flight*: aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. *Plur.*: id.

vōlēma pīra, *a kind of large pear, warden-pear*: Virg.

vōlens, entis, *Part.* [1. volo.] ‖ Adj. *willing, voluntary, eager, ready*: sponte sua properant: labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. 2. *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. (ii) Subst. volentia, lium, *n. pls. favourable, pleasant*, or *agreeable things*: Muciano volentia rescripsere, Tac.

volgo and **volgus**, v. vulgus.

vōlĭto, avi, atum, 1. *v. n. freq.* [2. volo] *to fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flutter*: aves volitare, Cic. 2. Transf. *to fly, hasten*, or *hover about*: volitans tota acie, Liv.: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. (ii) Of things: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg.: voces per auras, Lucr. ‖ Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic.

volnus, **volnĕro**, *etc.*, v. vuln.

vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle (contr. vin', fin' visne, Pl.: Ter.), *irreg. and defect. v. a.* and *n. to will, be willing; to wish, desire, be disposed*; *to intend, purpose*: constr. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* (with which an *inf.* may usu. be understood), *subj.* or *absol.*: (i) With *inf.*: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.*: si vis me fiere, Hor. (iii) With *acc.*: faciam, quod valtis, ut potero, Cic. (iv) With *subj.*: volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Pl.: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus! Cic. (v) *Absol.*: denique, ut, voluimus, nostra superat manus, Pl. 2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens, Hor. ‖ Esp. with *acc.* of person, elliptically, *to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to*: si quid illi se velit, illum ad se ventre oportere, Caes.: num quid me vis? *have you anything*

further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go? Pl. 2. With *dat.* of person, and adv. *to wish one* (*well* or *ill*): tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter.: male alicui, Pl. 3. With causa and *gen.* of person, *to wish* (something good for): quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, quum communis salutis, tum ipsius hominis causa velle et optare debetis, Cic. 4. Legislative t. t. *to will, determine, ordain*: majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, id. Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law, velitis jubeatis, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: Liv. 5. *to suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain*: quod quum volunt, declarant, quaedam esse vera, Cic. 6. *to mean, signify*, only with interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, id. [Sans. var, "eligere;" Gr. βούλ-ομαι; Germ. *wollen*; Eng. *will.*]

vŏlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to fly*: corvi, Lucr.: apes, Ov. 2. Subst. volantes, ium, *f. plu. birds* (poet.): Virg. ‖ Transf. *to fly*, i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying, to speed, hasten along*: i sane, vola curriculo, Pl.: litterae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic.

vŏlŏnes, um, *m. plu.* [i. volo] *volunteers*, i. e. the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv.

vulpes, is, v. vulpea.

volsella, ae, *f. a kind of pincers*: for pulling out hairs, *tweezers*: Pl.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello].

voltus, us, v. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [volvo] *that is turned round*, or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving*: buxum, i. e. *a top*, Virg.: volubilis et rotundus deus, Cic. ‖ Fig. of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble*: oratio, id. Transf. of the speaker: id. 2. *changeable, mutable*: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis] *a rapid, whirling motion*: mundi, Cic. 2. Transf. *roundness, round form*: fracta volubilitas capitis, Ov. ‖ Fig. of speech, *rapidity, fluency, volubility*: linguae volubilitas, Cic. 2. *changeableness, mutability*: quod temere fit casco casu et volubilitate fortunae, id.

vŏlūbĭlĭter, *adv.* of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly*: Cic.

vŏlŭcer, cris, e, *adj.* [2. volo] *flying, winged*: bestiae, Cic.: dracones, Ov.: o numtium volucrem! Cic. (ii) Subst. volucris, is, *f.* (sc. avis: once *masc.* sc. ales: teneros volucres, poet. Cic.), *a bird*: Lucr.: Virg.: Hor. 2. Transf. *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr.: sagitta, Virg.: equi, Ov. ‖ Fig. *fleet, swift, rapid*: nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic. 2. Esp. *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory*: o volucrem fortunam, id.: dies, Hor.

vŏlucris, is, v. volucer, no. I. ii.

vŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [volvo; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] *a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume*: volumen plenum querelae iniquissimae, Cic.: pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum, Hor. 2. Esp. like liber, of a separate portion of a work, *a part, book*: quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. ‖ *a roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy*, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg.: fumi, *wreath*, whirl, Ov.

vŏluntārius, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas] *willing, of his or its own free will, voluntary*: milites, *volunteers*, Caes.: auxilia, Cic. 2. Subst. voluntarii, orum, *m. plu.* (sc. milites), *volunteers*: Caes. ‖ Transf. of things: mors, *suicide*, Cic.: accusationes, Tac.

vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [volens] *will, wish, choice, desire, inclination*: quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes.: ut ejus semper voluntatibus dives assenserint, Cic. 2. Adverbial phrases: (i) voluntate with *pronom. adj.* or *gen.*, or alone, *of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily*: ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, id.: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id.: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. (ii) Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, *according to the will, at the desire*: ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic.: ex Caesaris voluntate, id. 3. Esp. *good-will, favour, affection*: voluntas erga Caesarem, id.: Divitiaci summam in se voluntatem cognoverat, Caes. 4. *a last will, testament*: defensio testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, Cic. ‖ Transf. of speech, *meaning, sense, signification, import*: verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint.

vŏlŭpe, or, apocopated, **vŏlŭp**, *adv.* [1. volo] *agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction*, etc.: (i) *volupe*: cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, Pl. (ii) *volup*: ut tibi ex me sit volup, id.

vŏluptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [voluptas] *that causes pleasure or satisfaction*: nuntius, Pl.

vŏluptārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful*: *devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous*: possessiones, Cic.: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good*, id.

vŏluptas, ātis, *f.* [volupe] *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (both sensual and spiritual): omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic.: a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels*, Suet. ‖ Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer*, Virg. 2. voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles*, given to the people: Cic.

vŏlūtābrum, i, *n.* [voluto] *a wallowing-place* for swine: Virg.

vŏlūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wallowing about*: Cic.

vŏlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing*: volutationes corporis, Cic. ‖ Fig.: *restlessness, disquiet*: nusquam residentis animi, Sen.

vŏlūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* [volvo] *to roll, turn, twist*, or *tumble about*: genus amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, Virg. Fig.: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. ‖ Fig.: vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread*, Virg. Reflect.: quum animo in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder*: aliquid in animo, Liv.: aliquid animo, Cic.

vŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [volvo].

volva (vulva), ae, *f.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, integument*: fungorum, Plin. ‖ Esp. *the womb, matrix* of women and she-animals: Juv. (ii) *a sow's womb* as a very favourite dish: Hor.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble*: ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit! Virg.: volvendi sunt libri, *unrolled*, i. e. *opened*, Cic. (ii) Reflect. *to turn* or *roll about* or *along*: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, Virg.: illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, Cic.: lacrimae volvuntur inanes, *flow*, Virg. ‖ Fig.: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv.: (lunam) celerem pronos volvere menses, *in rolling on*, Hor.: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, *rolling off*, Cic. 2. Esp. *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate upon, consider*: multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall.: immensa omnia animo, Liv. [Gr. FεΛF in εἰλέω, εἰλίω, etc.; Germ. *wellen, Welle*: Eng. *to well.*] (Hence Fr. *vautrer*: also through the part. volutus, It. *volta*; Fr. *volte, voute.*)

vŏmer, ĕris (nom. *sing.* vomis, Virg.), *m. a ploughshare*: Cic.: Hor. ‖ Transf. *the penis*: Lucr. (Hence It. *bómbero.*)

vŏmica, ae, *f.* *a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour*: Cic. Juv. ‖ Fig. *an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint.): hostem Romani si expellere vultis vomicamque, quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo Indos, an old prophecy in Liv.

vŏmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vomo] *a vomiting*: Cic.

vŏmĭto, 1. v. a. *n. freq.* [id.] *to vomit often*: Suet.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a vomiting*: Pl.: Suet. ‖ Meton. *a disgusting fellow*: Pl.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3. v. n. and a. ‖ Neutr. *to throw up, vomit* (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite): quum vomere post coenam te velle dixisses, Cic. 2. Transf. in gen. *to pour forth*: qua largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. ‖ Act. *to throw* or *pour out in abundance*; *to emit, discharge* (poet.): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov.: argentum, *to give up*, Pl. [Sans. vam, "vomere;" Gr. ϝαμ, ἐμ-έω.]

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax] *greediness, ravenousness, voracity*: Eutr.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [voro] *an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, chasm*: submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Of a gulf or chasm in the earth: Liv. Poet. of a devouring stomach: ventris, Ov. ‖ Fig.: vos geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, i. e. *gulfs*, Cic.

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive*: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. *Comp.*: ignis, Ov.

vŏro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour*: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. Proverb.: mens hic est: hamum vorat, *takes*, Pl. 2. Transf. *to overwhelm, swallow, cover*, etc.: (navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg.: viam, *to finish* or *perform quickly*, Cat. ‖ Fig. *to devour*, i. e. *to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately* (rare): literas, Cic. [Gr. βορ in βορά, βι-βρώ-σκω.]

vorso, *etc.*, v. verso.

vortex, *etc.*, v. vertex.

vos, v. tu.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum] *pertaining to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive*: ludi, Cic.: tabula, Hor.: legatio, *which was undertaken* (often as a mere pretext) *to fulfil a vow in a province*, Cic.

vōtum, i, *n.* [voveo] *a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow*: qui (deus) nunquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic.: exsequi, Virg.: voti damnari, Liv. 2. Meton. *a thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed* or *devoted, a votive offering* (poet.): Instrammurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *with burnt offerings*, Virg. ‖ Transf. *a wish, desire, longing*: nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic.: andivere di mea vota, Hor. (Hence Fr. *vœu.*)

vōtus, a, um, *Part.* [voveo].

vōveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. *to vow*, i. e. *to promise solemnly* or *sacredly*; *to devote, dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit unquam, Cic.: voti ludi, Liv.: victimam pro reditu, Ov. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quum sues puer pasceret, una ex iis amissa vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vinea, Cic. ‖ Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* (rare, and only poet.): eligo, quid voveas, Ov. (Hence Fr. *vouer.*)

vox, vŏcis, *f.* [same root as voco, q. v.] *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call*: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic.: magna voce dicere, *with a loud voice*, Caes. ‖ Meton. *that which is uttered by the voice*, i. e. *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim*: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic.: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. *Plur.*: quum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuissent, Cic.: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes. 2. *speech, language*, in gen.: cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor. 3. *accent, tone*: ipsa natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic.

vulcānus, i, m. [Vulcanus, the god of fire; hence transf.] *fire*: Virg.: Ov.

vulgāris (volg.), e, *adj.* [vulgus] *pertaining to the multitude; general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar*: in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic.: liberalitas, *i. e. extended to all*, id.: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor.

vulgāriter, *adv. after the ordinary* or *common manner, vulgarly* (rare): non vulgariter scribere, Cic.

vulgātor (volg.), ōris, m. [vulgo] *one that makes generally known, a divulger*: taciti, i. e. *Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov.

vulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vulgo]. ‖ Adj. *general, common*: vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2. Esp. *commonly* or *generally known, notorious*: vulgatior fama est, Liv.

vulgi-vāgus (volg.), a, um, *adj.* [vulgus] *that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant*: Lucr.

vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vulgus] *to make general, common*, or *universal*; *to publish*: morbos, Liv.: librum, *to publish*, Quint. Reflect.: vulgari cum privatis, i. e. *to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with*, Liv. ‖ Esp. *to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: dolorem verbis, Virg. 2. Of sexual intercourse, *to make common, confound, prostitute*: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv.

vulgō, *adv.* lit. *in the multitude*; hence, *before everybody, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly*: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes.: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world*, Cic.

vulgus (volg.), i, *n.* (masc. Virg.) [volvo] *a promiscuous crowd, a crowd, the multitude, the people, public*: vulgus servorum, Ter.: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, Cic. ‖ With the idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace*: coteri omnes ser mui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fumus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall.: quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor.

vulnĕrātio (voln.), ōnis, *f.* [vulnero] *a wounding, wound*: Cic. ‖ Fig. *an injuring*: famae, salutis, id.

vulnĕro (voln.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vulnus] *to wound, to hurt* or *injure by a wound*: neu quis quem prius vulneret quam illum interfectum viderit, Caes.: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. ‖ Fig.: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv.

vulnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus facio] *wound-making, wound-inflicting* (poet.): sus, Ov.: chalybs, Virg.

vulnus (voln.), ĕris, *n. a wound*: vulnus in latere, Cic.: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. 2. Transf. of things, *a wound*, i. e. *a hole, cut, notch, rent, crack*: vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum congemuit, Virg. ‖ Fig.: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. (ii) *pain, grief, sorrow*: Lucr.: Virg. (iii) *the wounds of love*: Prop.: Hor. [Sans. *vraṇ*, "vulnerare;" perh. Germ. *wun-de*; Eng. *wou-nd.*]

vulpēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vulpes] *a little fox*: Cic.

vulpes (volpes), is, *f. a fox*: Hor. (ii) Fig. *cunning, craftiness*: id. Proverb.: (i) jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Virg. (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. (iii) tam facile, quam pirum vulpes comest, Pl.

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* [vello]. ‖ Adj. *with the hair plucked out*, i. e. *beardless, effeminate*: Pl.: Prop.

vultĭcŭlus (volt.), i, m. *dim.* [vultus] *a look, mien, air*: Cic.

vultur, i, v. vultus, *ad init.*

vultŭōsus (volt.), a, um, *adj.* [vultus] *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected*: Cic.: Quint.

vultur (volt.), ŭris, m. *a vulture*: Liv.: Virg. ‖ Transf. *a grasping, avaricious person*: Sen.

vultŭrius (volt.), ii, m. [vultur] *a vulture, bird of prey*: Pl.: Lucr. ‖ Transf. *a rapacious* or *covetous person, an extortioner*, etc.: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. 2. *an unlucky throw* at dice: Pl.

vultus (volt.), ūs, m. (*nomt. plur.* volti, Lucr.) [perh. from vos, root of volo] *an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression: hence, *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect*: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, Cic.: vultus acer in hostem, Hor. *Plur.*: vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. 2. Esp. *an angry countenance*;

stern look, grim visage: (justum virum) non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida, Hor. ‖ Transf. in gen. *the face*: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. 2. Of things, *the look, appearance* (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

X.

X, x, *indecl. n.* or (litera, *subaud.*), *f.* the twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. As an *initial* it occurs only in words borrowed from Greek, and in them it is usually pronounced like *z*. As a *medial* or *final* it is all but universally the result of inflection or derivation (tex-, texo, is the only verbal *root* in which it appears), and since in such cases it represents the sound of *c* and *s*, for which two letters it is usu. substituted, it is called a *double* consonant: *e. g.* pax = pac-s, lux = luc-s, dixi = dic-si, *etc.* As the other gutturals (*g*, *q*, and *h*) become *c* before *s*, so *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs*, *qs*, and *hs*: *e. g.* maximus = mag-simus, rex = reg-s, lex = leg-s, coxi = coq-si, traxi = trah-si, vexi = veh-si, *etc.* In some verbs the guttural, which has disappeared in the imperfect tenses, is retained in combination with *s* in the perfect tenses: *e. g.* fluxi = fluc-si, from flu-o; struxi = struc-si, from struo. 2. *x* sometimes represents the combination *ss*: *e. g.* nix = niv-s, vixi = viv-si. 3. *x* is, in a few instances, substituted for *ps* or *ts*: *e. g.* proximus = prop-simus, nixus = nit-sus. 4. *x* is interchanged with *ss* or *s*: *e. g.* axis, assis; Ulixes, Ὀδυσσεύς; Sextius, Sestius; Ajax, Aïας. ‖ For the changes of *x* in the Romance languages, vide the various gutturals which it represents. ‖ As an abbreviation X stands for denarius, and also for the number *ten*.

xērampĕlĭnae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sc.* vestes) = ξηραμπέλινα (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), *dark-red* or *dark-coloured clothes*: Juv.

xiphĭas, ae, *m.* = ξιφίας (sword-shaped), *a sword-fish*: Ov.

xystĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ξυστικός, *pertaining to a* xystus: Tert. Subst. xystici, orum, *m. plu. athletes*: Suet.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

xystus, i, *m.* = ξυστός, *an open colonnade* or *portico*, or *a walk planted with trees*, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, *etc.*: Cic.: Suet.: Phaedr.

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter which was not introduced into the Latin alphabet till a late period, and was then confined to words borrowed from the Greek in which Y had previously been represented by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero, Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and in like manner borrowed words belonging to the oldest period of the language have either preserved *u* for the Greek *υ*, as bucina from βυκάνη, cubus from κύβος, fuga from φυγή, mus from μῦς, etc.; or this *u* has been changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacruma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the *υ*, as mola from μύλη, folium from φύλλον, ancora from ἄγκυρα. Y seems to have been in use before Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, *etc.*, are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, z, like *y*, is a letter borrowed from the Greek, and used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *sd*, and partly to the English *z*. Jugum, from ζυγόν, arises from a weakening of the ζ into *j*; and the form seta, along with diaeta, from an interchange of *s* and *dj*. The interchange of *s*, *j*, and *d* is seen in Diespiter, Zeυς, Jupiter.

zămĭa, ae, *f.* = ζημία, *hurt, damage, loss*: Pl.

zēlŏtўpus, a, um, *adj.* = ζηλότυπος, *jealous*: Iarba, Juv. ‖ Subst. zelotypus, i, *m. a jealous man*: Quint.

zĕphўrus, i, *m.* = Ζέφυρος, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Latin, Favonius): Hor.: Ov. Poet. *wind*, in gen.: Virg.

zmăragdus, i, v. smaragdus.

zōdĭăcus, i, *m.* = ζωδιακός, *the zodiac*; pure Lat. orbis signifer: Cic.

zōna, ae, *f.* = ζώνη, *a belt, girdle, zone*, worn about the loins by unmarried women, loosed on the marriage-night: Ov. (*v.* Smith's Ant. 422). 2. *a girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt*: Hor. ‖ Transf. *the girdle* or *belt of Orion*, a constellation: Ov. 2. *one of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone*: Virg.: Ov.

zōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [zona] *pertaining to a belt* or *girdle*: sector, *a cut-purse*, Pl. ‖ Subst. zonarius, ii, *m. a maker of girdles*: Cic.

zōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little girdle*: Cat.

PROPER NAMES.

A.

Ăbās, antis, *m. son of Melampus*, changed by Ceres into a lizard. 2. *the twelfth king of Argos, great-grandfather of Perseus.* 3. *a companion of Aeneas.* 4. *a Tuscan prince.* 5. *a Centaur.* Hence **Abantēus**, a, um, and **Abantĭădēs**, æ, *m. a male descendant of Abas.*

Abba, æ, *f. a town in Africa.*

Abbassus, i, *f. a town in Great Phrygia.*

Abdēra, æ, *f.* (also orum, *n. plu.*) *a town on the Thracian coast*, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. Hence **Abdērīta**, æ, and **Abdērītēs**, æ, *m. an inhabitant of Abdera*, and **Abdērītĭcus**, a, um.

Abella, æ, *f. a town in Campania.*

Abii, orum, *m. plu. a Scythian tribe.*

Abnōba, æ, *m. a range of hills in Germany*, in which the Danube rises.

Abȳrtus, i, *m. a son of Aeetes, king of Colchis*, killed by his sister Medea; also called Aegialeus.

Abȳdus, and Abydos, i, *f.* and *m. a town in Asia*, near the Hellespont, opposite Sestos. Hence **Abȳdēnus**, a, um.

Ăcădēmus, i, *m. a Grecian*, from whom the Academia is said to have derived its name.

Acămas, antis, *m. a son of Theseus and Phaedra.*

Acarnān, ānis (acc. Acarnana) *adj. Acarnanian.* Hence *subst.* **Acarnanes**, *the inhabitants of Acarnania.*

Acarnānĭa, æ, *f. the most westerly province of Greece.* Hence **Acarnānĭcus**, a, um.

Acastus, i, *m. son of Pelias*, king of Thessaly. 2. *one of Cicero's slaves.*

Accĭus, ii, *m.* v. Attius.

Acĕ, ēs, *f. a town in Phoenicia*, now *Acre.*

Acerrae, arum, *f. plu. a town in Campania*, near Naples, now *Acerra.* Hence **Acerrānus**, i, *m. an inhabitant of Acerrae.*

Acĕsĭnēs, æ, *m. a river in India, the chief tributary of the Indus*, now *the Chenab.*

Acesta, æ, also **Acestē**, ēs, *f. a town in Sicily*, its earlier name was Egesta, its later Segesta.

Achaemĕnēs, is, *m. the first king of Persia.* Hence **Achaemĕnĭus**, a, um. *Persian.*

Achaeus, i, *m. son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achaei.* 2. *a king of Lydia.*

Achaeus, a, um, *belonging to Achaia.* 2. *Grecian.* 3. *an inhabitant of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea.*

Achāĭa, æ, *f.* (in poets Achaïa) *the province of Achaia*, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus. 2. *the name of Greece as a* Rom. province. Hence **Achāĭs**, ĭdis. *f. an Achaean* or *Greek woman*; **Achāĭcus**, a, um, *Achaean, Grecian*; **Achāĭs**, ĭdis, *f. adj. Achaean, Grecian*, also *an Achaean* or *Greek woman*, and **Achāĭus**, a, um.

Acharnae, arum, *f. plu. a town* (or Demus) *in Attica.* Hence **Acharnānus**, i, *m. a native of Acharnae.*

Acharrae, arum, *f. plu. a town in Thessaly.*

Achātēs, æ, *m. the most faithful companion of Aeneas.*

Achēlōŭs, i, *m. one of the largest rivers in Greece*, now *the Aspropotamo.* 2. *the river-god Achelous.* Hence **Achēlōĭăs**, ădis, and **Achēlōĭs**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Achelous.* (ii) *Plu. the Sirens*; and **Achēlōĭus**, a, um.

Achērīni, orum, *m. plu. a people of Sicily.*

Achĕron, ntis, *m. a river in Epirus.* 2. *a river in the Lower World*; and transf. *the Lower World itself.*

Achĕrontĭa, æ, *f. a small town in Lucania*, now *Acerenza.*

Achĕrunsĭus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to a river Acheron in Calabria.* 2. *pertaining to the Acherons* (Acheron), *or the Lower World.*

Achillas, æ, *m. the murderer of Pompey.*

Achilles, is, *m.* (poet. nom. Achilleus, trisyl. gen. Achillei and Achilleos, quadrisyl. voc. Achille. abl. Achillī) *the most renowned Grecian hero in the Trojan war, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis.* Hence **Achillēus**, a, um, and **Achillīdes**, æ, *m. a descendant of Achilles.*

Achīvus, a, um, *Achaean, Grecian.*

Achrădīna, or Acradina, æ, *f. a part of the city of Syracuse.*

Acĭdālĭa, æ, *f. an epithet of Venus.*

Acĭlĭus, a, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Acĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Acis, is, and ĭdis, *m. son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death into the river of the same name, in Sicily.*

Acmōnenses, e, *adj. pertaining to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia.*

Acontĭus, i, *m. a lover of Cydippe.*

Acrisĭŏnē, ēs, *f. the daughter of Acrisius*, i. e. *Danaë.*

Acrĭsĭus, ii, *m. king of Argos, father of Danaë*, unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus. Hence **Acrisĭōnēus**, a, um.

Acrocĕraunĭa, orum, *n. plu. a lofty mountain-range in the northern part of Epirus.*

Acron, ōnis, *m. a king of the Caeninenses*, slain by Romulus.

Actaeōn, ōnis, *m. a grandson of Cadmus, who was changed by Diana into a stag, and in that shape was torn to pieces by his own dogs.*

Actaeus, a, um, *pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian.*

Actĭăs, ădis, *f. adj. Attic, Athenian.*

Actĭum, i, *n. a promontory and town in Epirus*, near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra. 2. *a harbour in Corcyra.* Hence **Actĭăcus**, a, um, and **Actĭus**, a, um.

Actŏrĭdes, æ, *m. a son or grandson of Actor, Patroclus.*

Adherbal, ălis, *m. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa.*

Admētus, i, *m. a king of Pharus, in Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis.* 2. *a king of the Molossi, the protector of Themistocles.*

Adōnis, nis or nĭdis, *m. a son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus · beloved by Venus.*

Adrămyttĕos, Adrămyttēum, i, *n. a maritime town in Mysia, now Edremit.*

Adrāna, æ, *f. a river of Germany, now the Eder.*

Adrastē or **Adrastīa**, æ, *f. the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess who rewards men for their deeds.*

Adrastus, i, *m. a king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices.*

Adria, *etc.*; v. Hadria, *etc.*

Adŭātŭca, æ, *f. a fortress in the territories of the Eburones.*

Adŭātŭci or **Adŭātĭci**, orum, *m. plu. a people of Cimbrian origin in Gallia Belgica.*

Aeăcus, i, *m. son of Jupiter by Ægina, king of Ægina*, on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus. Hence **Aeăcĭdēius**, a, um; and **Aeăcĭdēs**, æ, *m.* (voc. Aeacidă and Aeacidē) *a male descendant of Aeacus.* 1. *his son Phocus.* 2. *his son Peleus.* 3. *his grandson Achilles.* 4. *his great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles.* 5. *his later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.* 6. *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Æmilius Paulus.*

Aeaea, æ, *f. the island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode*, now called *Monte Circello* Hence **Aeaeus**, a, um, *Circean*; and (ii) *belonging to Aea, in Colchis, Colchian.*

Aedŭi, orum, *m. plu. a powerful tribe in Gallia Celtica.*

Aeētes or **Aeēta**, æ, *m. king of Colchis, father of Medea*, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. Hence **Aeētaeus**, a, um; and **Aeētĭas**, ădis, *f.* or **Aeētĭnē**, ēs, *f. Medea.*

Aegaeon, ōnis, *m. a giant.* 2. *a sea-god.*

Aegātes, um, *f. plu. a group of islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily*, not far from the promontory of Lilybæum, where the Carthaginians were defeated by the Romans in a naval battle, 241 B.C.

Aegeus (disyl.), ei, *m. king of Athens, father of Theseus.* Hence **Aegaeus**, a, um; esp. Mare Aegaeum, *the sea extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor; now the Archipelago*; and **Aegīdēs**, æ, *m. Theseus.*

Aegīdēus (quadrisyl.), ei, *m. son of Aegides, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus.*

Aegīna, æ, *f. the mother of Aeacus.* 2. *an island near Attica.* Hence **Aeginēta**, æ, *m. a native or inhabitant of Ægina.*

Aegisthus, i, *m. the son of Thyestes; he murdered Agamemnon, by whose son, Orestes, he was himself slain.*

Aegium, ii, *n. a town in Achaia.* Hence **Aegĭus**, a, um.

Aeglē, ēs, *f. a nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neæra.*

Aegos flumen, *n. a river in the Thracian Chersonesus, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 405 B.C.*

Aegyptus, i, *f. Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Hence **Aegyptĭus**, a, um. (ii) Subst. *an Egyptian.*

Aelĭus, a, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Aeliānus**, a, um.

Aello, ūs, *f. one of the harpies.* 2. *the name of a swift dog.*

Aemĭlĭus, a, *the name of a distinguished Roman gens.* Hence **Aemĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Aemĭlius Macer, of Verona, *a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid.*

Aemonia, v. Haemonia, *etc.*

Aenāria, æ, *f. an island on the coast of Campania, the landing-place of Æneas*; now *Ischia.*

Aenēas, æ, *m.* (*acc.* often Aenean. *Voc.* Aenēă) *a Trojan prince, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as* Juppiter Indiges. Hence **Aenēădēs**, æ, *m.* (*gen. plur. syncop.* Aeneadum) *a descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius.* (ii) In gen.: *those related in any manner to Æneas*; hence, *the Trojans, and the Romans.* (iii) *an epithet of Augustus*; **Aenēis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. Virgil's epic, the Æneid, the hero of which is Æneas*, and **Aenēius**, a, um (quadrisyl.)

Aeŏlēs, um, *m. plu. the Aeolians, one of the four tribes into which the Hellenes are usually divided.*

Aeŏlia, æ, *f. a group of islands near Sicily*, now *Isole di Lipari.* 2. *the abode of Aeolus, the god of the winds.* 3. *a country of Asia Minor.*

Aeŏlĭdēs, æ, *m. a descendant of Aeolus.*

Aeŏlis, ĭdis, *f. a country in Asia Minor, inhabited by the Aeolians.* 2. *a female descendant of Aeolus.*

Aeŏlius, a, um, *pertaining to Aeolus, Aeolia, or Aeolis.*

Aeŏlus, i, *m. the god of the winds, son of Jupiter, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, in which he kept the winds shut up in caverns.*

Aequi, orum, *m. plu. a warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighbourhood of the Latins and Volsci.* Hence, **Aequĭcŭlus** or **-cŏlus**, a, um, and **Aequĭcus**, a, um.

Aequĭmaellium and **Aequĭmēlĭum**, i, *n. an open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the* Carcer, *in which the house of Sp. Maelius stood.*

Aĕrŏpē, ēs, and **Aĕrŏpa**, æ, *f. the wife of Atreus.*

Aesăcus, i, and **-os**, ī, *m. son of Priam.*

Aesar, *a name of God among the Etruscans.* 2. **Aesar**, ăris, *m. a river in Southern Italy, near Crotona*, now *Neeste.* Hence **Aesārēus**, a, um.

Aeschĭnes, is, *m. a disciple of Socrates.* 2. *a celebrated orator, antagonist of Demosthenes.*

Aeschўlus, i, *m. the first great tragic poet of Greece.* 2. *a rhetorician of Cnidus, contemporary of Cicero.*

Aesculāpĭus, i, *m. son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine.*

Aesernia (Es.), æ, *f. a town in Samnium, on the River Vulturnus*, now *Isernia* or *Seryna.* Hence **Aesernīnus**, a, um.

Aesŏn, ōnis, *m. a Thessalian prince, brother of King Pelias, and father of Jason, who was transformed by the magic arts of Medea from an old man into a youth.* Hence **Aesŏnĭdes**, æ, *m. Jason*; and **Aesŏnius**, a, um.

Aesōpus, i, *m. a Greek fabulist of Phrygia, who is said to have lived in the time of Crœsus.* Hence **Aesōpĭus**, a, um. 2. *a tragic actor, friend of Cicero*

Aesŭla, æ, *f. a town near Tibur.* Hence **Aesŭlānus**, a, um.

Aethālia, æ, *f. a small island off the coast of Etruria, also called Ilva*, now *Elba.*

Aethiŏps, ŏpis, *m. an Ethiopian.*

Aethŏn, ōnis, *m. the name of a horse in mythology.*

Aethra, æ, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.* 2. *daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus.*

Aetna, æ, and **Aetnē**, ēs, *f. the volcano Ætna in Sicily*, now *Monte Gibello.* Hence **Aetnaeus**, a, um; and **Aetnensis**, e.

Aetōlia, æ, *f. a district in Greece, between Locri and Acarnania.* Hence **Aetōlĭcus**, a, um; **Aetōlis**, ĭdis, *f. an Aetolian woman*; **Aetōlius**, a, um, and **Aetōlus**, a, um.

Afer, fra, frum, *Africus.* Subst. **Afri**, orum, *m. plu. Africans.*

Afrānius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* Esp. Lucius Afranius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.* 2. *a general of Pompey.*

Africa, æ, *f. Africa.* 2. In a more restricted sense, *Libya* or *the territory of Carthage.* Hence **Africānus**, a, um; esp. *as the agnomen of the two most distinguished Scipios:* (i) P. Cornelius Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B.C.). (ii) his adopted son, P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, who conducted the third Punic war. And **Africus**, i., um; esp. Africus ventus, or subst. Africus, *the southwest wind.*

Agāmēdēs, æ, *m. brother of Trophonius, with whom he built a temple to the Delphic Apollo.*

Agāmemnon, ōnis, *m.* (*nom.* Agamemno) *King of Mycenæ, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy.* Hence **Agāmemnŏnĭdēs**, æ, *m. his son, Orestes*; and **Agāmemnŏnius**, a, um.

Agănippē, ēs, *f. a fountain in Bœotia, at the foot of Helicon, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Agănippēus**, a, um; and **Agănippis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Agăthocles, is, *m.* *a king in Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of that island.* 2. *the author of a history of Cyzicus.*

Agăthyrna, ae, *f.* *a town in Sicily.*

Agăthyrni, orum, *m. plu.* *a Scythian people.*

Agāvē, ēs, *f.* *daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, and mother of Pentheus.*

Agendĭcum, i, *n.* *a town in Gallia,* prob. the modern *Sens.*

Agēnor, ŏris, *m.* *father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido.* Hence **Agēnŏrĭus**, a, um, and **Agēnŏrĭdēs**, ae, *m.* *a male descendant of Agenor.*

Agēsĭlāus, i, *m.* *a celebrated Spartan king, who defeated the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea.*

Agis, Idis (acc. Agin), *m.* *the name of several kings of Sparta.* Esp. Agis II. *brother of Agesilaus, and son of Archidamus.* (ii) Agis IV. *who endeavoured to effect various reforms, but was put to death by the ephors.*

Aglaĭa, ae, or **Aglaĭē**, ēs, *f.* *one of the Graces.*

Aglāŏphōn, ontis, *m.* *a very celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis.*

Aglauros, i, *f.* *daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos,* changed by Mercury into a stone.

Agrigentum, i, *n. v.* Acragas. Hence **Agrigentīni**, orum, *m. plu.* *the inhabitants of Agrigentum.*

Agrippīna, ae, *f.* *the wife of the Emperor Tiberius, grand-daughter of Atticus.* 2. *a daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, grand-daughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the Emperor Caligula.* 3. *daughter of the preceding and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of the Emperor Nero.*

Agўieus (trisyl.), ĕi or eos, *an epithet of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and ways.*

Agўlla, ae, *f.* *a town in Etruria,* subsequently called Caere, now *Cervetri.* Hence **Agўllīni**, orum, *m. plu.* *its inhabitants.*

Agўrĭum, i, *n.* *a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus.*

Āhāla, ae, *m.* *a Roman family name.*

Aharna, ae, *f.* *a town in Etruria.*

Aius Loquens or **Aius Locutius**, *a deity who announced to the Romans "The Gauls are coming."*

Ajax, ācis, *m.* *the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery:* 1. Ajax Telamonius (after his father Telamon), who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles. 2. Ajax Oileus (after his father Oileus), king of the Locri.

Alăbanda, ae, *f.* and orum, *n. plu.* *a town in Caria,* distinguished for its wealth and luxury. Hence **Alabandenses**, um, or **Alabandeni**, orum, *m. plu.* *its inhabitants;* and **Alabandeus**, a, um.

Alāni, orum, *m. plu.* *a very warlike Scythian nation.*

Alastor, ŏris, *m.* *one of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy.*

Alba, or **Alba Longa**, ae, *f.* *the mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, situated between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus.* Hence **Albānus**, a, um, and **Albani**, orum, *m. plu.* *its inhabitants.* 2. Alba Fucentia, *a town northwest of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi.* 3. Alba Silvius, i, *m.* *a king of* Alba Longa.

Albĭnōvānus, i, *m.* C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid.* 2. Celsus Albinovanus, *a contemporary of Horace.*

Albĭnus, i, *m.* *a Roman family name.*

Albis, is, *m.* *a river of north-western Germany,* now *the Elbe.*

Albūnĕa, and **Albūna**, ae, *f.* *a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks,* or poet. *the nymph who dwelt there.*

Alburnus, i, *m.* *a mountain in Lucania,* now *Monte di Postiglione.*

Alcaeus, i, *m.* *a famous lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho,* inventor of the verse named after him, Alcaic. Hence **Alcāĭcus**, a, um.

Alcăthŏē, ēs, *f.* *the castle of Megara.*

Alcăthŏus, i, *m.* *son of Pelops, founder of Megara.*

Alcē, ēs, *f.* *a town in Spain.*

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestē**, ēs, *f.* *daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pherae,* for the preservation of whose life she gave up her own; but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband.

Alcēus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.* *father of Amphitruo, and grandfather of Hercules.* Hence **Alcīdes**, ae, *m.* *Hercules.*

Alcĭbĭādes, is, *m.* (voc. Alcibiade) *an Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war,* remarkable for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle. 2. *a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans.*

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, *m.* *a wood-carver.*

Alcĭnŏus, i, *m.* *a king of the Phaeacians,* by whom Ulysses was entertained.

Alcis, Idis, *f.* *an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians.*

Alcĭthŏē, ēs, *f.* *one of the daughters of Minyas of Thebes, changed into a bat.*

Alcmaeo and **Alcmaeon**, ōnis, *m.* *a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle.* Hence **Alcmaeōnĭus**, a, um.

Alcmēna or **Alcūmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēnē**, ēs, *f.* *daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitruo, and mother of Hercules.*

Alcўŏnē (Halc.), ēs, *f.* *daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx.* Hence **Alcўŏnēus** and **-nĭus** (Halc.), a, um.

Alēbas or **Alēvas**, ae, *m.* *a tyrannical ruler of Larissa.*

Alecto, ūs, *f.* (found only in Nom. and Acc.) *one of the three Furies.*

Alēĭus, a, um, *pertaining to Ale in Lycia:* Aleii campi, *in which Bellerophon, thrown by Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered about.*

Alēmon, ōnis, *m.* *father of Mycalus, who built Orotoea.* Hence **Alēmōnĭdēs**, ae, *m.* *Mycalus.*

Alēsĭa, ae, *f.* *a town in Gaul, besieged and taken by Caesar, now Alise.*

Aletrĭum, i, *n.* *a town in Latium,* now *Alatri.* Hence **Aletrīnas**, ātis, and **Aletrīnensis**, e.

Alexander, dri, *m.* *the name of many persons of antiquity.* Esp. *the son of Philip and Olympias, surnamed the Great,* the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy. 2. *son of Perseus, king of Macedonia.* 3. *a tyrant of Pherae, in Thessaly.* 4. *a king of Epirus.* 5. *another name of Paris, son of Priam.*

Alexandrĭa (also **Alexandrēa**), ae, *f.* *the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, on the north coast of Egypt.* 2. *a town in Troas.* Hence **Alexandrīnus**, a, um.

Algĭdus, i, *m.* *a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, near Rome.* Hence **Algĭdus**, a, um.

Allĭphēra, ae, *f.* *a town in Arcadia.*

Alliso, ōnis, *m.* *a fortress built by Drusus,* now *Elsen.*

Allĭa, ae, *f.* *a small river which flows into the Tiber,* 11 *miles north of Rome:* it was made memorable by the terrible defeat on its banks of the Romans by the Gauls, on the 16th of July B.C. 390, which day, called dies Alliensis, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus.

Allĭfae, arum, also **Alĭfa**, ae, *f.* *a town of Samnium, situated in the valley of the Vulturnus.* Hence **Allĭfānus**, a, um.

Allŏbrox, ŏgis, and *plur.* **Allŏbrĭges**, gum, *m.* *a people of Gallia, who occupied the country between the Rhone and the Isère;* subdued B.C. 121 by Q. Fabius Maximus. Hence **Allŏbrŏgĭcus**, a, um.

Almo, ōnis, *m.* *a small stream, which flows into the Tiber just below the walls of Rome,* now the *Acquataccia.* 2. *the deity of the stream.*

Alōeus (trisyl.), ĕi, and ĕos, *m.* *a giant.* Hence **Alōĭdae**, arum, *m. plu.* *his sons, Otus and Ephialtes.*

Alŏpē, ēs, *f.* *a town in Locris.*

Alpes, ium, *f. plu.* *the Alps, the great chain of mountains which forms the northern boundary of Italy.* Hence **Alpīcus**, a, um, and **Alpīnus**, a, um.

Alphĭăs, ădis, *f.* *the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus.*

Alphēus (trisyl.) or **Alphĕus**, i, *m.* *the chief river of Peloponnesus*

which flows in a westerly direction through Arcadia and Elis, and falls into the Ionian Sea. It disappears more than once, and emerges again after flowing some distance underground. This gave rise to the fable that it flows under the sea, and reappearing in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. Hence **Alphēus**, a, um.

Alsium, i, *n. a city on the coast of Etruria.* Hence **Alsiensis**, e, and **Alsius**, a, um.

Althaea, ae, *f. wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.*

Aluntium, i, *n. a town on the north coast of Sicily.* Hence **Aluntinus**, a, um.

Alyattes, is or ei, *m. a king of Lydia, father of Croesus.*

Alymon, ōnis, *m. the father of Iphimedia.*

Alyxia or **Alyzea**, ae, *f. a town on the west coast of Acarnania.*

Amalthēa, ae, *f. a nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk;* or, acc. to others, *the name of the goat itself,* one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amalthеae, or Cornu copiae. 2. *the name of the Cumaean sibyl.*

Amānlenses, ium, *m. plu. the inhab. of the mountain Amanus.*

Amantia, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Illyria.* Hence **Amantiani**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Amānus, i, *m. a mountain range, a branch of the Taurus, extending from Cilicia to Syria.*

Amāsēnus, i, *m. a small river of Latium,* now *Amaseno.*

Amastris, is, *f. a town of Paphlagonia.* Hence **Amastrīāeus**, a, um.

Amāta, ae, *f. the wife of King Latinus.*

Amāthūs, untis, *f.* (*acc. Gr.* Amathunta) *a town on the southern coast of Cyprus,* sacred to Venus, who was hence called **Amāthūsia**. Hence **Amāthūsiācus**, a, um.

Amāzon, ōnis, *f.: plur.* Amazones, *the Amazons, a community of warlike women, who dwelt on the River Thermodon.* Hence **Amāzōnicus**, a, um; **Amāzōnis**, ĭdis, *f. an Amazon;* and **Amāzōnius**, a, um.

Ambrācia, ae, *f. a city of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name, now Arta.* Hence **Ambrāciensis**, e, and **Ambrācius**, a, um.

Amēnānus, i, *m. a river of Sicily, which rises at the foot of Aetna.*

Amēria, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Umbria,* now *Amelia.* Hence **Amērīnus**, a, um.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Aminnaeus (-ēus), a, um, *pertaining to Aminnaea, a region in the Picentine country,* distinguished for the culture of the vine.

Amisia, ae, *m. a river in Germany, the Ems.* 2. *f. a fortress built by the Romans upon that river*

Amisus, i, *f. a town in Pontus,* now *Samsun.*

Amiternum, i, *n. a very ancient town in the Sabine country,* now *S. Vittorino.* Hence **Amiternus**, a, um.

Ammōn (Ham.), ōnis, *m. an Aethiopian deity, regarded by the Greeks as identical with Jupiter, sometimes represented with the form of a ram.* Hence **Ammōnīacus**, a, um.

Amphiārāus, i, *m. a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmaeon and Amphilochus.* Hence **Amphiārāus**, (six sylb.), a, um, and **Amphiārāides**, ae, *m. Alcmaeon.*

Amphictyōnes, um (*acc. Gr.* -as), *m. plu. the representatives of the confederated Gr. States, who met at Thermopylae, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons.*

Amphilochia, ae, *f. a small province in Acarnania.* Hence **Amphilochicus** or **Amphilochius**, a, um; and **Amphilochi**, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Amphilochia.*

Amphion, ōnis, *m. son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe;* renowned for his musical skill. Hence **Amphiōnius**, a, um.

Amphipŏlis, is, *f. a city in Macedonia.*

Amphitrītē, ēs, *f. the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea.*

Amphitryo (-ōn) or **ōn**, ōnis, *son of Alceus and Hipponome, and husband of Alcmena.* Hence **Amphitryōniādes**, ae, *m. Hercules.*

Amphrȳsus or **-os**, i, *m. a small river in the Thessal. province of Phthiotis, on the banks of which Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus.*

Amsanctus, i, *m. a valley and lake in Italy, dangerous from their sulphureous exhalations,* now *Le Mofete.*

Amūlius, i, *m. son of Procas, king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber.*

Amȳclae, arum, *f. plu. a town in Laconia, the residence of Tyndarus, and the birth-place of Castor and Pollux.* 2. *a town in Latium, between Caieta and Tarracina.* Hence **Amȳclaeus**, a, um.

Amȳmōnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Danaus and grandmother of Palamedes.* 2. *a fountain near Argos.*

Amyntas, ae, *m. the father of the Macedonian king, Philip.* Hence **Amyntiādes**, ae, *m. Philip.* 2. *a shepherd.*

Amyntor, ōris, *m. king of the Dolopians, and father of Phoenix,* who is called **Amyntōrides**, ae.

Amȳthāōn (also Amith.), ŏnis, *m. son of Cretheus and father of Melampus,* who is called **Amȳthāōnius**.

Anāces, um, *m. plu. an epithet of the Dioscuri.*

Anācharsis, is, *m. a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon.*

Anacrĕōn, ontis, *m. a distinguished lyric poet of Teos.*

Anagnia, ae, *f a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici,* now *Anagni.* Hence **Anagnīnus**, a, um.

Anas, ae, *m. a river in Spain* now *Guadiana.*

Anaxăgŏras, ae, *m. a very distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides.*

Anaxĭmander, dri, *m. a distinguished philosopher of Miletus.*

Anchīses, ae, *m. son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from the burning Troy upon his shoulders.* Hence **Anchīsēus**, a, um; and **Anchīsiādes**, ae, *m. Aeneas.*

Ancon, ōnis, *f.* (also Ancona) *an important city of Picenum on the Adriatic,* now *Ancona.*

Ancȳra, ae, *f. a town in Galatia,* now *Angora.*

Andegāvi or **Andecāvi**, orum, also Andes, ium, *m. plu. a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou.*

Andriscus, i, *m. a slave, who asserted that he was the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and thus occasioned the third Macedonian war.*

Androgĕōs and **-gēus**, i, *m. son of Minos, slain by the Athenians and Megarians.*

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and **-a**, ae, *f. daughter of King Eetion, and wife of Hector.*

Andrŏmēda, ae, and **-ē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope,* rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus.

Andrōnicus, i, *m. the surname of several Romans, the most distinguished of whom was L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans.*

Andros and **Andrus**, i, *f. the most northerly, and one of the largest of the Cyclades,* now *Andro.* Hence **Andrius**, a, um; and **Andrĭa**, ae, *f. a woman of Andros; the Maid of Andros,* a comedy of Terence.

Angītia, ae, *f. a goddess worshipped by the Marsi, by some identified with Medea.* Hence Nemus Angitiae, *the region consecrated to Angitia, in the Marsian territory.*

Angli, orum, *m. plu. the Angli, a German tribe.*

Angrivarii, orum, *m. plu. a German tribe in the neighbourhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser.*

Anien, v. Anio.

Anio, ēnis, *m.* (the original form was ANIEN) *a river of Latium, and one of the largest of the tributaries of the Tiber, into which it falls about three miles above Rome,* now *Teverone.* Hence **Aniensis**, e, and **Anīēnus**, a, um.

Anius, ii, *m. a king and priest at Delos, who hospitably entertained Aeneas.*

Anna, ae, *f. the sister of Dido; honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name of Anna Perenna.*

Annibal, v. Hannibal.

Annicĕrii, orum, *m. plu. a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder, Anniceris*

Anser, ĕris, m. *a poet, friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum.*

Antaeus, i, m. *a huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules.*

Antandros (us), i, f. *a maritime town in Mysia, at the foot of Ida.* Hence **Antandrius**, a, um.

Antĕnor, ŏris, m. *a noble Trojan, who, after the fall of Troy, went to Italy and founded Patavium* (Padua.) Hence **Antĕnŏrĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Antenor.*

Anthēdon, ŏnis, f. *a town and harbour in Boeotia, opposite Euboea,* the birth-place of Glaucus, and noted for its traffic in sponges.

Anticўra, æ, f. *a town of Phocis, situated on the Corinthian gulf,* now *Aspra Spitia.* 2. *a town in Thessaly.* 3. *a town in Locris.* All three towns were celebrated for the production and preparation of hellebore.

Antigŏnē, ēs, or **Antigona**, æ, f. *daughter of the Theban king Oedipus.* 2. *daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon.*

Antigŏnēa, æ, f. *a town in Epirus.* 2. *a town in Macedonia.*

Antigŏnus, i, m. *the name of several kings of Asia.* 1. Antigonus I., *father of Demetrius Poliorcetes.* 2. Antigonus Gonatas, *son of Demetrius Poliorcetes.* 3. Antigonus Doson.

Antĭlĭbānus, i, m. *a mountain range in Phoenicia, opposite to Libanus.*

Antĭlŏchus, i, m. *son of Nestor, slain by Memnon before Troy.*

Antĭmăchus, i, m. *a Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary with Socrates and Plato.* 2. *a centaur.*

Antĭŏchĭa (also Antiochēa), æ, f. *Antioch, the capital of the Greek kings of Syria, on the Orontes,* now *Antakieh.*

Antĭŏchus, i, m. *the name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans.* 2. *the name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus.* Hence **Antĭŏchĭnus**, a, um.

Antĭŏpē, ēs, f. *daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.* 2. *the name of a tragedy of Pacuvius.*

Antĭpăter, tri, m. *one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander.* 2. *his grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus.* 3. *the name of several philosophers:* (I) *of a Cyrenaic.* (II) *of a Stoic.* (III) *of a contemporary of Cicero.* 4. *a distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.*

Antĭphātes, æ, m. *king of the Laestrygones.* 2. *son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus.*

Antĭphon, ontis, m. *a renowned sophist of Rhamnus, contemporary with Socrates.* 2. *the name of a dream-interpreter.*

Antissa, æ, f. *a town in Lesbos.* Hence **Antissaei**, orum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Antisthĕnes, is and æ, m. *a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy.*

Antĭum, ii, n. *a town on the coast of Latium, celebrated for the temple of Fortune,* now *Anzio.* Hence **Antiās**, ātis, and **Antiātes**, um, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Antium.*

Antōnĭus, ii, m. *a Roman gentile name:* M. Antonius, *a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero.* 2. C. Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship.* 3. M. Antonius, *the triumvir, defeated by Octavianus at Actium.* Hence **Antōnius**, a, um, and **Antōnĭānus**, a, um.

Anŭbis, is and idis (acc. Anubin), m. *an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog; the tutelary deity of the chase.*

Anxur, ŭris, n. *an ancient town in Latium,* also called Tarracina. Hence **Anxŭras**, ātis.

Anўtus, i, m. *one of the accusers of Socrates.*

Aoedē, ēs, f. *one of the first four Muses.*

Aŏnĭa, æ, f. *a part of Boeotia, in which are Mount Helicon and the fountain Aganippe.* Hence **Aŏnis**, ĭdis, f. *a Boeotian woman;* plur. **Aonĭdes**, *the Muses;* and **Aŏnĭus**, a, um.

Aornos, i, m. *the Lake of Avernus.*

Apămēa or **-īa**, æ, f. *one of the principal towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes.* 2. *a town in Phrygia.* Hence **Apamensis**, e.

Apella, æ, m. *the name of a Roman freedman.* 2. *the name of a credulous Jew, who lived in the time of Horace.*

Apelles, is (voc. Apella), m. *a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Apellēus**, a, um.

Apennīnus, i, m. *the mountain-chain which traverses almost the whole length of Italy.*

Aphăreus (trisyl.), ei, m. *a king of the Messenians.* 2. *a centaur.*

Apĭcius, ii, m. *a notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius.*

Apĭdănus, i, m. *a river in Thessaly.*

Apĭŏlae, arum, f. *plu. a town of Latium.*

Apis, is, m. *the bull, honoured as a god by the Egyptians.*

Apollo, ĭnis, m. *son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god.* Hence **Apollĭnāris**, e, and **Apollĭnēus**, a, um.

Apollŏdōrus, i, m. *a distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus.* 2. *a distinguished grammarian of Athens.* 3. *an Academic philosopher.* 4. *a tyrant of Cassandrea.*

Apollōnĭa, æ, f. *the name of several celebrated towns;* (I) In Aetolia. (II) In Macedonia. (III) In Illyria. Hence **Apollōnĭātes**, æ, and **Apollōnĭas**, ātis, m. *a native of Apollonia;* and **Apollōnĭensis**, e.

Apollōnĭenses, ium, m. plu. *the inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia.*

Apollōnĭus, ii, m. *a very distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes.*

Appias, ădis, f. *an epithet of the nymph of the fountain of Aqua Appia.*

Appĭus, ii, m., and Appia, æ, f. *a Roman praenomen,* esp. of persons of the gens Claudia. Hence **Appĭus**, a, um, and **Appĭānus**, a, um.

Appŭlēius (Apul.), i, m. *the name of several Romans;* esp. of L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people,* B.C. 102. Hence **Appuleius**, a, um.

Aprōnĭus, i, m. *the name of several Romans.* 1. *a tribune of the people,* B.C. 449. 2. *an officer under Verres in Sicily.* 3. *consul,* A.D. 8.

Apsus, i, m. *a river of Illyria.*

Apuāni, orum, m. *plu. a Ligurian tribe.*

Apūlĭa (Appul.), æ, f. *a region in the south-east of Italy,* now *Puglia.* Hence **Apūlĭcus** (Appūl.), a, um, and **Apūlus** (Appūl.), a, um.

Aquilēia, æ, f. *the capital of Venetia, and one of the most important cities of Northern Italy.* Hence **Aquileiensēs**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Aquĭlo, ōnis, m. *the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes.*

Aquĭlōnĭa, æ, f. *a town of the Hirpini, in the south of Samnium.* 2. *a town in the north of Samnium.*

Aquīnum, i, n. *a town of the Volsci,* now *Aquino,* the birth-place of the poet Juvenal. Hence **Aquīnas**, ātis, and **Aquīnātes**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Aquītānĭa, æ, f. *a province in Southern Gaul, between the Garumna* (*Garonne*) *and the Pyrenees.*

Arăbĭa, æ, f. *a country of Western Asia, divided by the ancients into Petraea, Deserta, and Felix.* Hence **Arăbĭcus**, a, um, and **Arăbĭus**, a, um.

Arabs, ăbis, *adj. Arabian.* Hence subst.: *an Arab, Arabian;* and **Arăbus**, a, um.

Arachnē, ēs, f. *a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider.*

Arăcynthus, i, m. *a mountain between Boeotia and Attica.*

Arar (also Ararĭs; acc. Ararim), is, m. *a river in Gaul, a tributary of the Rhodanus,* now *the Saone.*

Arātus, i, m. *a Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled Φαινόμενα, which (&c. and Cas. Germanicus translated into Latin.* Hence **Arātēus**, a, um. 2. *of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, the founder of the Achaian League.*

Araxes, is, m. *a river in Armenia Major.* 2. *a river in Persia.*

Arbăces, is, *m. the first king of Media.*

Arbēla, orum, *n. plu. a town in Assyria*, now *Arbil. Near this town Alexander the Great defeated Darius.*

Arcades, v. Arcas.

Arcădia, ae, *f. a mountainous inland district in the Peloponnesus.* Hence **Arcădĭcus**, a, um, and **Arcădĭus**, a, um.

Arcas, ădis, *m. son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians.* 2. *an Arcadian*: plur. **Arcădes**, um.; and *adj. Arcadian.*

Arcĕsĭlas, ae, *m. a Greek philosopher, founder of the Middle Academy.*

Archĕlāus, i, *m. a philosopher of the Ionian school, teacher of Socrates.* 2. *a king of Macedonia, friend of Euripides.* 3. *a general of Mithridates.* 4. *his son, slain by Gabinius.* 5. *a king of Cappadocia.*

Archĭas, ae, *m. a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.*

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m. a Greek poet of Paros*, the originator of the iambic verse. Hence **Archĭlŏchĭus**, a, um.

Archĭmēdes, is (*gen.* Archimedi), *m. the most celebrated mathematician of antiquity, killed at the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus.* Hence **Archimēdēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um.

Archўtas, ae, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato.*

Ardea, ae, *f. a very ancient city of Latium, twenty-four miles south of Rome*, now *Ardea.* Hence **Ardēas**, ātis, and **Ardēātīnus**, a, um.

Ardŭenna, ae, *f. the largest forest in Gaul, in Caesar's time.*

Arēŏpăgus (-os), i, *m. Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the chief criminal tribunal of the same name held its sessions.* Hence **Arēŏpăgītes**, ae, *m. a member of the court of the Areopagus.*

Ares, is, *m. the Greek name of the war-god Mars.*

Arēthūsa, ae, *f. a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.*

Arētium (Arretium), ii, *n. one of the most ancient and powerful cities of Etruria*, now *Aresso.*

Argilētum, i, *n. a part of the city of Rome, inhabited chiefly by mechanics and booksellers.* Hence **Argilētānus**, a, um.

Arginūsae, arum, *f. plu. three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos.*

Argo, ūs, *f. the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.* Hence **Argōus**, a, um.

Argos, *n.* (only nom. and acc.), more freq. in the plur. Argi, orum, *m. the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, and the most ancient city in Greece.* Hence **Argīvus**, a, um; **Argēus**, a, um.; **Argŏlis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: **Argŏlĭcus**, a, um; and **Argus**, a, um.

Argus, i, *m. the hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter.*

Ariadna, ae (-ē, ēs), *f. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens.* Hence **Ariadnaeus**, a, um.

Ārĭcia, ae, *f. an ancient town of Latium, upon the Appian Way, 16 miles from Rome.* Hence **Arĭcīnus**, a, um.

Arĭmĭnum, i, *n. a town in Umbria, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name*, now *Rimini.* Hence **Arĭmĭnenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Arĭobarzānes, is, *m. a king of Cappadocia.*

Arĭon, ŏnis, *m.* (acc. Arionа) *a celebrated lyric poet and cithara player of Methymna in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.* Hence **Arĭŏnĭus**, a, um.

Arĭovistus, i, *m. the king of a German tribe in the time of Caesar.*

Arisbe, es, or **-ē**, ēs, *f. a town in Troas.*

Aristaeus, i, *m. son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees, and to have first planted olive-trees.*

Aristarchus, i, *m. a distinguished and severe critic of Alexandria.*

Aristīdes, is, *m. an Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles.* 2. *a poet of Miletus.*

Aristippus, i, *m. a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school.* Hence **Aristippēus**, a, um.

Arĭstōn, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Chios, a disciple of Zeno.* 2. *a peripatetic philosopher of Ceos.*

Arĭstŏnĭcus, i, *m. son of Eumenes, conquered by M. Perperna, and slain in prison.*

Arĭstŏphānes, is, *m. the most celebrated comic poet of Greece.* Hence **Arĭstŏphānēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um. 2. *a distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, teacher of the critic Aristarchus.*

Arĭstŏtĕles, is (*gen.* Aristotelī), *m. the most celebrated natural philosopher of antiquity, born at Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy.* Hence **Arĭstŏtēlēus** and **-ĭus**, a, um.

Arĭstŏxĕnus, i, *m. a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle.*

Arĭtĭus, a, um, *belonging to the region of Ariusia in Chios.*

Armēnĭa, ae, *f. a large country of Western Asia.* Hence **Armēnĭācus**, a, um, and **Armēnĭus**, a, um.

Arminius, ii, *m. a German prince, who defeated the Romans under Varus.*

Armŏrĭcae, arum, *f. plu.* [ar = on, at, and mor = sea: coast-land, sea-coast] *some of the northern provinces of Gaul*, now *Brittany, with a part of Normandy.*

Arnus, i, *m. a river of Etruria*, now the *Arno.* Hence **Arnĭensis**, e.

Arpi, orum, *m. plu. a city in Apulia.* Hence **Arpīnus**, a, um.

Arpīnum, i, *n. a town in Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero.* Hence **Arpīnas**, ātis.

Arrētium, v. Aretium.

Arsăces, is, *m. the first king of the Parthians.* Hence **Arsăcĭdae**, arum, *m. plu. his successors.*

Artăbānus, i, *m. a Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae.* 2. *a general of Xerxes.*

Artăxăta, orum, *n. plu.* (Artaxata, ae, *f.*) *the capital of Armenia, on the Araxes.*

Artăxerxes, is, *m. the name of several Persian kings.*

Artĕmĭdōrus, i, *m. a physician, who acted as one of the agents of Verres.*

Artĕmis, ĭdis, *f. the Greek name of Diana.*

Arruns, ntis, *m. a brother of Lucumo* (Tarquinius Priscus). 2. *a younger son of Tarquin the Proud.* 3. *a son of Porsena.*

Arverni, orum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne.*

Ascălăphus, i, *m. son of Acheron and Orphne, who was changed into an owl.*

Ascānĭus, ii, *m. son of Aeneas and Creusa, and founder of Alba Longa.*

Asclēpĭădes, ae, *m. a distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus.* 2. *a blind philosopher of Erythra.* 3. *a Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him* metrum Asclēpĭādēum.

Ascra, ae, *f. a village in Boeotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod.* Hence **Ascraeus**, a, um.

Asculum, i, *n. the capital of Picenum*, now *Ascoli.* Hence **Asculānus**, a, um. 2. *a town in Apulia.*

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

Asĭa, ae, *f.* (Asia or Asie), *orig. a marshy portion of Lydia near the Caystrer.* 2. *the continent of Asia.* 3. *the western portion of Asia Minor*, the Roman province. Hence **Asĭus**, **Asĭa**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: **Asĭānus**, **Asĭātĭcus.**

Asĭnius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Asĭnĭānus**, a, um.

Asōpus, i, *m. a river in Boeotia*; personified, *the father of Aegina, Evadne, and Euboea, and grandfather of Aeacus.* Hence **Asōpis**, ĭdis, *f.* (*gen.* Asopidos; *acc.* Asopida) *his daughter Aegina.* (ii) *his daughter Evadne.* 2. *a river in Thessaly.*

Aspendos, i, *f. a city of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon.* Hence **Aspendĭus**, a, um.

Assăracus, i, *m. son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises.*

Assўria, ae, *f. a country in Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia.* Hence **Assўrĭus**, a, um.

Asta, ae, *f. a town in Liguria*, now

Astĭ. 2. *a town in Hispania Bætica.* Hence **Astensis**, e.

Astartē, ēs, *f. the Syro-Phœnician moon-goddess.*

Astĕrĭa, æ, or -ē, ēs, *f. daughter of Coeus and Phœbe, mother of the fourth Hercules.*

Astræa, æ, *f. the goddess of justice.*

Astræus, i, m. *a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds.*

Astūres, um, *m. plu. a people who dwelt in the north-west of Spain.*

Astūra, æ, *m. a river in Latium.* 2. *f. an island at its mouth, on which Cicero had a villa.*

Astўăges, is, *m. king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus.*

Astўănax, actis, m. (acc. Astyanacta) *son of Hector and Andromache.* 2. *a tragic actor in the time of Cicero.*

Astўlos, i, m. *a centaur and soothsayer.*

Astўpălæa, æ, *f. an island in the Carpathian sea,* now *Stampalia.* Hence **Astўpălæenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants*; **Astўpălæĭcus**, a, um, and **Astўpălēĭus**, a, um.

Atălanta, æ (-ē, ēs), *f. daughter of King Schoeneus, in Boeotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running.* 2. *daughter of Jasius of Arcadia, beloved by Meleager.*

Atella, æ, *f. an ancient town of Campania, midway between Capua and Neapolis, near the modern Aversa.* Hence **Atellānus**, a, um; **Atellāni**, ōrum, *m. plu.* and **Atellānĭcus**, a, um.

Athămānĭa, æ, *f. a district in Epirus.* Hence **Athămānes**, um, *m. plu. its inhabitants*; **Athămānis**, ĭdis, *f. an Athamanian woman:* and **Athămānus**, a, um.

Athămas, antis, m. *son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly, the father of Helle and Phryxus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino.* Hence **Athămantĕus**, a, um; **Athămantĭădes**, æ, m. *Melicertes:* and **Athămantis**, ĭdis, *f. Helle.*

Athēnæ, ārum, *f. plu. Athens, the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of Greece.* Hence **Athēnæus**, a, um, and **Athēnĭensis**, e.

Athēnio, ōnis, m. *a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily.*

Athĕsis, is, m. *one of the principal rivers of northern Italy,* now *the Adige.*

Athos (*gen.* not found: *dat.* and *abl.* Atho: *acc.* Athō, Athōn-em), m. *a high mountain in Macedonia, on the Strymonian Gulf,* now *Monte Santo.*

Attĭlius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Attĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Attīna, æ, *f. a town in Latium,* still called *Atina.* Hence **Attīnas**, ātis.

Atintānĭa, æ, *f. a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia.*

Atlas, antis, m. *a great mountain range in the north-west of Africa.* 2. *a king of Mauritania, son of Japetus and Clymene, a lover of astronomy.* Hence **Atlantĭcus**, a, um; **Atlantĭădes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of King Atlas,* and **Atlantis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and *subst.*

Atrax, ăcis, m. *a river in Aetolia.* Hence **Atrăcĭus**, a, um. 2. *f. a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus.* Hence **Atrăcĭdes**, æ, m. *the Thessalian Caeneus;* and **Atrăcis**, ĭdis, *f. the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia.*

Atrĕbătes, um, *m. plu. a people in* Gallia Belgica.

Atreus (dissyl.), ei, m. *son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenae.* Hence **Atrĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Atreus.*

Atrŏpos, i, *f. one of the three Parcae.*

Attălus, i, m. *the name of several kings of Pergamus, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth of gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir.* Hence **Attălĭcus**, a, um. 2. *a general of Alexander the Great.* 3. *a Macedonian, enemy of Alexander.*

Atthis (Attis), ĭdis, *f. a female friend of Sappho.* 2. *a name for Attica.*

Attĭca, æ, *f. the most celebrated district of Greece, the capital of which was Athens.* 2. *the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus.* Hence **Attĭcus**, a, um, *pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian:* also, *a surname of the Roman, T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero.*

Attis, ĭdis (also Athis or Atys, yos), m. *a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved.*

Attĭus (Accius), ĭi, m. *a distinguished Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy.* Hence **Attĭānus** (Acc.), a, um. 2. Attius Navius, *a soothsayer, who cut through a grindstone with a razor.*

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Atys or **Attys**, yos, m. *son of Hercules and Omphale, ancestor of the Lydian kings, who are therefore called* Atyadae.

Aufĭdius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Aufĭdĭānus**, a, um.

Aufĭdus, i, m. *the principal river of Apulia, remarkable for its rapid and violent stream;* now *Ofanto.*

Augĭas or **Augēas**, æ, m. *a king of Elis,* whose stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned out in one day by Hercules.

Augustus, i, m. *a surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority,* and subsequently, *of all the Roman emperors;* equivalent to *majesty* or *imperial majesty.* Hence **Augustus**, a, um, **Augustālis**, e, **Augustānus**, a, um, and **Augustīnus**, -a, um.

Aulerci, orum, m. *plu. a people in Celtic Gaul.*

Aulētes, æ, m. *the flute-player, the surname of an exiled Egyptian king.*

Aulis, is or ĭdis, *f. a sea-port town in Boeotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy.*

Aulon, ōnis, m. *a vine-bearing mountain, and the valley by it, in Calabria.*

Aurēlĭus, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.*

Aurunci, orum, m. = Ausones, q. v.

Aurunca, æ, *f. an old town in Campania.* Hence **Auruncus**, a, um.

Ausŏnes, um, m. *plu. the Ausonians, a very ancient name of the primitive inhabitants of Central Italy.* Hence **Ausŏnĭa**, æ, *f. the country of the Ausonians;* and poet. for *Italy,* **Ausŏnĭus**, a, um; **Ausŏnĭdæ**, ārum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Ausonia, or Italy;* and **Ausŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Autŏlўcus, i, m. *son of Mercury and Chione, a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes.*

Autŏmēdon, ontis, m. *the charioteer of Achilles.*

Autŏnŏē, ēs, *f. daughter of Cadmus and mother of Actaeon.*

Auximum, i, n. *a town of the Piceni,* now *Osimo.* Hence **Auxīmātes**, um, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Avărĭcum, i, n. *the chief town of the Bituriges,* now *Bourges.*

Aventīnus (um), i, m. *the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian.* Hence **Aventīnus**, a, um. 2. *a son of Hercules.*

Avernus lacus, or absol. **Avernus**, i, m. *a lake in the neighbourhood of Cumae, inclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago d'Averno*), *whose deadly exhalations were said to kill the birds flying over it.* Hence **Avernus**, a, um, and **Avernālis**, e.

Axŏna, æ, *f. a river in Gaul, now the Aisne.*

B.

Băbўlon, ōnis, *f.* (acc. Babylona) *the ancient and renowned chief city of the Babylonio-Chaldaean empire, in Mesopotamia, on both sides of the Euphrates.* Hence **Băbўlōnĭus**, a, um, and **Băbўlōnĭcus**, a, um.

Bacchĭădæ, ārum, m. *plu. a very ancient royal family of Corinth, which, being dethroned by Cypselus, went to Sicily, and founded Syracuse.*

Bacchus, i, m. *son of Jupiter and Semele, the god of wine.* Hence **Bacchĭcus**, a, um, **Bacchĭus**, a, um, **Bacchēus**, a, um, and **Bacchēĭus**, a, um.

Bācēnis, *a great forest in Germany.*

Bactra, orum, *n. plu. the chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana*, now *Balkh*, *and one of the oldest cities in the world.* Hence **Bactrĭānus**, a, um; and **Bactriani**, orum, *m. plu. the Bactrians.*

Baebius, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Baecŭla, ae, *f. a town of Hispania Baetica.*

Baetis, is, *m. a large river in southern Spain*, now *Guadalquivir.* Hence **Baetĭcus**, a, um; and subst. **Baetĭca**, ae, *f. the province of Baetica*, now *Andalusia and a part of Granada.*

Bagrăda, ae, *m. a river in North Africa, near Utica*, now *Mejerdah.*

Bāĭae, arum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation.* Hence **Bāĭānus**, a, um.

Bălĕares, ium, *f. plu. the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, the chief of which are Majorca and Minorca, whose inhabitants were skilful slingers.* Hence, **Bălĕāris**, e, and **Bălĕārĭcus**, a, um.

Bandŭsĭa, ae, *f. a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birth-place of Horace.*

Bantĭa, ae, *f. a town of Apulia, near Venusia.* Hence **Bantĭnus**, a, um.

Barcas, ae, *m. ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged.* Hence **Barcīnus**, a, um.

Barcē, ēs, *f. a city of Cyrenaica.* Hence **Barcaei**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. *the nurse of Sichaeus.*

Bardaei, orum, *m. plu. an Illyrian people.* Hence **Bardaĭcus**, a, um.

Bargўlĭae, arum, *f. plu. a town in Caria.* Hence **Bargўlētĭcus**, a, um, and **Bargўlētae**, arum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Bārĭum, ii, *n. a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea*, now *Bari.*

Bassăreus, ei, *m. a title of Bacchus.* Hence **Bassărĭcus**, a, um.

Bastarnae (also **Basternae**), arum, *m. plu. a powerful German tribe.*

Bātavi, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the country now called Holland.*

Bāthўllus, i, *m. a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.* 2. *a celebrated pantomimist of Alexandria.*

Battus, i, *m. the founder of Cyrene.* Hence **Battĭădes**, ae, *m. an inhabitant of Cyrene*, esp. *the poet Callimachus.* 2. *a herdsman who was transformed by Mercury into the stone* Index.

Baucis, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Philemon*, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury in the form of mortals.

Bauli, orum, *m. plu. a place near Baiae*, now *Bacolo.*

Bāvius, ii, *m. a stupid poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace.*

Bēbrўcia, ae, *f. a district of Asia Minor*, afterward *Bithynia.* Hence **Bēbrўcius**, a, um.

Bēdrĭăcum, i, *n. a village in northern Italy, between Verona and Cremona, the scene of two important battles between the armies of Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian.* Hence **Bedriacensis**, e.

Belgae, arum, *m. plu. an exceedingly warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul.* Hence **Belgĭcus**, a, um, and **Belgĭum**, ii, *n. the country of the Belgae.*

Bellĕrŏphōn, ontis, *m. son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus, the slayer of the Chimaera, and the rider of Pegasus.* Hence **Bellerophontēus**, a, um.

Bellocassi, orum (also **Velocasses**), *m. plu. a Gallic tribe.*

Bellōna, ae, *f. the goddess of war, sister of Mars.*

Bellŏvăci, orum, *m. plu. a Belgic tribe.*

Bēlus, i, *m. an ancient king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Aegyptus.* Hence **Bēlĭdes**, ae, *m. a descendant of Belus*, and **Bēlĭs**, ĭdis, *f.* usu. plur. Belides, um, *the granddaughters of Belus, the Belides*=Danaides.

Bēnācus, i, *m. a deep and stormy lake in northern Italy, through which the Mincius* (Mincio) *flows*, now *Lago di Garda.*

Bēnēventum, i, *n. a very ancient and important city of Samnium*, now *Benevento.* Hence **Bēnēventānus**, a, um.

Bĕrĕcўntus, i, *m. a mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele.* Hence **Bĕrĕcўntĭus**, a, um.

Bĕrēnĭcē, ēs, *f. daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe.* Hence **Bĕrēnĭcēus**, a, um.

Bĕrŏē, ēs, *f. the nurse of Semele.* 2. *one of the Oceanides.* 3. *the wife of Dorycius of Epirus.*

Bērўtus, i, *f. a sea-port of Phoenicia, distinguished for its excellent wine*; now *Beirût.*

Bessi, orum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Thrace.* Hence **Bessĭcus**, a, um.

Bĭănor, ōris, *m. a centaur.* 2. *an ancient hero of Mantua.*

Bĭas, antis, *m. a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men.*

Bibracte, is, *n. the chief town of the Aedui*, later, *Augustodunum*, now *Autun.*

Bibrax, actis, *n. a town in Gaul*, in *the territory of the Remi*; now *Bièvre.*

Bidis, is, *f. a small town in Sicily.*

Bīōn, ōnis, *m. a Scythian philosopher.* Hence **Bīōnēus**, a, um.

Bīsaltae, arum, *m. plu. a Thracian people on the Strymon.*

Bistŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people.* Hence **Bistŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Bistŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: subst. *a Thracian woman.*

Bithўnĭa, ae, *f. a division of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea.* Hence **Bithўnĭcus**, a, um, **Bithўnus**, a, um, and **Bithўnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Bithynian woman.*

Bĭtŭriges, um, *m. plu. a people of Gallia.*

Bocchar, ăris, *m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war.*

Bocchus, i, *m. a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he betrayed to Sulla.*

Boebē, ēs, *f. a village of Magnesia in Thessaly.* Hence **Boebēis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. a lake near Boebe*; and **Boebēĭus**, a, um.

Boeōtĭa, ae, *f. a district of northern Greece, between Attica and Phocis, whose capital was Thebes.* Hence **Boeōtĭus**, a, um, and **Boeōtus**, a, um.

Boĭi, orum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul and also of northern Italy and Germany*: their country in the latter is now *Bohemia.*

Bōla, ae, or **Bolae**, arum, *f. a very ancient town of the Aequi, in Latium.* Hence **Bōlānus**, a, um.

Bōmĭlcar, ăris, *m. a Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war.* 2. *a companion of Jugurtha, afterwards put to death by him.*

Bonna, ae, *f. the city Bonn, on the Rhine.* Hence **Bonnensis**, e.

Bŏnōnĭa, ae, *f. a city in Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Bologna.* Hence **Bŏnōnĭensis**, e.

Bŏōtes, ae (*gen.* Bootae, *voc.* Boote), *m. the constellation Bootes, the Bear-keeper.*

Bŏrĕas, ae, *m.* = Aquilo, *q. v.*

Borysthĕnes, is, *m. a large river of Sarmatia, which flows into the Black Sea*, now *the Dnieper.* Hence **Bŏrysthĕnĭus**, a, um, and **Bŏrysthĕnĭdae**, arum, *m. plu. the dwellers on or near the Borysthenes.*

Bospŏrus, i, *m.* Thracius, *the strait which unites the waters of the Euxine and the Propontis.* Hence **Bospŏrānus**, i, *m. a dweller near it.*

Bŏttĭaea, ae, *f. a small province in Macedonia.*

Bŏvĭānum, i, *n. a city of Samnium, the capital of the Pentri*, now *Bojano.*

Bŏvillae, arum, *f. plu. a small but very ancient town in Latium, about 12 miles from Rome, on the Appian Way.* Hence **Bŏvillānus**, a, um.

Bratuspantĭum, ii, *n. a town of the Bellovaci, prob. now Beauvais.*

Brennus, i, *m. a leader of the Gauls, and conqueror at the Allia.*

Breuni, orum, *m. plu. a people of Rhaetia.*

Briăreus (trisyl.), ei, *m. a hundred-armed giant*, also called *Aegaeon.*

Brigantes, um, *m. plu. a powerful people in Britain.*

Brīsēis, ĭdos, *f. Hippodamia, daughter of Briseus, mistress of Achilles.*

Brĭtannĭa, ae, *f.* In its most extended sense, *Great Britain, consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) *and* Hibernia or Ibernia (*Ireland*); in a more restricted sense, *the larger island, England and Scotland*; and finally, *England* alone, as opposed to Caledonia

(*Scotland*). Hence **Britannus**, a, um, and **Britannicus**, a, um.

Brixellum, i, *n. a town in northern Italy, on the Po*, now *Brescello*.

Brixia, æ, *f. a city of northern Italy*, now *Brescia*. Hence **Brixiānus**, a, um.

Brōmius, ii, *m. a surname of Bacchus*.

Brontes, æ, *m. a Cyclops, one of Vulcan's workmen*.

Brōtēas, æ, *m. one of the Lapithæ*.

2, *twin-brother of Asmon, and with him slain by Phineus*.

Ructēri, orum, *m. plu. a German people, occupying the country about the Ems*.

Brundisium (Brundusium), ii, *n. a very ancient town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour on the Adriatic*, now *Brindisi*. Hence **Brundisīnus**, a, um.

Bruttii, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy*. Hence **Bruttius**, a, um.

Brūtus, i *m. a Roman surname*.

1. L. Junius Brutus, *a relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity, and the liberator of Rome from regal dominion*. 2. M. Junius Brutus, *son of Servilia, sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus, an intimate friend of Cicero, one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar*. 3. D. Junius Brutus, *a fellow-conspirator with the preceding*. Hence **Brūtiānus**, a, um, and **Brutīnus**, a, um.

Būcŏphălas, æ, *m. the horse of Alexander the Great*.

Būpălus, i, *m. a statuary of Chios, contemporary with the poet Hipponax*.

Būsīris, ĭdis, *m. a king of Egypt, who was said to sacrifice strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules*.

Būtes, æ, *m. son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector*. 2. *son of the Athenian Pallas*. 3. *an armour-bearer of Anchises*.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (**Buthrotos**, i, *f.*) *a maritime town in Epirus*. Hence **Būthrōtius**, a, um.

Buxentum, i, *n. a town in Lucania*, now *Policastro*.

Byblis, ĭdis, *f. daughter of Miletus and Cyanee, who was changed into a fountain*.

Byllis or **Bullis**, ĭdis, *f. a Greek city in Illyria*. Hence **Bullidenses**, **Bullienses**, **Bulliōnes**, and **Bullini**, *its inhabitants*.

Byrsa, æ, *f. the citadel of Carthage*.

Byzantium, ii, *n. an ancient and celebrated city in Thrace, on the Bosporus*, later Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople*, among the Turks *Stamboul*. Hence **Byzantius**, a, um.

C.

Cācus, i, *m. son of Vulcan, a giant who dwelt on Mount Aventinus; having robbed Hercules, he was slain by him*.

Cadmus, i, *m. son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë, and Agave; founder of Bœotian Thebes*. Hence **Cadmēus**, a, um; Subst. **Cadmēa**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* arx) *the citadel of Thebes*; and **Cadmēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* Subst. *a female descendant of Cadmus*.

Cæcilius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name*: esp. Cæcilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary of Ennius*. Hence **Cæcilius**, a, um, and **Cæcilīānus**, a, um.

Cæcŭbum, i, *n. a marshy tract in southern Latium, near* Amyclæ, *distinguished for producing the most excellent kind of Roman wine*. Hence **Cæcŭbus**, a, um.

Cæneus (dissyl.), ei, *m.* orig. *a girl, named Cænis, afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy*.

Cænīna, æ, *f. a small town in Latium, near Rome*. Hence **Cænīnensis**, e, and **Cænīnus**, a, um.

Cænis, ĭdis, v. Caeneus.

Cære, *n. indecl.* (*f. gen.* Cærĭtis: *abl.* Cærĕte) *a very ancient city of Etruria*, previously called Agylla, now *Cervetri*. Hence **Cæres**, ĭtis and ētis, *adj.* And plur. Cærites (Cærētes), um, *m. the inhabitants of Cære*.

Cæsar, ăris, *m. a surname in the* gens Julia: *of these the most celebrated is* C. Julius Cæsar, *alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius*, B.C. 44. Hence **Cæsărīnus**, a, um; **Cæsărīānus**, a, um; **Cæsărēus**, a, um, and **Cæsărīensis**, e.

Cæso (Kaeso), ōnis, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Fabia.

Cæsōnius, a, *a Roman gentile name*.

Cāicus, i, *m. a river of Mysia*. 2. *one of the companions of Æneas*.

Cāīeta, æ (ē, ēs), *f. the nurse of Æneas*. 2. *a town on the coast of Latium*.

Cāius (Cajus, Gaius or Gajus), i, *m. a Roman prænomen*. Hence **Cāiānus**, a, um.

Cālabrĭa, æ, *f. the south-eastern peninsula of Italy*, now *Terra di Otranto*. Hence **Cālăber**, bra, brum.

Cālacta, æ, *f. a town on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Caronia*. Hence **Cālactīnus**, i, *m. an inhabitant of it*.

Cālăgŭris or **Cālăgurris**, is, *f. a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Calahorra*. Hence **Calagurītāni**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*.

Cālāis, ĭdis, *m. the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia*.

Cālāmis, ĭdis, *m. a distinguished Greek sculptor*.

Cālātia, æ, *f. a town in Campania*, now *Galazzo*. Hence **Cālātīni**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*. 2. *a city of Samnium*, now *Calazzo*.

Cālauria (Calaurēa), æ, *f. an island on the eastern coast of Argolis*, now *Poro*.

Calchas, antis, *m. son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy*.

Cālēdŏnia, æ, *f. the northern part of Britannia*. Hence **Cālēdŏnius**, a, um.

Cāles, ium, *f. plu. a town in northern Campania, celebrated for its good wine*, now *Calvi*. Hence **Cālēnus**, a, um.

Cāligŭla, æ, *m. the usual name of the third Roman emperor, whose proper name was* Caius Cæsar.

Callĭcrātidas, æ, *m. a Spartan general, defeated and slain near the Arginusæ*.

Callĭmāchus, i, *m. a distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene*.

Callĭŏpē, ēs (Callĭŏpēa, æ), *f. the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry*.

Callĭphōn, ōnis, *m. a Greek philosopher*.

Callirrhŏē (in the poets, Callirhŏē), ēs, *f. daughter of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcmæon*.

Callisthĕnes, is, *m. a philosopher of Olynthus, a pupil of Aristotle*.

Callisto, ūs, *f. daughter of an Arcadian king, Lycaon, and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed into a she-bear, and then transferred to the heavens by Jupiter, as* Helice or Ursa major.

Calpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pillars of Hercules in* Hispania Bætica, *now Gibraltar*.

Calpurnius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name*. Hence **Calpurnīānus**, a, um.

Cālȳdon, ōnis, *f. a very ancient town in Ætolia, on the River Evenus*. Hence **Cālȳdōnius**, a, um, and **Cālȳdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Calydonian woman*.

Cālymnē, ēs, *f. an island in the Ægean Sea*.

Calypso, ūs (*acc.* regularly Calypsō), *f. a nymph, daughter of Atlas* (or *Oceanus*), *who ruled in the Island Ogygia*.

Cămărīna, æ, *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily*, now *Camarana*.

Cambўsēs, is, *m. the father of the elder Cyrus*. 2. *the son and successor of the elder Cyrus*.

Cămēnæ, arum, *f. plu. prophetic nymphs, belonging to the religion of ancient Italy; but in after times regarded as identical with the Muses*.

Cămēra, æ, *f. a town in Latium*. Hence **Cămērīnus**, a, um.

Cămērīnum, i, *n. a town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum*, now *Camerino*. Hence **Cămers**, ertis, *adj.*: *Plu.* Camertes, ium, *m. the Camertes, and* **Cămertīnus**, a, um.

Cāmillus, i, *m. a surname of several persons in the* gens Furia.

Campānia, æ, *f. a region of central Italy, bounded on the West by the Tyrrhenian Sea, the most beautiful and fertile part of Italy*, now *Terra di Lavore; its chief city was* Capua. Hence **Campānus**, a, um, **Campānicus**, a, um, and **Campānius**, a, um.

Cănăcē, ēs, *f. daughter of Aeolus.* 2. *the name of a dog.*

Cănīnĭus, ĭi, m. *the name of several Romans.* Hence **Caninianus**, a, um.

Cannae, ārum, *f. plu. a village in Apulia, on the south bank of the Aufidus, famous for a great victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans in its neighbourhood.* Hence **Cannensis**, e.

Cănōpus, i, m. *a town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Cănōpĭcus**, a, um; **Cănōpēus**, a, um, and **Cănōpītae**, ārum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Canopus.*

Cantăbria, ae, *f. a province in the north-west of Spain*, now *Biscay.* Hence **Cantăber**, bri, m. *a Cantabrian*; and **Cantăbrĭcus**, a, um.

Cantĭum, ĭi, *n. a district in Britain*, now *Kent.*

Cāntĭlĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Cāntŭsĭum, ĭi, n. *a very ancient town in Apulia, near the Aufidus*, now *Canosa.*

Căpăneus (trisyl.), ei, m. *one of the seven heroes who attacked Thebes.*

Căpēna, ae, *f. an ancient city of Etruria, 24 miles from Rome*, now *S. Martino.* Hence **Căpēnas**, ātis, and **Căpēnus**, a, um.

Căphăreus (trisyl.), ei, m. *a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Euboea, where the Grecian fleet was wrecked on its return from Troy*, now *Kavo Doro.* Hence **Căphārēus**, a, um (four syl.).

Cappădŏcĭa, ae, *f. a country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia.* Hence **Cappădŏcēs**, ĭcis, m. *a Cappadocian.*

Caprĕae, ārum, *f. plu. an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, off the coast of Campania*, now *Capri.*

Capua, ae, *f. a city in the south of Numidia, taken by Marius*, now *Cafsa.* Hence **Capuenses**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Căpŭa, ae, *f. the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury.*

Căpys, yos, m. *son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises.* 2. *a companion of Aeneas.* 3. *the eighth king of Alba.*

Car, v. Caria.

Cărălis, is, *f.*, and **Carales**, ium, *f. plu. the chief city of Sardinia*, now *Cagliari.* Hence **Cărălĭtānus**, a, um.

Cardĭa, ae, *f. a town on the Thracian Chersonesus.* Hence **Cardĭānus**, a, um.

Cāria, ae, *f. a country in the south-west of Asia Minor.* Hence **Car**, Cāris, *a Carian.* 2. *a town in Caria.*

Carmălus, i, m. *a celebrated mountain in Palestine.*

Carmentis, is, *f. the mother of Evander, who delivered oracles on the Capitoline Hill; the chief of the Camenae.* Hence **Carmentālis**, e.

Carnĕădes, is, m. *a distinguished philosopher born at Cyrene, the founder of the New Academy, and a zealous opponent of the Stoics.* Hence **Carnĕădēus**, a, um.

Carnūtes, um, m. *plu. a people who dwelt near the centre of Gaul; their chief town was Genabum*, now *Orleans.*

Carpăthus, i, *f. an island between Crete and Rhodes*, now *Scarpanto.* Hence **Carpăthĭus**, a, um.

Carpētāni, orum, m. *plu. a powerful people who occupied the centre of Spain.*

Carsĕŏli, orum, m. *plu. a town of the Aequi, in Latium.* Hence **Carsĕŏlānus**, a, um.

Cartēia, ae, *f. a very ancient town on the southern coast of Spain, near Gibraltar.*

Carthaea, ae, *f. a town on the south-eastern coast of Ceos.* Hence **Carthaeus**, a, um; and **Carthēlus**, a, um.

Carthāgo (also Karth.), ĭnis, *f. the celebrated city of Carthage, in north-ern Africa, the ruins of which are in the vicinity of Tunis.* Hence **Carthāgĭnĭensis**, e. 2. Carthago Nova, *a sea-port town founded by the Carthaginians on the south-eastern coast of Spain*, now *Cartagena.*

Carvilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Cārystos, i, *f. a town in Euboea, celebrated for its marble.* Hence **Cārystĭus**, a, um.

Casca, ae, m. *a Roman surname in the gens Servilia.*

Căsĭlĭnum, i, *n. a town in Campania, on the Vulturnus*, on the site of the present Capua. Hence **Căsĭlĭnenses**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Căsĭnum, i, *n. a city of Latium*, now *San Germano.* Hence **Căsĭnas**, ātis.

Caspĕrĭa, ae, *f. a town of the Sabines.*

Caspĭum mare, *the Caspian Sea.* Hence **Caspius**, a, um.

Cassander, dri, m. *son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great.*

Cassandra, ae, *f. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but was believed by no one.*

Cassandrēa, ae, *f. a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidaea, rebuilt by Cassander.* Hence **Cassandrenses**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants*; and **Cassandrēus** (trisyl.), a, um.

Cassĭŏpē, ēs, *f. the wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda.*

Cassius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Cassiānus**, a, um.

Cassivelaunus, i, m. *a British chief, defeated by Caesar.*

Castălĭa, ae, *f. a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.* Hence **Castălĭus**, a, um.

Castor, ŏris, m. *son of Tyndarus, brother of Pollux, with whom as twin star* (Gemini), *he served as a guide to mariners.* Hence **Castŏrēus**, a, um. 2. *a grandson of Deiotarus.*

Castŭlo, ōnis, *f. a town in southern Spain*, now *Caslona.* Hence **Castŭlōnensis**, e.

Cătăbathmos, i, m. *a mountain and seaport in north Africa.*

Cătădūpa, orum, n. *plu. the cataracts of the Nile.*

Catana, ae, v. Catina.

Cătăŏnĭa, ae, *f. a province in Cappadocia.*

Cătĭlīna, ae, m. L. Sergius, *a Roman, whose conspiracy was detected and defeated by Cicero, when consul.* Hence **Cătĭlīnārĭus**, a, um.

Cătīna (Catana), ae, *f. a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Aetna.* now *Catania.* Hence **Cătīnensis**, e.

Cāto, ōnis, m. *a surname of several celebrated Romans:* 1. M. Porcius Cato *the elder, who was censor; author of several works.* Hence **Cātōnĭānus**, a, um. 2. *his descendant*, M. Porcius Cato *the younger, who, after the battle of Thapsus, committed suicide at Utica.* Hence **Cātōnīni**, orum, m. *plu. the adherents or friends of Cato.* 3. Valerius Cato, *a grammarian and poet of the time of Sulla.*

Catti, orum, v. Chatti.

Cătullus, i, m. C. Valerius Catullus, *a celebrated Latin poet, a contemporary of Cicero.*

Caucāsus, i, m. *a chain of mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas.* Hence **Caucāsĭus**, a, um.

Caudium, ĭi, *n. a town in Samnium, near which was the mountain pass in which the Roman army was surrounded by the Samnites.* Hence **Caudīnus**, a, um.

Caulōnĭa, ae, *f.* (**Caulon**, ōnis, m.) *a town on the east coast of Bruttium.*

Cāȳster, tri, **Cāȳstros** or **-us**, i, m. *a river in Lydia*, celebrated for its swans. Hence **Cāystrĭus**, a, um.

Cēa, ae, *f. one of the Cyclades.* Hence **Cēus**, a, um, and **Cēi**, orum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Cēbenna (Cēvenna and Gēbenna), ae, *a range of mountains in southern Gaul, west of the Rhone.*

Cēbrēn, ēnis, m. *a river-god in Troas, father of Oenone, and of Hesperia*, who is thence called **Cēbrēnis**, *gen.* Cebrenidos, *acc.* Cebrenida.

Cēcrops, ōpis, m. *the most ancient king of Attica, founder of Athens.* Hence **Cēcrŏpius**, a, um; **Cēcrŏpĭdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Cecrops*; and **Cēcrŏpis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Cecrops.*

Cēlaeno, ūs, *f. daughter of Atlas.* 2. *one of the Harpies.*

Cēlĕus, ei, m. *king of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus.*

Celtae, ārum, m. *plu. the Celts, a race of people which occupied the greater part of western Europe*; in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of central Gaul.* Hence **Celticus**, a, um.

Celtibĕri, orum, m. *plu. a people of central Spain, the descendants of the Celtae and Iberi.* Hence **Celtibĕrĭa**,

ae, *f. their country*; and **Celtibĕrĭcus**, a, um.

Cenchrĕae, ārum, *f. plu. one of the harbours of Corinth.*

Cenchrēis, ĭdis, *f. the wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha.*

Cĕnŏmāni, ōrum, *m. plu. a Gallic people who settled in northern Italy.*

Centŭrīpae, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Aetna*, now *Centorbi.* Hence **Centŭrīpīnus**, a, um.

Ceos, v. Cea.

Cephalēnĭa (Cephall.), ae, *f. the largest island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Cephalonia.*

Cephălaedis, is, *f. a small fortified town in Sicily*, now *Cefalu.* Hence **Cephălaeditānus**, a, um.

Cephălus, i, *m. the husband of Procris*, whom he unintentionally shot.

Cēpheus (dissyl.), ei (*acc.* **Cephĕă**), *m. king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus.* Hence **Cēphēius**, a, um; **Cephēus** (trisyl.), a, um, and **Cephēis**, ĭdis, *f. Andromeda.*

Cephīsus (os) or **Cephīssus**, i, *m. a river in Phocis and Boeotia, the deity of which was father of Narcissus.* Hence **Cephīsĭus** or **Cephīssius**, i, *m. Narcissus*; and **Cephīsis** or **Cephīssis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

2. *the largest river of Attica.* Hence **Cephīsĭas** (Cephissias), ădis, *f. adj.*

Cĕrămĭcus, i, *m. the name of two places, one within, the other without the walls of Athens.*

Cĕraunĭa, orum, *n. plu. a range of mountains in Epirus.* Hence **Cĕraunii**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Cerbĕrus, i, *m. the three-headed dog Cerberus, that guarded the entrance of Hades.* Hence **Cerbĕrĕus**, a, um.

Cercўon, ōnis, *m. a cruel tyrant at Eleusis, slain by Theseus.* Hence **Cercўōnēus**, a, um.

Cĕrēs, ĕris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of corn.* Hence **Cĕrĕālis**, e.

Cēthēgus, i, *m. a Roman surname in the Cornelian gens.*

Cēyx, ўcis, *m. son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, and husband of Alcyone.*

Chabrĭas, ae, *m. a distinguished Athenian general.*

Chaerōnēa, ae, *f. a Boeotian town, where Philip of Macedon defeated the Greeks; the birth-place of Plutarch*; now *Kapurna.*

Chalcēdon, ōnis, *f. a town in Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.* Hence **Chalcēdōnĭus**, a, um.

Chalcis, ĭdis, *f. the chief town of Euboea, opposite to Aulis*, now *Egripo.* Hence **Chalcidĭcus**, a, um.

Chaldaei, orum, *m. plu. a people of Assyria, distinguished in an early age for their knowledge of astronomy.* Hence **Chaldaeus**, a, um, and **Chaldăĭcus**, a, um.

Chălўbes, um, *m. plu. a people of Pontus, noted as workers of iron.*

Chămāvi, orum, *m. plu. a German people.*

Chăŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people in the northwest part of Epirus.* Hence **Chăŏnĭa**, ae, *f. their country*: **Chăŏnĭus**, a, um, and **Chăŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Chăraxus, i, *m. one of the Lapithae.*

2. *brother of Sappho.*

Chărĭclo, ūs, *f. a nymph, whom Coyrhos bore by the Centaur Chiron.*

Chărites, um, *f. plu. the Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae).

Chăron, ontis, *m. the ferryman of the Lower World.*

Chărondas, ae, *m. a lawgiver of Catana.*

Chărybdis, is, *f. a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla.*

Chatti, orum, *m. plu. one of the great tribes of Germany.*

Chauci, orum, *m. plu. a people in Germany, between the Ems and the Elbe.*

Chersŏnēsus or **Cherssŏnēsus**, i, *f. the Thracian peninsula, forming the western boundary of the Hellespont, the Chersonese.* Hence **Cherrŏnēnses** or **Chersŏnenses**, um, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Cherusci, orum, *m. plu. the most celebrated of all the German tribes.*

Chimaera, ae, *f. a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body was that of a lion, the hinder that of a dragon, and the middle that of a goat: it was slain by Bellerophon.*

Chiŏnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Daedalion, shot by Diana.*

Chĭos (Chius), ii, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Ionia*, celebrated for its excellent wine and marble, now *Scio.* Hence **Chĭus**, a, um.

Chīron, ōnis, *m. a Centaur distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Philyra, the tutor of Aesculapius, Hercules, and Achilles.*

Chŏaspes, is, *m. a river in Susiana, famous for its pure water*, now *Kerah* or *Kara-su.*

2. *a river in India*, now the *Attock.*

Choerĭlus, i, *m. a worthless Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great.*

Chrўseis, ĭdis, *f.* v. Chryses.

Chrўses, ae, *m. a priest of Apollo, the father of Astynome.* Hence **Chrўsēis**, ĭdis, *f. Astynome.*

Chrўsippus, i, *m. one of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers.* Hence **Chrўsippēus**, a, um.

Chrўsogŏnus, i, *m. a freedman of Sulla.*

Cibўra, ae, *f. a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Caria.* Hence **Cibўrāta**, ae, *adj.*, and **Cibўrāticus**, a, um.

Cicĕro, ōnis, *m.* M. Tullius Cicero, *the greatest Roman orator.* Hence **Cicĕrōnĭānus**, a, um.

2. Q. Tullius Cicero, *the brother of the former.*

Cicŏnes, um, *m. plu. a Thracian people near the Hebrus.*

Cilĭcia, ae, *f. a province on the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.* Hence **Cilix**, ĭcis, *adj.*: **Cilĭces**, um, *m. plu. the Cilicians*; **Cilissa**, ae, *f. adj.*, and **Cilĭcĭensis**, e.

Cilix, ĭcis, v. Cilicia.

Cimbri, orum, *m. plu. a people of northern Germany, orig. from Jutland*; on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius. Hence **Cimbrĭcus**, a, um.

Cĭminus, i, *m. a mountain and lake in Etruria, near Sutrium.* Hence **Cĭmĭnĭus**, a, um.

Cimmērii, orum, *m. plu. a Thracian people who dwelt on the sea of Azof and in the Crimea.* Hence **Cimmĕrĭus**, a, um.

2. *a fabulous people who, in very ancient times, were said to have dwelt in the farthest West.*

Cĭmōlus, i, *f. one of the Cyclades, celebrated for its fine, white earth*, now *Cimolo.* Hence **Cimōlĭus**, a, um.

Cimon, ōnis, *m. father of Miltiades.*

2. *son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians.*

Cincinnātus, i, *m.* L. Quinctius, *a Roman who was summoned from the plough to be dictator.*

Cincĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Cinēas, ae, *m. a friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, whom he advised to make peace with the Romans.*

Cingetŏrix, īgis, *m. a Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus.*

2. *one of the four kings of Cantium, in Caesar's time.*

Cinna, ae, *m. a surname of several Romans.* 1. L. Cornelius Cinna, *a confederate of C. Marius.* Hence **Cinnānus**, a, um.

2. C. Helvius Cinna, *a Roman poet, friend of Catullus.*

Cinўps, ўpis, *m. a river of Libya.* Hence **Cinўphius**, a, um.

Cinўras, ae, *m. father of Myrrha.* Hence **Cinўrēius**, a, um.

Circē, ēs (*gen.* Circes; *acc.* Circen; *abl.* Circe), *f. daughter of the Sun and of Perse, famous for her magic arts.* Hence **Circaeus**, a, um.

Circēii, orum, *m. plu. a town near the promontory of the same name, in Latium.* Hence **Circēiensis**, e.

Cirta, ae, *f. an important city in Numidia.* Hence **Cirtenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Cisseus, ĕi, *m. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba.* Hence **Cissēis**, ĭdis, *f. Hecuba.*

Cithaeron, ōnis, *m. a lofty range of mountains separating Boeotia from Attica.*

Cĭtium, i, *n. a town in Cyprus, the birth-place of the Stoic Zeno.* Hence **Cĭtĭeus**, i, *m. a Citian.*

2. *a town in Macedonia.*

Clānis, is, *m. a river in Etruria.*

Clānius, ii, *m. a river in Campania.*

Clăros, i, *f. a town in Ionia, celebrated for a temple and oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Clărius**, a, um, *used as an epithet of Apollo.*

Claudius (Clōdius), a, um, *the name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian). Hence **Claudiālis**, e, **Claudiānus**, a, um, and **Clōdiānus**, a, um.

Clāzŏmĕnæ, arum, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Ionia.* Hence **Clāzŏmēnĭus**, a, um.

Cleanthes, is, *m. a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno.* Hence **Cleanthēus**, a, um.

Clītŏmăchus, arum, *f. plu. a town in Argolis.* Hence **Clītŏmăchēus**, a, um.

Clĕŏpātra, æ, *f. sister of Alexander the Great.* 2. *queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, celebrated for her beauty.*

Clĭnĭas, æ, *m. the father of Alcibiades.*

Clio, ūs, *f. the Muse of history.* 2. *daughter of Oceanus.*

Clītŏrium, ii, *n.* or **Clītor**, ŏris, *a town in Arcadia.* Hence **Clītŏrius**, a, um.

Clĭtumnus, i, *m. a small river in Umbria*, now *Clitunno.*

Clītus, i, *m. a friend of Alexander the Great, who killed him in a fit of drunkenness.*

Clōdius, v. Claudius.

Cloelia, æ, *f. a Roman maiden, one of the hostages given to Porsena, who made her escape back to Rome.*

Clōthō, ūs, *f. the spinner, one of the three Parcæ.*

Cluilius, ii, *m. a king of Alba.*

Clupea, arum, *f. plu. a town on the coast of Africa, east of Carthage.*

Clūsium, ii, *n. one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsena*, now *Chiusi.* Hence **Clūsīnus**, a, um.

Clymēnē, ēs, *f. wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol.* Hence **Clymēnēius**, a, um. 2. *one of the daughters of Oceanus.* 3. *a female servant and confidant of Helen.*

Clytaemnēstra, æ, *f. daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra.*

Clytiē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oceanus, changed to the plant* heliotropium.

Cnæus or **Cnæus**, i, *m.* (abbrev. Cn.) *a Roman praenomen.*

Cnidus (Gnidus), i, *f. a city on the south-western coast of Caria, famous for the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which stood in one of her three temples there.*

Cōcălus, i, *m. a mythical king in Sicily, who protected Daedalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos.*

Cocles, ĭtis, *m. the surname of a Roman, Horatius, who, in the war with Porsena, defended a bridge alone.*

Cōcȳtus (-os), i, *m. a river in the Lower World.*

Cōdrus, i, *m. an Athenian king, who devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Dorians.* 2. *a poet, ridiculed by Virgil.*

Coelē Sȳria, or in one word **Coelēsȳria**, æ, *f. a country between Libanus and Antilibanus.*

Coelius (Caelius), a, um, *a Roman gentile name.*

Coeus, i, *m. a Titan, father of Latona.*

Colchis, ĭdis, *f. a country in Asia, lying on the eastern part of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece.* Hence **Colchis**, ĭdis, *f. a Colchian woman;* **Colchus**, a, um, and **Colchicus**, a, um.

Collātia, æ, *f. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Collātīnus**, a, um. Esp. as a *surname of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia.*

Cōlŏphon, ōnis, *m. one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea.* Hence **Cōlŏphōnĭus**, a, um, and **Cōlŏphōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Commăgēnē, ēs, *f. the northern province of Syria, the capital of which was Samosata.* Hence **Commăgēnus**, a, um.

Cōmum, i, *n. a town in* Gallia Transpadana, now *Como.* Hence **Cōmēnsis**, e.

Confluentes, ium, *f. plu. a town situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Rhine*, now *Coblentz.*

Cōnon, ōnis, *m. a renowned Athenian general.* 2. *a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos.*

Consentia, æ, *f. the chief town of the Bruttii*, now *Cosenza.* Hence **Consentīnus**, a, um.

Constantīnus, i, *m. the name of a Roman emperor, surnamed "the Great."*

Constantinōpŏlis, is, *f. Constantinople*, anciently called Byzantium, *the capital of the eastern empire of Rome.*

Consus, i, *m. a very ancient Italian deity.*

Cōpæ, arum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Boeotia.* Hence **Cōpāis** lacus, *a large lake near this town.*

Cōra, æ, *f. an ancient town of Latium.*

Corbio, ōnis, *a town of the Aequi.* 2. *a town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani.*

Corcȳra, æ, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus;* in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous*, now *Corfu.* Hence **Corcȳraeus**, a, um.

Cordūba, æ, *f. a town of Spain, on the River Baetis*, now *Cordova.*

Corfīnium, ii, *n. the chief town of the Peligni.* Hence **Corfīnienses**, e.

Corinna, æ, *f. a celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar.* 2. *a feigned name of Ovid's mistress.*

Corinthus, i (*nom. Gr.* Corinthos; *acc. Gr.* Corinthon), *f. a celebrated commercial city of Greece, situated on the isthmus named after it.* Hence **Corinthius**, a, um; **Corinthiăcus**, a, um, and **Corinthiensis**, e.

Coriŏli, orum, *m. plu. a town in Latium, taken by Caius Marcius*, who hence received the surname **Corĭŏlānus**.

Cornēlius, a, um, *the name of a gens, to which belonged some of the most celebrated Romans*, the Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi, *etc.* Hence **Cornēlĭānus**, a, um.

Cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. a town in Latium.* Hence **Cornĭcŭlānus**, a, um.

Corœbus, i, *m. a Phrygian who fought for Priam against the Greeks.*

Corōnēa, æ, *f. a town in Boeotia.* Hence **Corōnæus**, a, um, and **Corōnensis**, e.

Corōnis, ĭdis, *f. daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Aesculapius.* Hence **Corōnĭdes**, æ, *m. Aesculapius.*

Coralus, æ, *f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea.* Hence **Corsus**, a, um, and **Corsĭcus**, a, um.

Cortōna, æ, *f. a very ancient town in Etruria, north-east of Lake Trasimenus.* Hence **Cortōnenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Corȳbantes, um, *m. plu. the priests of Cybele.* Hence **Corȳbantĭus**, a, um.

Corȳcius, a, um, *belonging to the Corycian mountain-cave on Parnassus.* Hence **Corȳcĭdes** Nymphae, *the Muses.*

Corȳcos or **-us**, i, *f. a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its saffron.* Hence **Corȳcius**, a, um.

Corȳthus, i, *a town in Etruria, later called Cortona.* 2. *the mythical founder of this city.*

Cōs or **Cōus** (Cōos), Cōi, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving.* Hence **Cōus**, a, um.

Cosa, arum, *f. plu. a town in Etruria, not far from the coast.* Hence **Cōsānus**, a, um. 2. *a town in Lucania.*

Cōtĭso, ōnis, *m. a king of the Dacians.*

Cottius, ii, *m. a king of several Ligurian tribes, in the time of Augustus.* Hence **Cottiānus**, a, um, and **Cottĭus**, a, um.

Cōtys, yos, *m. a Thracian king.* 2. *a king of Armenia.*

Cōtytto, ūs, *f. a Thracian divinity.*

Cous, i, and **Cous**, a, um, v. Cos.

Crāgus, i, *m. a mountainous tract in Lycia.*

Crannon, ōnis, *m. a town of Thessaly.* Hence **Crannōnius**, a, um.

Crantor, ōris, *m. the armour-bearer of Peleus.* 2. *a distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school.*

Crassus, i, *m. a family name in the gens Licinia.* The most distinguished were L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero*, and M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir.* Hence **Crassĭānus**, a, um.

Crātaeis, ĭdis, *f. the mother of Scylla.*

Crātĕrus, i, m. *a general of Alexander the Great.* 2. *a physician in the time of Cicero.*

Crāthis, idis, m. *a river in Bruttium, falling into the gulf of Tarentum.*

Crātīnus, i, m. *a celebrated comic Athenian poet, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes.*

Crātippus, i, m. *a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens.*

Crēmēra, æ, *f. a small river in Etruria, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii.* Hence **Crēmērensis**, e.

Crēmōna, æ, *f. a town in Gallia Cisalpina, on the Padus.* Hence **Crēmōnensis**, e.

Crĕon, ontis, m. *king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason.*

Cres, ētis, v. Creta.

Crēta, æ (nom. **Crētē**, *acc.* Creten), *f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, now Candia.* Hence **Cres**, ētis, m., and **Cressa**, æ, *f. Cretan*; or, as subst., *a Cretan, Cretan woman*; **Crētæus**, a, um; **Crētaeus**, a, um; **Crētensis**, e; **Crēticus**, a, um; and **Crētis**, idis, *f. a Cretan woman.*

Crēūsa, æ, *f. daughter of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason.*

2. *daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.* 3. *a town in Boeotia.*

Crīmīsus, i, m. *a river in the west of Sicily.*

Crītĭas, æ, m. *one of the thirty tyrants at Athens.*

Crīto, ōnis, m. *a disciple and friend of Socrates.*

Crītōlāus, i, m. *a peripatetic philosopher, who was sent by the Athenians as ambassador to Rome.* 2. *a leader of the Achaians.*

Crœsus, i, m. *a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches.*

Crōmyon, ōnis, m. *a village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth.*

Crōton, ōnis, comm. (Crōtōna, æ, *f.*) *an important town on the east coast of Bruttium, now Cotrone.* Hence **Crōtōniātes**, æ, m., and **Crōtōniensis**, is, m. *an inhabitant of it.*

Crustŭmĕrium, ii, n., and **Crustŭmĕri**, orum, m. *plu. an ancient town in the country of the Sabines.* Hence **Crustŭmīnus**, a, um, and **Crustŭmīna**, æ, um.

Cūmæ, arum, *f. plu. an ancient city on the coast of Campania, renowned for its Sibyl.* Hence **Cūmānus**, a, um, and **Cūmæus**, a, um.

Cūpīdo, ĭnis, m. *the god of love, Cupid*, son of Venus. Hence **Cupīdĭnĕus**, a, um.

Cūres, ium, m. and *f. plu. the ancient chief town of the Sabines.* Hence **Cūrensis**, e.

Cūrētes, um, m. *plu. an ancient mythical people, esp. in Crete.* Hence **Cūrētis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Cūriātii, orum, m. *plu. an Alban gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome.*

Cūrius, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Cūriānus**, a, um.

Curtius, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Cyāně, ēs, *f. a nymph who was changed into a fountain.*

Cyānēæ, ārum, *f. daughter of the Maeander and mother of Caunus and Byblis.*

Cyānēæ, arum, *f. plu. two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus*, also called Symplegades, *q. v.*

Cybēlē (**Cybēbē**), ēs and æ, *f. a goddess, originally Phrygian, subsequently worshipped in Rome also, as Ops or Mater Magna.* Hence **Cybēlēius**, a, um. 2. *a mountain in Phrygia.*

Cycladēs, um, *f. plu. a numerous group of islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Aegean Sea.*

Cyclops, ōpis, m. *a Cyclops*; plur. Cyclōpes, um, *a fabulous one-eyed race of giants, who were Vulcan's workmen, and lived chiefly in Sicily.* Hence **Cyclōpius**, a, um.

Cydippē, ēs, *f. the mistress of Acontius.* 2. *a Nereid.*

Cydōnia, æ, *f. an ancient town on the north coast of Crete.* Hence **Cydōnius**, a, um; **Cydōnēus**, a, um, and **Cydōniātæ**, ārum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Cydonia.*

Cygnus, i, m. *king of the Ligurians, who was changed into a swan.* 2. *son of Neptune.* Hence **Cygnēius**, a, um.

Cyllēnē, ēs and æ, *f. the highest mountain in Peloponnesus, on which Mercury was born.* Hence **Cyllēnius**, a, um; **Cyllēnēus**, a, um, and **Cyllēnis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Cynthus, i, m. *a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Cynthius**, a, um.

Cyprus (os), i, *f. a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, and for the worship of Venus.* Hence **Cyprĭus**, a, um.

Cypselus, i, m. *a tyrant at Corinth.*

Cyrēnē, ēs, and **Cyrēnæ**, arum, *f. the chief city of a flourishing Grecian state in north-eastern Africa.* Hence **Cyrēnāicus**, a, um; **Cyrēnæus**, a, um, and **Cyrēnensis**, e.

Cyrnos, i, *f. the Greek name of Corsica.* Hence **Cyrnēus**, a, um.

Cyrus, i, m. *the founder of the Persian monarchy.* 2. Cyrus Minor, *a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed at Cunaxa.* 3. *an architect of the time of Cicero.*

Cytæa, arum, *f. plu. a town in Colchis, said to have been the birth-place of Medea.* Hence **Cytæēus**, a, um, and **Cytæis**, idis, *f. Medea.*

Cythēra, orum, n. *plu. an island in the Aegean Sea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo.* Hence **Cythērēus**, a, um; **Cythērēius**, a, um; **Cythērīcus**, a, um; **Cythērēis**, idis, *f. Venus*: and **Cythērēias**, idis, *f. adj.*

Cytōrus (os), i, m. *a mountain and town in Paphlagonia.* Hence **Cytōrĭācus**, a, um.

Cyzĭcum, i, n. (**Cyzĭcus** or **-os**, i, *f.*) *a celebrated Greek city on an island* (now a peninsula) *of the Propontis.* Hence **Cyzĭcēnus**, a, um.

D.

Dăci, orum, m. *plu. the Dacians, a warlike people, orig. from Thrace, who occupied an extensive country on both sides of the Danube.* Hence **Dăcia**, æ, *f. their country*, and **Dăcus**, a, um.

Daedălĭōn, ōnis, m. *brother of Ceyx.*

Daedălus, i, m. (*acc. Gr.* Daedalea) *a mythical personage, skilful as a sculptor and architect, father of Icarus.* Hence **Daedălēus**, a, um, and **Daedălius**, a, um.

Dāhæ, arum, m. *plu. a Scythian tribe.*

Dalmătæ, arum, m. *plu. a people of Illyricum.* Hence **Dalmătĭa**, æ, *f. their country*, and **Dalmătĭcus**, a, um.

Dămascus, i, *f. the capital of Coelesyria.* Hence **Dămascēnus**, a, um.

Dămăsippus, i, m. *a follower of Marius.* 2. *a surname in the gens* Licinia.

Dāmŏcles, is, m. *a courtier of Dionysius the younger.*

Dāmon, ōnis, m. *a Pythagorean, renowned for his friendship with Phintias.* 2. *a celebrated Athenian musician.* 3. *a goatherd.*

Dănaē, ēs, *f. daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter.* Hence **Dănaēius**, a, um.

Dănaus, i, m. *son of Belus, and brother of Aegyptus*: he came from Egypt into Greece, and there became king of Argos. Hence **Dănaus**, a, um; **Dănăi**, orum, m. *plu. the Danai or Greeks*, and **Dănăides**, um, *f. plu. the daughters of Danaus, the Danaïdes.*

Dānŭbius, ii, m. *the Danube, one of the largest rivers in Europe; sometimes called the Ister.*

Daphnē, ēs, *f. daughter of the river-god Peneus*, who was changed into a laurel-tree.

Daphnis, idis, m. *a Sicilian shepherd, son of Mercury.*

Dardāni, orum, m. *plu. a tribe in the south-west of Moesia.*

Dardănus, i, m. *son of Jupiter and Electra, ancestor of the royal race of Troy.* Hence **Dardănus**, a, um; **Dardānius**, a, um; **Dardānis**, idis, *f. a city founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*); but oftener, esp. in Virgil, = *Troja*; **Dardănĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Dardanus*, and **Dardănis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Dārēus, ēi and i, m. *a boxer.*

Dārēus (**Dārius**), ii, m. *the name of several Persian kings.*

Datămes, is, m. *a distinguished*

Persian general, who revolted from his master, and was assassinated.

Dātis, is, *m. one of the commanders of the Persian army defeated at Marathon.*

Daulis, idis, *f. a city of Phocis.* Hence **Daulius**, a, um, and **Daulias**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Daunus, i, *m. king of Apulia, ancestor of Turnus.* Hence **Daunĭus**, a, um, and **Daunĭas**, ădis, *f.* poet. for *Apulia.*

Dēcĕlēa or **-lĭa**, æ, *f. a town in Attica, on the Boeotian frontier.*

Decetia, æ, *f. a town of the Aedui.*

Dēcĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Dēcĭānus**, a, um.

Dēlănīra, æ, *f. daughter of Oeneus, wife of Hercules.*

Dēĭdămīa, æ, *f. daughter of Lycomedes and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.*

Dēlĭădēs, æ, *m. son of Deione by Apollo,* i. e. *Miletus.*

Dēlŏpēa, æ, *f. one of Juno's nymphs.*

Dēlphŏbē, ēs, *f. daughter of Glaucus.*

Dēlphŏbus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris.*

Dēlŏtărus, i, *m. a king in Asia Minor, who was defended by Cicero in an oration delivered before Caesar.*

Dēlĭum, ii, *n. a town on the coast of Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo.*

Dēlos, i, *f. the smallest of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Dēlĭus**, a, um, and **Dēlĭăcus**, a, um.

Delphi, orum, *m. plu. a small town in Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo,* now *Kastri.* Hence **Delphi**, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Delphi,* and **Delphĭcus**, a, um.

Dēmădes, æ, *m. an Athenian orator, a contemporary of Demosthenes.*

Dēmărātus, i, *m. the father of Tarquinius Priscus.* 2. *a Spartan king.*

Dēmētrĭas, ădis, *f. a city in Thessaly,* previously called Pagasae.

Dēmētrĭus, ii, *m.* the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are, 1. Demetrius Poliorcetes, *son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia.* 2. Demetrius Phalereus, *a famous orator, governor of Athens.* 3. Demetrius Magnes, *a contemporary of Cicero.*

Dēmŏchărēs, is, *m. an Athenian orator.*

Dēmŏcrĭtus, i, *m. a celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, the originator of the atomic theory.* Hence **Dēmŏcrĭtēus**, a, um, and **Dēmŏcrĭtĭus** or **-īus**, a, um.

Dēmŏphoon, ontis, *m. son of Theseus and Phaedra.*

Dēmosthĕnēs, is, *m. the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

Dēōis, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Deo* (Ceres), i. e. *Proserpine.* Hence **Dēōĭus**, a, um.

Derĕtis, is, and **Dercēto**, ūs, *f. a Syrian goddess.*

Dertōna, æ, *f. a city in Liguria,* now *Tortona.*

Deucălĭon, ōnis, *m. son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He and his wife were the only human survivors of a great deluge. Hence **Deucălĭōnēus**, a, um.

Dia, æ, *f. the old name of the island of Naxos.*

Diăgŏras, æ, *m. an atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos.* 2. *a conqueror in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes.*

Dīana, æ, *f. an ancient Italian divinity,* afterwards regarded as identical with the Gr. Ἄρτεμις, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo. Hence **Dīānĭus**, a, um.

Dicaearchus, i, *m. a pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer.*

Dictē, ēs, *f. a mountain in the eastern part of Crete.* Hence **Dictæus**, a, um.

Dictynna, æ, *f. an appellation of Diana.*

Dictys, yos, *m. a sailor changed by Bacchus into a dolphin.* 2. *a centaur.*

Dīdō, ūs and ōnis, *f. the foundress of Carthage,* called also *Elissa* or *Elissa.*

Diespiter, tris, *m. another name for Jupiter.*

Digentĭa, æ, *f. a small stream that ran through Horace's Sabine farm,* now *Licenza.*

Dindȳmus (os), i, *m. a mountain near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele.* Also **Dindyma**, orum, *n. plu.* Hence **Dindȳmēnē**, ēs, *f. Cybele.*

Diŏdōrus, i, *m. a peripatetic philosopher.* 2. *a famous dialectician.*

Diŏdōtus, i, *m. a stoic, and teacher of Cicero.*

Diŏgĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes.* 2. *a cynic philosopher of Sinope.* 3. *a stoic, teacher of Carneades and Lucilius.*

Diŏmēdes, is, *m. son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, a famous hero at the siege of Troy.* Hence **Diŏmēdēus** (-ĭus), a, um. 2. *a king of the Bistones in Thrace.*

Dion, ōnis, *m. brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.*

Dionē, ēs (-æ, æ), *f. the mother of Venus.* 2. *Venus.* Hence **Dionæus**, a, um.

Diōnȳsius, ii, *m. the name of several celebrated Greeks;* esp. *the elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.* 2. *his son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse.* 3. Of Heraclea, *a pupil of Zeno.* 4. *a stoic, contemporary with Cicero.*

Diōnȳsus or **-os**, i, *m. the Greek name of Bacchus.* Hence **Diōnȳsĭa**, orum, *n. plu. the festival of Bacchus.*

Diphĭlus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus.*

Dĭpўlon, i, *n. a gate at Athens.*

Dircē, ēs, *f. a fountain in Boeotia.* 2. *the wife of the Theban prince Lycus.* Hence **Dircæus**, a, um.

Dis, Ditis, *m. the god of the infernal regions,* the Greek *Pluto.*

Dīvĭtĭăcus, i, *m. chief of the Aedui and a friend of Caesar.* 2. *chief of the Suessiones.*

Dōdōna, æ, *f. a city in Epirus,* famed on account of a very ancient oracle of Jupiter. Hence **Dōdōnæus**, a, um, and **Dōdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Dōlābella, æ, *m. the name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia.*

Dŏlŏpes, um, *m. plu. a powerful people in Thessaly.* Hence **Dŏlŏpĭa**, æ, *f. their country.*

Dōmĭtĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Dōmĭtĭānus**, a, um.

Dōnūsa, æ, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea.*

Dōres, um, *m. plu. the Dorians, one of the four great Hellenic tribes.* Hence **Dōrĭcus**, a, um; **Dōrĭus**, a, um; and **Dōris**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* (ii) Subst. *a daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs.*

Dossennus, i, *m. a poet, writer of Atellane farces.*

Dōto, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph.*

Drĕpăna, ōrum, *n. plu. a town on the north-west coast of Sicily,* now *Trapani.* Called also **Drĕpănum**, i, *n.* Hence **Drĕpănītāni**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Drūsus, i, *m. a Roman surname in the Livian family.*

Drўădes, um, *f. plu. wood-nymphs, dryads.*

Drўas, antis, *m. one of the Lapithae.* 2. *one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.*

Drўŏpē, ēs, *f. the mother of Amphissus.* 2. *the mother of Tarquitus.*

Drўŏpes, um, *m. plu. a people of Epirus.*

Dūbis, is, *m. a river of Gaul,* now *Doubs.*

Duellĭus (also **Duīlĭus** and **Duillĭus**), ii, *m. a Roman consul who defeated the Carthaginians in the first naval battle ever won by the Romans.*

Dūlĭchĭum, ii, *n. an island of the Ionian Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses,* called also **Dulichia**, æ, *f.* Hence **Dūlĭchĭus**, a, um.

Dumnŏrix, īgis, *m. a turbulent chieftain of the Aedui, in the time of Caesar.*

Dўmas, antis, *m. father of Hecuba,* who is hence called **Dўmantis**, ĭdis.

Dўmē, ēs, *f. a town on the coast of Achaia.* Also called **Dymae**, arum *f. plu.* Hence **Dўmaeus**, a, um.

Dyrrăchium, ii, *n. a port in Grecian Illyria,* formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo.* Hence **Dyrrăchīni**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

E.

Ebūrōnes, um, *m. plu. a nation of* Gallia Belgica.

Ēbusus (-os), i, *f. an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain, now Ivica.*

Echātăna, orum, *n. plu. the principal city of Media, now Hamadan.*

Echidna, ae, *f. the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules.* 2. *a monster, half woman, half serpent, the mother of Cerberus.*

Echĭnădes, um, *f. plu. a group of small islands at the mouth of the Achelous.*

Echĭon, ōnis, *m. one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.* Hence **Echiōnĭdes**, ae, *m. the son of Echion*, i. e. *Pentheus*, and **Echiōnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a son of Mercury, one of the hunters of the Calydonian boar.* Hence **Echiōnĭus**, a, um. 3. *a celebrated Greek painter.*

Echo, ūs, *f. a nymph who was changed by Juno into an echo.*

Ēdessa, ae, *f. the ancient capital of Macedonia.* Hence **Edessaeus**, a, um. 2. *a city of Mesopotamia.* Hence **Edessēnus**, a, um.

Ēdōni, orum, *m. plu. a people of Thrace.* Hence **Ēdōnus**, a, um, and **Ēdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Ēĕtĭon, ōnis, *m. the father of Andromache.* Hence **Eetioneus**, a, um.

Egĕria, ae, *f. one of the Camenae, the instructress of Numa.*

Egnātĭa or **Gnātĭa**, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Apulia.*

Egnātĭus, a, um, *f. a Roman family name.* Hence **Egnātĭānus**, a, um.

Ēlăver, ĕris, *n. a river in Gaul, a branch of the* Liger, now *Allier.*

Ēlea, ae, *f. a city of Lucania*, also called Velia, *the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy.* Hence **Ēlĕātes**, ae, and **Ēlĕātĭci**.

Electra, ae, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter.* 2. *daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.*

Eleusis, ĭnis, *f. a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres, now Lepsina.* Hence **Eleusīnus**, a, um.

Ēlĭcius, ii, *m. a surname of Jupiter.*

Ēlis, ĭdis (*acc.* Elin or Elidem: *abl.* usually Elide; but sometimes Eli), *f. a country on the west coast of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated.* Hence **Ēlĭus**, a, um. **Ēlī**, orum, *m. plu. the Eleans*; and **Ēlĭas**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Ēlissa (Elisa), ae, *f.* another name for *Dido.*

Ēlŏrus (Hel.), i, *m. a river and city in Sicily.*

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m. one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Ēlȳmāis, ĭdis, *f. a district of Susiana.* Hence **Ēlȳmaeus**, a, um.

Ēlȳsium, ii, *n. the abode of the blessed in the lower world.* Hence **Ēlȳsĭus**, a, um.

Ēmăthĭa, ae, *f. a district of Macedonia.* Hence poet. in gen. *Macedonia.* Sometimes also, *Thessaly.* Hence **Ēmăthĭus**, a, um, and **Ēmăthis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Empēdŏcles, is, *m. a famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum.* Hence **Empēdŏclēus**, a, um.

Enceladus, i, *m. one of the giants whom Jupiter buried under Etna.*

Endȳmion, ōnis, *m. a youth renowned for his beauty and his perpetual sleep on Mount Latmos, in Caria.*

Engȳum (Engyon), i, *n. a city of Sicily.* Hence **Engȳnus**, a, um.

Ēnīpeus (trisyl.), i, *m. a branch of the Peneus, in Thessaly.*

Enna, **Ennaeus**, and **Ennensis**, v. Henn.

Ennius, i, *m. the father of Roman poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria*, B.C. 239, died B.C. 169.

Entella, ae, *f. a city of Sicily.* Hence **Entellīnus**, a, um.

Ēōs (occurring only in the nom.), *f. the dawn, pure Lat.* Aurora. Hence **Ēōus**, a, um; **Ēōus**, i, *m. the morning-star*; also, *an inhabitant of the East.*

Epămīnondas, ae, *m. a celebrated general of the Thebans.*

Epāphus, i, *m. son of Jupiter and Io.*

Epēus, i, *m. son of Panopeus, and contriver of the Trojan horse.*

Ephēsus, i, *f. the chief of the twelve Ionian cities in Asia Minor, with a celebrated temple of Diana.* Hence **Ephēsĭus**, a, um.

Ephȳra, ae, and (poet.) **Ephȳrē**, ēs, *f. the ancient name of Corinth.* Hence **Ephȳrēius**, a, um.

Epicharmus, i, *m. a comic poet of Cos, who resided chiefly in Syracuse.*

Epicūrus, i, *m. a famous Greek philosopher, a native of Samos, but who spent most of his life at Athens; the author of the Epicurean philosophy.* Hence **Epicūrēus**, a, um.

Epidamnus, i, *m. the old name of Dyrrachium.* Hence **Epidamnĭus**, a, um, and **Epidamniensis**, e.

Epidaurus, i, *f. a city in Argolis with a famous temple of Aesculapius.* Hence **Epidaurĭus**, a, um.

Epigŏni, orum, *m. plu. the sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes.*

Epimēnĭdes, is, *m. a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete.*

Epimēthĕus, ei, *m. son of Iapetus.* Hence **Epimēthis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Pyrrha.*

Epīrus or **-os**, i, *f. a large country in the north-west of Greece.* Hence **Epīrōticus**, a, um, and **Epīrensis**, e.

Epŏrēdia, ae, *f. a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the Salassi, on the Duria, now Ivrea.*

Epŏrēdŏrix, īgis, *m. a noble Aedituan who served in Caesar's army.*

Erāsīnus, i, *m. a river of Argolis.*

Erāto (only in the nom.), *f. the muse of lyric amatory poetry.*

Erātosthĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria.*

Erĕbus, i, *m. god of darkness, son Chaos, and brother of Nox.* 2. *the Lower World.*

Erechtheus (trisyl.), ei, *m. an ancient and mythical king of Athens.* Hence **Erechthēus**, a, um; **Erechthĭdae**, arum, *m. plu. Athenians*; and **Erechthis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Erechtheus.*

Eretria, ae, *f. one of the principal cities of Euboea.* Hence **Eretrĭus**, a, um; **Eretrĭensis**, e; **Eretrĭcus**, a, um, and **Eretricus**, a, um.

Ērētum, i, *n. a city of the Sabines.*

Erichthŏnius, i, *m. son of Vulcan, king of Athens.* Hence **Erichthŏnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a son of Dardanus, the father of Tros and king of Troy.*

Erīdănus, i, *m. the Greek name of the river Padus.*

Erigŏne, es, *f. daughter of Icarius, who was translated to the sky as the constellation Virgo.* Hence **Erigŏnē-ius**, a, um.

Erinna, ae, *f. a famous Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho.*

Erinys (Erinys), yos, *f. one of the Furies.* Plur. **Erinyes**, *the Furies.*

Eriphyla, ae, or **-e**, es, *f. daughter of Talaus, and wife of Amphiaraus slain by her son Alcmaeon.*

Erōs, ōtis, *m. a common name of Roman slaves or freedmen.* 2. *the name of an actor.*

Erymanthus, i, *m. a chain of mountains in Arcadia, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place.* Hence **Erymanthĭus**, a, um, and **Erymanthis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* 2. *a river of Arcadia.*

Erythraea, arum, *f. plu. one of the twelve chief cities of Ionia.* Hence **Erythraeus**, a, um. 2. *a port on the Gulf of Corinth.*

Erythraeum mărĕ, *the Persian Gulf*, sometimes *the Indian Ocean.*

Eryx, ycis, *m. a high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, with a city of the same name.* According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Butes and Venus. *The mountain* is also called **Erȳcus**, i. Hence **Erȳcīnus**, a, um.

Esquilĭae, arum, *f. plu. one of the seven hills of Rome.* Hence **Esquilĭus**, a, um; **Esquilĭānus**, a, um, and **Esquilĭārius**, a, um.

Etĕocles, is and ŏos, *m. son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices.*

Etrūria, ae, *f. a country on the west coast of central Italy.* Hence **Etrusca**, a, um.

Euboea, ae, *f. the largest island in*

the Aegean Sea, now Negroponte, separated from Greece by the Euripus. Hence **Eubōĭcus**, a, um.

Euclīdes, is, m. *a philosopher of Megara.* 2. *a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, author of a famous work on geometry.*

Eudoxus, i, m. *a famous astronomer of Cnidus.*

Eumēdes, is, m. *a Trojan, father of Dolon.*

Eumēnes, is, m. *a famous general under Alexander the Great.*

Eumēnĭdes, um, *f. plu.* (lit. the well-meaning), a euphemistic name for *the Furies.*

Eumolpus, i, m. *a priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries to Attica.* Hence **Eumolpĭdae**, arum, m. *plu. his descendants.*

Euphorbus, i, m. *son of Panthus, a brave Trojan.*

Euphōrion, ōnis, m. *an eminent grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis in Eubœa.*

Euphrānor, ōris, m. *a celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles.*

Euphrātes, is, m. *the largest river of western Asia, now Frat; it rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf.*

Eupŏlis, ĭdis, m. *a celebrated comic poet of Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes.*

Euripĭdes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.* Hence **Eurĭpĭdēus**, a, um.

Eurĭpus (os), i, m. *the channel between Boeotia and Eubœa.*

Eurōpa, ae, and **Eurōpē**, ēs, *f. daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete.* Hence **Eurōpaeus**, a, um. 2. *the continent of Europe, named after her.* Hence **Eurōpaeus**, a, um.

Eurōtas, ae, m. *the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood.*

Eurydĭcē, ēs, *f. the wife of Orpheus.*

Eurylŏchus, i, m. *one of the companions of Ulysses.*

Eurўpўlus, i, m. *son of Neptune and king of the Island of Cos.* Hence **Eurўpўlis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* 2. *the leader of a body of troops before Troy.*

Eurysthĕnes, is, m. *twin-brother of Procles and King of Sparta, the ancestor of one of the royal families of Lacedaemon.*

Eurystheus (trisyl.), ei, m. *son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours.*

Eurўtus, i, m. *king of Oechalia and father of Iole.*

Euterpē, ēs, *f. the Muse of lyric poetry.*

Eutrŏpius, ii, m. *a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, the author of a short summary of Roman history.*

Euxīnus pontus, *the Black Sea.*

Evadnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Iphis and wife of Capaneus.*

Ēvan, m. *a surname of Bacchus.*

Evander, dri (Evandrus, i), m. *son of Mercury, a native of Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy, and there founded Pallanteum, at the foot of the Palatine hill.* Hence **Evandrĭus**, a, um.

Ēvēnus, i, m. *a river of Aetolia, now Findhari.* Hence **Ēvēnīnus**, a, um.

Ēvius, ii, m. *a surname of Bacchus.*

F.

Făbāris, is, m. *a small tributary of the Tiber, now Farfa.*

Fābĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens:* as Fabius Pictor, *an historian;* Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war.* Hence **Fābius**, a, um, and **Fābiānus**, a, um.

Fabrātēria, ae, *f. a small town in Latium, near the modern Falvaterra.* Hence **Fabrāterni**, orum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Fabrĭcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is* C. Fabricius Luscinus, *who distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus.* Hence **Fabrĭcius**, a, um, and **Fabrĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Faesŭlae, arum, *f. plu. a city of Etruria,* now *Fiesole.* Hence **Faesŭlānus**, a, um.

Falcidius, a, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Falcidianus**, a, um.

Fălĕrii, orum, m. *plu. a city in Etruria, the capital of the Falisci.*

Fălernus ager, *a district of Campania, famed for its wine.* Hence **Fălernus**, a, um, and **Fălērīnus**, a, um.

Fălisci, orum, m. *plu. an ancient people of Etruria.* Hence **Fălĭscus**, a, um.

Fannĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Fannĭus**, a, um, and **Fannĭānus**, a, um.

Farfărus, i, m. *a river,* called also **Fabaris.**

Faunus, i, m. *a mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, instructor of tillage and grazing, and after his death the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles.* Hence **Fauni**, orum, m. *plu. silvan deities, Fauns.*

Faustŭlus, i, m. *a shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.*

Fāventĭa, ae, *f. a city of* Gallia Cispadana, now *Faenza.*

Fāvōnĭus, ii, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Fĕrentīnum, i, n. *a small town of the Hernici,* now *Ferentino.* Hence **Fĕrentīnus**, a. um; **Fĕrentīna**, ae, *f. a goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum,* and **Fĕrentīnas**, ātis, m. *adj.* 2. *a city of Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho,* now *Ferento.*

Fĕrētrius, ii, m. *a surname of Jupiter.*

Fĕrōnĭa, ae, *f. an ancient Italian deity.*

Fescennīa, ae, *f.* (also Fescennium, ii, n.) *a town of Etruria, famous for a sort of verses named after it.* Hence **Fescenninus**, a, um.

Festus, i, m. *a Roman surname.*

Fĭbrēnus, i, m. *a small stream in Latium, that flowed round a country seat of Cicero's,* now *the Fibreno.*

Fĭcāna, ae, *f. a town of Latium.*

Fĭcŭlĕa, ae, *f. a town of the Sabines.* Hence **Fĭcŭlensis**, e, and **Fĭcŭlnensis**, e.

Fīdēnae, arum, *f. plu.* (also *sing.* **Fidena**, ae) *a very ancient town on the Tiber, five miles from Rome,* now *Castel Giubileo.* Hence **Fīdēnas**, ātis.

Fidius, m. usu. regarded as a *surname of Jupiter;* but it is really a corrupt form of *Filius;* it occurs only in connection with Dius (i. e. *of Jupiter*), the two words together meaning *Hercules.*

Fimbria, ae, m. *a Roman surname in the* gens Flavia.

Firmum, i, n. *a city of Picenum,* now *Fermo.* Hence **Firmānus**, a, um.

Flaccus, i, m. *a Roman surname.*

Flāmĭnīnus, i, m. *a Roman surname in the* gens Quintia. Esp. of T. Quintius Flamininus, *the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia.*

Flāmĭnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Flaminius Nepos, *who was overcome by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimenus.* Hence **Flāmĭnĭus**, a, um.

Flāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* To the gens Flavia belonged the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. Hence **Flāvius**, a, um; **Flāvĭālis**, e, and **Flāvĭānus**, a, um.

Flōra, ae, *f. the goddess of flowers and spring.* Hence **Flōrālis**, e.

Flōrentĭa, ae, *f. a city of Etruria,* the modern *Florence.* Hence **Flōrentīnus**, a, um.

Flōrus, i, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Florus, *an orator and poet,* to whom Horace addressed some epistles. 2. L. Annaeus Florus, *the writer of a short history of Rome.*

Fontēius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Fōrentum (Ferentum), i, n. *a town in Apulia.*

Formiae, arum, *f. plu. a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania,* now *Mola di Gaëta.* Hence **Formiānus**, a, um, and **Formiāni**, orum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Formiae.*

Fōrŭli, orum, m. *plu. a village of the Sabines,* now *Civitá Tommasa.*

Forum Appii, *a town in Latium,*

now *S. Donato.* 2. Forum Aurelium, *a town near Rome*, now *Monte Alto.* 3. Forum Cornelium, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola.* 4. Forum Gallorum, *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Castel Franco.* 5. Forum Julii, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Frejus.*

Frĕgellae, arum, *f. plu. a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris*, now *Ceprano.* Hence **Frĕgellānus**, a, um.

Frĕgĕnae, arum, *f. plu. a small town of Etruria.*

Frentāni, orum, *m. plu. a Samnite people, on the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Frentānus**, a, um.

Frisii, orum, *m. plu. a people of northern Germany.*

Fronţinus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*

Frūsino, ōnis, *m. a city of the Hernici, in Latium*, now *Frosinone.* Hence **Frūsīnas**, ātis.

Fūcīnus, i, *m. a large lake in the centre of Italy, and in the territory of the Marsi*, now *Lago di Celano.*

Fufĭdius, a, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Fufĭdiānus**, a, um.

Fufius, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Fulvius, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Fundānius, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Fundi, orum, *m. plu. a town of Latium, on the Appian Way*, now *Fondi.* Hence **Fundānus**, a, um.

Fūrius, a, *a Roman family name; esp. M.* Furius Camillus, *the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls.* Hence **Fūrius**, a, um, and **Fūriānus**, a, um.

Furnius, a, *a Roman family name.*

G.

Gabĭi, orum, *m. plu. an ancient city of Latium, twelve miles east from Rome.* Hence **Gabīnus**, a, um.

Gabīnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Gabīnius**, a, um, and **Gabīnĭānus**, a, um.

Gādes, ium, *f. plu. a celebrated city founded by the Phoenicians on an island on the south-western coast of Spain*, the modern *Cadiz.* Hence **Gādĭtānus**, a, um.

Gaetūli, orum, *m. plu. a people of north-western Africa*, in the modern *Morocco.* Hence **Gaetūlus**, a, um, and **Gaetūlĭcus**, a, um.

Gălaesus (Gales.), i, *m. a small river of Calabria, near Tarentum.*

Gălanthis, ĭdis, *f. a female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel.*

Gălătae, arum, *m. plu. a Celtic people who migrated into Asia Minor, the Galatians.* Hence **Gălătia**, ae, *f. their country.*

Gălătēa, ae, *f a sea-nymph.* 2. *a rustic maiden.* 3. *a female friend of Horace.*

Galerius a. *a Roman family name.*

Galli, orum, *m. plu. a widely diffused race of men, the Galli or Celts, whose principal abodes were Gallia Transalpina*, now *France, and the northern part of Italy.* Hence **Gallia**, ae, *f. the country of the Gauls*; **Gallĭcus**, a, um, and **Gallĭcānus**, a, um.

Gallĭus, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Gallograeci, orum, *m. plu. the Gauls who migrated into Asia Minor.* Hence **Gallogrăecia**, ae, *f. their country.*

Gallōnius, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Gallus, i, *m. a small river of Asia Minor.* Hence **Galli**, orum, *m. plu. the priests of Cybele*, and **Gallĭcus**, a, um.

Gallus, i, *m. a Roman surname in the* gens Cornelia, Aquilia, Sulpicia, *etc.* Esp. of C. Cornelius Gallus, *a Roman poet, a friend of Virgil.*

Gangăridae, arum, *m. plu. an Indian people.*

Ganges, is, *m. the largest river of India.* Hence **Gangĕticus**, a, um, and **Gangētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Gănȳmēdes, is, *m. a beautiful youth who was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.*

Gărămantes, um, *m. plu. a nation of Africa.* Hence **Gărămantis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Gargānus, i, *m. a mountain and promontory in Apulia.* Hence **Gargānus**, a, um.

Gargăphĭē, ēs, *f. a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana.*

Gargăra, orum, *n. plu. one of the summits of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot.*

Gārumna, ae, *m. a large river in the south of Gaul*, now *the Garonne.*

Gaurus, i, *m. a range of mountains in Campania.* Hence **Gaurānus**, a, um.

Gĕbenna, *v.* Cebenna.

Gĕla, ae, *f. a city on the south coast of Sicily*, now *Terra Nuova.* 2. *m. the river Gela, on which the city stood.* Hence **Gĕlōus**, a, um, and **Gĕlenses**, ium, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Gela.*

Geldŭba, ae, *f. a fortified place of the Ubii, on the Rhine.*

Gellius, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Gĕlon, ōnis, *m. a king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.*

Gĕlōni, orum, *m. plu. a Scythian people.*

Gĕnăbum, i, *n. the capital of the* Carnutes, *on the* Liger, *afterwards called* Aurelianensis urbs *or* Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name *Orleans.* Hence **Gĕnăbensis**, e.

Gĕnauni, orum, *m. plu. a German people.*

Gĕnĕva, ae, *f. a city of the Allobroges, on the frontiers of the Helvetii.*

Gĕnŭa, ae, *f. an important sea-port town of Liguria*, now *Genoa.*

Gĕnŭsus, i, *m. a river of Illyria, north of Apollonia*, called also **Genusus.**

Gĕraestus, i, *f. a promontory and town at the southern extremity of Euboea.*

Gergŏvia, ae, *f. a town of the Arverni*, perh. in the neighbourhood of the modern *Clermont.* 2. *a town of the Boii.*

Germāni, orum, *m. plu. the name given by the Gauls, and after them by the Romans, to the various tribes who dwelt east of the Rhine.* Hence **Germānus**, a, um; **Germānia**, ae, *f. the country of the Germans*; **Germānĭcus**, a, um, and **Germānĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Gēryon, ōnis, and **Gēryŏnes**, ae, *m. a mythic king in Spain, who had three bodies or three heads.*

Gesoriācum, i, *n. a town on the coast of Gaul, afterwards Bononia*, now *Boulogne.*

Gĕtae, arum, *m. plu. a people orig. of Thrace, who dwelt on the Danube.* Hence **Gĕtes**, ae, *m. adj.*, and **Gĕtĭcus**, a, um.

Gigantes, um, *m. plu. a fabulous race of monsters who endeavoured to storm the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Aetna and other volcanoes.* Hence **Gigantēus**, a, um.

Glaucē, ēs, *f. the mother of the third Diana.*

Glaucus, i, *m. son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses.* 2. *the commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war.* 3. *a fisherman of Anthedon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god.*

Glȳcĕra, ae, *f. the name of several women.*

Glȳcon, ōnis, *m. a wrestler.* 2. *a physician.*

Gnidus or **Gnĭdos**, *v.* Cnidus.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (also Gnasus and Cnosus), i, *f. the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos.* Hence **Gnōsĭus**, a, um; **Gnōsĭăcus**, a, um; **Gnōsĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*, and **Gnōsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Gomphi, orum, *m. plu. a town of Thessaly.* Hence **Gomphenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Gonni, orum, *m. plu.* (or Gonnus, i) *a town of Thessaly.*

Gordĭum, ii, *n. a city of Phrygia.*

Gordius, ii, *m. king of Gordium, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.*

Gorgē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oeneus, and sister of Meleager and Deianira.*

Gorgias, ae, *m. a famous Greek sophist.* 2. *a rhetorician in Athens, instructor of Cicero's son.*

Gorgon, ōnis, *f. daughter of Phorcus, also called Medusa, whose head was covered with snakes instead of hair, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by Perseus. She had two sisters who were monsters of the same kind.* Hence **Gorgŏnēus**, a, um.

Gortȳna, ae, and **Gortȳnē**, ēs, *f. an important and extremely ancient city of Crete.* Hence **Gortȳnius**, a, um, and **Gortȳnĭăcus**, a, um.

Gracchus, i, *m. a Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia; *the most*

celebrated are the two brothers Ti. and C. Cornelius Gracchus. Hence **Gracchānus**, a, um.

Gradīvus, i, *m. a surname of Mars.*

Graeci, orum, *m. plu. the Grecians, Greeks* (this was a *Roman* name, the people called themselves *Hellenes*). Hence **Graecus**, a, um; **Graecia**, ae, *f. the country of the Greeks, Greece*; and **Graecŭlus**, a, um.

Grāi, orum, *m. plu.* a less freq. and mostly poet. form for *Graeci, the Grecians, Greeks.* Hence **Graius**, a, um.

Grānicus, i, *m. a small river in Mysia, famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians, which took place on its banks.*

Grāviscae, arum (also Gravisca, ae), *f. plu. a small town of Etruria.*

Grynia, ae, *f.* and **Grynium**, ii, *n. a small town in Aeolis, with a temple of Apollo.* Hence **Grynēus**, a, um.

Gyāros, i, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea.*

Gyges, is *or* ae, *m. a giant with a hundred arms.* 2. *a king of Lydia, famous for his wealth.* Hence **Gygaeus**, a, um. 3. *a Trojan.* 4. *a beautiful youth.*

Gyndes, is, *m. a river of Assyria.*

Gyrton, ōnis, or **Gyrtōna**, ae, *a town of Thessaly.*

Gythēum or **Gythium**, i, *n. a sea-port in southern Laconia.*

H.

Hadria (also Adria), ae, *f. a city in Picenum.* Hence **Hadrīnus**, a, um. 2. *a city in northern Italy, on the coast of the sea named after it,* now *Adria.* Hence **Hadriāticus** (Adriat.), a, um; **Hadrīnus** (Adr.), a, um, and **Hadriācus** (Adr.), a, um. 3. **Hadria**, ae, *m. the Adriatic Sea.*

Hadrūmētum (also Adrum.), i, *n. a city of Africa propria.*

Haemon, ōnis, *m. a son of Creon king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone.*

Haemōnia (also Aemonia), ae, *f. a poetical name of Thessaly.* Hence **Haemōnius**, a, um, and **Haemōnis** (Aem.), idis, *f. a Thessalian woman.*

Haemus (also Aemus), or **Haemos**, i, *m. an extensive range of mountains in Thrace,* now *the Balkan.* 2. *a celebrated actor.*

Halcyone, v. Alc.

Hălĕsa (Halaesa and Alesa), ae, *f. a town on the northern coast of Sicily.* Hence **Hălēsīnus**, a, um.

Hălēsus (Halaesus and Alesus), i, *m. the founder of Falisci, an ally of Turnus.* 2. *one of the Lapithae.*

Hălĭacmon (Aliacmon), ōnis, *m. an important river of Macedonia,* now *the Vistritza.*

Hălĭartus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia.*

Hălĭcarnassus or **Halicarnassos**, i, *f. a city of great antiquity in Caria, the birth-place of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius.* Hence **Hălĭcarnassēus**, ĕi and ŏos, *m. adj.*

Hălys, yos, *m. the principal river of Asia Minor,* now *Kizil-Irmak.*

Hămādryas, ădis, *f. a wood-nymph.*

Hămilcar, ăris, *m. a celebrated Carthaginian general in the first Punic war, and father of Hannibal.*

Hannĭbal (Annibal), ălis, *m. a Punic surname. The most celebrated of the name is Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war.*

Hanno (Anno), ōnis, *m. a Punic surname. The most celebrated was a contemporary of Hannibal, and the leader of the opponents of his party at Carthage.*

Harpălўcē, ēs, *f. daughter of a Thracian king, and brought up as a warrior.*

Harpўiae (trisyl.), arum, *f. plu. mythical rapacious monsters, half bird, half woman.*

Hasdrūbal, ălis, *m. son-in-law of Hamilcar, whom he succeeded as Carthaginian general in Spain.* 2. *brother of Hannibal; he was defeated and slain at the battle of the Metaurus.*

Hēbē, ēs, *f. the goddess of youth, the daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules, after his deification.*

Hebrus, i, *m. the principal river of Thrace,* now *Maritza.*

Hĕcălē, ēs, *f. a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus.*

Hĕcătē, ēs, *f. daughter of Perses* (or *Persaeus*) *and Asteria, the presider over enchantments, etc.; she is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is therefore represented with three heads.* Hence **Hĕcătēius**, a, um, and **Hĕcătēis**, ĭdos, *f. adj.*

Hector, ŏris, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain by Achilles.* Hence **Hectŏrĕus**, a, um.

Hĕcŭba, ae, and **Hĕcŭbē**, ēs, *f. wife of Priam; after the destruction of Troy she became a captive, and was ultimately changed into a dog.*

Hēlĕna, ae, or **Hēlĕnē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus; she was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war.* 2. *the mother of the Emperor Constantine.*

Hēlĕnus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer.*

Hēlĭădes, um, *f. plu. daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëton, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*), *and their tears into amber.*

Hēlĭcon, ōnis, *m. a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.* Hence **Hēlĭcōnius**, a, um, and **Hēlĭcōnĭădes**, um, *f. plu. the Muses.*

Hēlĭŏdōrus, i, *m. a celebrated surgeon.* 2. *a celebrated rhetorician.*

Hēlĭŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Egypt.*

Hellas, ădis, *f. Greece.* 2. *a female proper name.*

Hellē, ēs, *f. daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; while fleeing from her step-mother, she was drowned in the strait called, after her,* Hellespontus.

Hellespontus, i, *m. the strait connecting the Propontis with the Aegean,* now *the Dardanelles.* Hence **Hellespontĭăcus**, a, um, and **Hellespontīnus**, a, um.

Hēlŏtes, um (Ilotae, arum), *m. plu. the original inhabitants of Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans, the Helots.*

Helvētii, orum, *m. plu. a people of* Gallia, in mod. *Switzerland.* Hence **Helvētius**, a, um, and **Helvētĭcus**, a, um.

Helvii, orum, *m. plu. a people of* Gallia, *whose country was celebrated for its wine.*

Henna (Enna), ae, *f. a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, from the neighbourhood of which Pluto carried off Proserpine.* Hence **Hennensis** (Enn.), e, and **Hennaeus** (Enn.), a, um.

Hĕphaestion, ōnis, *m. a favourite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals.*

Hēra, ae, *f. the Grecian goddess Hera,* corresp. to the *Juno* of the Romans. Hence **Hērāea**, orum, *n. plu. her festival.*

Hēraclēa or **Hēraclīa**, ae, *f. a sea-port of Lucania, on the River Siris,* now *Policoro.* Hence **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclīenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants,* and **Hērāclēōtes**, ae, *m. adj.* 2. *a very ancient city of Sicily, called in earlier times* Minoa. Hence **Hērāclēenses** or **Hērāclīenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 3. *a maritime town of Pontus.* 4. *a city of Macedonia.*

Hēraclītus, i, *m. a celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus.*

Herbīta, ae, *f. a town in Sicily.* Hence **Herbītensis**, e.

Herculānēum, ei, *n. a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, and buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79. Hence **Herculānēnsis**, e.

Hercŭles, is and i, *m. son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe; he was the god of strength: the poplar was sacred to him.* Hence **Herculēus**, a, um; **Herculānēus**, a, um; **Hērāclēus** or **Hērāclius**, a, um, and **Hērāclĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Hercules.*

Hercўnia silva, *an extensive forest,* in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length and 9 in width.

Herennius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Herennīānus**, a, um.

Hērillus, i, *m. a philosopher of Carthage, a disciple of Zeno.*

Hermăgŏras and **Hermăgŏra**, æ, m. *a celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes.*

Hermes or **Herma**, æ, m. *a head of Hermes or Mercury carved on the top of a square pedestal or post.*

Hermĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hermĭŏna**, æ, f. *daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes.* 2. *a maritime city of Argolis*, now *Kastri.* Hence **Hermĭŏnēus**, a, um, and **Hermĭŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Hermus, i, m. *a river of Asia Minor.*

Hernĭci, orum, m. plu. *a warlike people of Latium.* Hence **Hernĭcus**, a, um.

Hĕro, ūs, f. *a priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.*

Hērōdes, is, m. *a king of Judea.*

Hērōdōtus, i, m. *the earliest Greek historian, a native of Halicarnassus, who flourished about 450 B. C.*

Herŏē, ēs, f. *daughter of Cecrops.*

Herŏĭlla, æ, f. *the wife of Romulus.*

Hēsĭŏdus, i, m. *an ancient Greek poet.* Hence **Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um.

Hēsĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hēsĭŏna**, æ, f. *daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster.*

Hespĕrĭē, ēs, f. *daughter of the River Cebren.*

Hespĕrĭdes, um, f. plu. *the daughters of Hesperus, or of Erebus and Nox, who had charge of the garden with golden apples.*

Hĭbernĭa, æ, f. *Ireland.*

Hiempsal, ălis, m. *son of Micipsa and king of part of Numidia.*

Hĭĕro, ōnis, m. *ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides.* 2. *a later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century B. C., a friend of the Romans.* Hence **Hĭĕrōnĭcus**, a, um

Hĭĕrocles, is, m. *a celebrated orator of Alabanda.*

Hĭĕrōnўmus, i, m. *a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero.* 2. *a Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes.*

Hĭĕrŏsŏlўma, orum, n. plu. *the city of Jerusalem, in Palestine.* Hence **Hĭĕrŏsŏlўmārĭus**, a, um.

Himella, æ, f. *a small river in the Sabine territory.*

Himĕra, æ, m. *a large river of southern Sicily which falls into the sea at Phintia.* 2. *a small river of northern Sicily on which the city of Himera was situated.* 3. f. *the city of Himera.*

Hipparchus, i, m. *a celebrated astronomer of Nicæa.*

Hippĭas, æ, m. *son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.* 2. *a famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates.*

Hippo, ōnis, m. *a city of Numidia.* 2. *a city of Spain.*

Hippocrătes, is, m. *a celebrated Greek physician, a native of Cos.*

Hippocrēnē, ēs, f. *a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus.*

Hippŏdămē, ēs, and **Hippŏdămĭa**, æ, f. *daughter of Œnomaus, king of Elis.* 2. *daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous.*

Hippŏlўtē, ēs, and **Hippŏlўta**, æ, f. *an Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus.* 2. *the wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia.*

Hippŏlўtus, i, m. *son of Theseus and Hippolyte: in consequence of a false accusation brought against him by his step-mother Phædra, he was torn to pieces by horses, but was restored to life by Æsculapius.*

Hippŏmĕnes, æ, m. *son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife.*

Hippŏnax, actis, m. *a Greek poet of Ephesus.* Hence **Hippŏnactēus**, a, um.

Hippŏtădes, æ, m. *a male descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Æolus.*

Hirpīni (Irpini), orum, m. plu. *a people who dwelt in the south of Samnium.* Hence **Hirpīnus** (Irp.), a, um.

Hirtĭus, a, um, *a Roman gentile name.* Esp. A. Hirtius, *consul B. C. 43, and author of the eighth book of the Commentaries on Cæsar's Gallic war.*

Hispălis, is, f. *a city of southern Spain*, now *Seville.*

Hispāni, orum, m. plu. *the Spaniards.* Hence **Hispānus**, a, um; **Hispānĭa**, æ, f. *the country of the Spaniards, Spain*; **Hispānĭensis**, e, and **Hispānĭcus**, a, um.

Hŏmērus, i, m. *the earliest and most celebrated Greek poet.* Hence **Hŏmērĭcus**, a, um.

Hŏmōlē, ēs, f. *a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe.*

Hōræ, arum, f. plu. *the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven.*

Hōrātius, a, *a Roman gentile name.* So, Horatii, *the three twin brothers who fought against the Alban* Curiatii; and Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the celebrated poet.* Hence **Hōrātĭus**, a, um.

Hortālus, i, m. *a surname of the orator* Q. Hortensius *and his descendants.*

Hortānum, i, n. *a city of Etruria.* Hence **Hortīnus**, a, um.

Hortensius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Q. Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero.* Hence **Hortensiānus**, a, um.

Hostĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victoriously against the Sabines*; and his grandson, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome.* Hence **Hostĭlius**, a, um.

Hўacinthus or **-os**, i, m. *a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, but accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit: from his blood sprang the flower of the same name.*

Hўantes, um, m. plu. *an old name of the Bœotians.* Hence **Hўantēus**, a, um, and **Hўantĭus**, a, um.

Hўas, antis, m. *a son of Atlas.*

Hўbla, æ, and **Hўblē**, ēs, f. *the name of three towns in Sicily, the neighbourhood of one of which was celebrated for producing honey.* Hence **Hўblæus**, a, um.

Hўdaspes, is, m. *a large tributary of the Indus*, now *Jelum.*

Hўdra, æ, f. *a monstrous water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake; it had seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead.* 2. *a hydra with fifty heads, that kept watch at the gate of the Lower World.*

Hydrus, untis, f. *a city of Calabria*, now *Otranto*, also called **Hydruntum**, i, n.

Hўlæus, i, m. *a centaur.*

Hўlas, æ, m. *a beautiful youth, a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition; on landing for water on the coast of Mysia, he was carried off by the nymphs.*

Hўllus (also **Hўlus**), i, m. *son of Hercules and husband of Iole.*

Hўmen, ēnis, and **Hўmēnæus** or **-os**, i, m. *the god of marriage, Hymen.* Hence **Hўmēnēus**, a, um.

Hўmettus or **-os**, i, m. *a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.* Hence **Hўmettĭus**, a, um.

Hўpæpa, orum, n. plu. *a town in Lydia.*

Hўpānis, is, m. *a river of Sarmatia*, now the *Bog.*

Hўpăsis or **Hўphăsis**, is, m. *a tributary of the Indus*, now *the Sutlej.*

Hўpăta, æ, f., or, orum, n. plu. *a small town of Thessaly.*

Hўperbŏrēi, orum, m. plu. *a fabulous people living in the extreme north.* Hence **Hўperbŏrēus**, a, um.

Hўpĕrides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*

Hўpĕrion, ōnis, m. *son of* a Titan *and the Earth, father of the Sun.* 2. *the Sun* himself.

Hўpermnestra, æ (ēs, ēs), f. *one of the daughters of Danaus.*

Hypsўpўlē, ēs, f. *daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts.* Hence **Hypsўpўlēus**, a, um.

Hyrcāni, orum, m. plu. *a people who dwelt on the Caspian Sea.* Hence **Hyrcānus**, a, um.

Hўrĭē, ēs, f. *a town in Bœotia.* 2. *the mother of Cygnus.*

Hўrĭeus (trisyl.), ei, m. *father of Orion.*

Hyrtăcĭdes, æ, m. *son of Hyrtacus*, i. e. *Nisus.*

Hystaspes, is or i, m. *father of the Persian king Darius.*

I.

Iacchus, i, m. *a name of Bacchus.*

Iāpĕtus, i, m. *a Titan, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus.* Hence **Iāpĕtĭōnĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Iapetus.*

Iāpis, ĭdis, m. *Aeneas's physician.*

Iāpўdes, um, m. *plu. a people of Illyria.* Hence **Iāpўdia**, *their country.*

Iāpўx,ўgis, m. *son of Daedalus, who ruled in southern Italy.* Hence **Iāpўgia**, æ, *f. the southern part of Apulia;* and **Iāpўx**, ўgis, *adj.*

Iarba or **Larbas**, æ, m. *a king of Mauritania.*

Iarbĭta, æ, m. *a Mauritanian.*

Iāsius, ĭi, m. *son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved by Ceres.* Hence **Iāsĭdes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Iasius,* and **Iāsis**, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Iasius,* i. e. *Atalanta.*

Iāson, ŏnis, m. *Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Aeson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa.* Hence **Iāsŏnĭus**, a, um. 2. *tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly.*

Iassus or **Iasus**, i, *f. a city of Caria.* Hence **Iassenses**, ĭum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Iāzўges or **Jāzўges** (trisyl.), um, m. *plu. a Sarmatian people.*

Ibēres (Hiberes), um, m. *plu. Iberians.* the Greek name for *Spaniards.* Hence **Ibērus** (Hib.), a, um; (ii) Subst.: Ibērus (Hib.), i, m. *the River Iberus in Spain,* now the *Ebro;* **Ibēria** (Hib.), æ, *f. Spain,* and **Ibēricus** (Hib.), a, um. 2. *an Asiatic people near Mount Caucasus;* called also **Ibēri**, orum. Hence **Ibēria** (Hib.), æ, *f. their country.*

Ibўcus, i, m. *a Greek lyric poet of Rhegium.*

Icărus, i, m. *son of Daedalus, who, while flying from Crete, fell into the Aegean Sea.* Hence **Icărius**, a, um. 2. *an Athenian whom Bacchus taught to cultivate the vine; on his death he was placed in the heavens as the constellation Bootes.* Hence **Icărĭus**, a, um.

Icelos, i, m. *son of Somnus.*

Ida, æ, or **Idē**, ēs, *f. a high mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.* Hence **Idæus**, a, um. 2. *a mountain range near Troy.* Hence **Idæus**, a, um.

Idālium, ĭi, n. *a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.* Called also **Idălia**, æ, *f.* Hence **Idālĭus**, a, um, and **Idālĭs**, ĭdis, *f. Venus.*

Idmon, ŏnis, m. *father of Arachne.* Hence **Idmŏnĭus**, a, um.

Idŏmĕneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, m. *king of Crete and leader of the Cretans against Troy.*

Idūmæa, æ, *f. a region of southern Palestine.* Hence **Idūmæus**, a, um.

Igŭvium, ĭi, n. *a city of Umbria,* now *Gubbio.*

Ilerda, æ, *f. a city in Spain,* now *Lerida.*

Ilergetes, um, m. *plu. a people of Spain.*

Ilia, æ, *f. a poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Iliădes**, æ, m. *son of Ilia.*

Ilias, ădis, v. Ilium.

Illĭōna, æ, and **Illĭŏnē**, ēs, *f. the eldest daughter of Priam.*

Illĭŏneus (quadrisyl.), ei, m. *the youngest son of Niobe.* 2. *a Trojan, a follower of Aeneas.*

Ilios, i, v. Ilium.

Ilithўia (quadrisyl.), æ, *f. the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth.*

Ilium or **Ilion**, ii, n. *a poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium (Troy).* Called also **Ilios**, i, *f.* Hence **Ilius**, a, um; **Illĭăcus**, a, um; **Illenses**, ĭum, m. *plu. the Trojans;* **Illĭădes**, æ, m.; and **Illas**, ădis, *f. Helen.* 2. *the celebrated epic poem relating to the war of the Greeks against Troy, the Iliad.*

Illўrii, orum, m. *plu. a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania.* Hence **Illўrius**, a, um; **Illўria**, æ, *f. their country;* **Illўricus**, a, um, and **Illўris**, ĭdis, *f. Illyria.*

Ilus, i, m. *son of Tros, father of Laomedon and founder of Ilium.* 2. *a surname of* Ascanius.

Ilva, æ, *f. an island in the Mediterranean Sea,* now *Elba.*

Imbros and **Imbrus**, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea.*

Inachus or **-os**, i, m. *the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus.* Hence **Inachius**, a, um; **Inachides**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Inachus,* and **Inachis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* Subst. *a female descendant of Inachus.* 2. *a river in Argolis.*

Inarimē, ēs, *f. an island on the coast of Campania,* now *Ischia.*

India, æ, *f. a large country extending from the Indus to China.* Hence **Indĭcus**, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um.

Indus, i, m. *a large river forming the western boundary of India.* 2. *a river in Caria.*

Inō, ūs, *f. daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, wife of Athamas, king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses.* Hence **Inōus**, a, um.

Insŭber, ris, m. *a native of Insubria, a country in the neighbourhood of Milan.*

Interamna, æ, *f. a city of Umbria, surrounded by the River Nar, the birth-place of the historian Tacitus,* now *Terni.* Hence **Interamnas**, ātis, *adj.* 2. *a town in Latium.*

Iō, ūs, *f. daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed by him, through fear of Juno, into a cow. In Egypt she recovered her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*

Iōlāus, i, m. *the constant companion of Hercules.*

Iolcos or **Iolcus**, i, *f. a town of Thessaly.* Hence **Iolcĭăcus**, a, um.

Iōlē, ēs, *f. daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia.*

Iōnes, um, m. *plu. one of the four great Hellenic tribes;* also, *the inhabitants of Ionia.*

Iōnia, æ, *f. a country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Aeolis.* Hence **Iōnĭcus**, a, um; **Iōnĭcus**, a, um, and **Iōnĭus**, a, um.

Iphigĕnīa, æ, *f. daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was to be offered up by way of expiation for an offence committed by her father against Diana; but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese.*

Iris, ĭdis, *f.* (acc. Irim) *daughter of Thaumas and Electra, the sister of the harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods.*

Irus, i, m. *a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca.*

Isauria, æ, *f. a country of Asia Minor.* Hence **Isaurĭcus**, a, um, and **Isaurus**, a, um.

Ischŏmăchē, ēs, *f. the wife of Pirithous.*

Isis, is and ĭdis, *f. an Egyptian goddess.* Hence **Isĭăcus**, a, um.

Ismāra, orum, n. *plu. a town and mountain in Thrace.* Hence **Ismārĭus**, a, um.

Ismēnus (os), i, m. *a river of Boeotia, flowing through Thebes.* Hence **Ismēnĭus**, a, um, and **Ismēnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Theban woman.*

Isŏcrātes, is, m. *a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens.* Hence **Isŏcrātēus**, a, um.

Issa, æ, *f. a small island in the Adriatic Sea, with a town of the same name.* Hence **Issæus**, a, um; **Issæcus**, a, um, and **Issensis**, e.

Issus, i, *f. a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.*

Ister (Hister), tri, m. *the lower part of the Danube.*

Isthmus (Isthmos), i, m. *a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus,* esp. *the Isthmus of Corinth.* Hence **Isthmĭus**, a, um, and **Isthmia**, orum, n. *plu. the games celebrated every five years on the Isthmus of Corinth.*

Istri (Histri), orum, m. *plu. the inhabitants of Istria.* Hence **Istria** (Histria), æ, *f. a country at the northern extremity of the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria;* and **Istrĭcus** (Histr.), a, um.

Itălĭa, æ, *f. Italy.* Hence **Itălĭcus**, a, um; **Ītălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, and **Ītălus**, a, um.

Ītălĭca, æ, *f. a name given to the city of Corfinium during the Marsian war.* 2. *a city in southern Spain.*

Ithăca, æ (Ithăcē, ēs), *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses.* Hence **Ithăcensis**, e, and **Ithăcus**, a, um.

Ītōnus, i, m. *a city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas.* Hence **Ītōnĭus**, a, um.

Ītūraea (Ityr.), æ, *f. a country in Coelesyria.* Hence **Ītūraeus** (Ityr.), a, um.

Ityr, Ityos, Ityn, m. *son of Tereus and Progne.*

Īŭlus, i, m. *son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the* gens Julia *regarded as their ancestor.* Hence **Īŭlēus**, a, um.

Ixĭon, ŏnis, m. *son of Phlegyas, king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. For an offence committed against Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel.* Hence **Ixĭŏnēus** (Ixĭŏnĭus), a, um, and **Ixĭŏnĭdes**, æ, m. *Pirithous.*

J.

Jānĭcŭlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.* Hence **Jānĭcŭlārĭs**, e.

Jānus, i, m. *an old Italian deity, the sun-god.* He was represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head. Hence **Jānālis**, e.

Jāson, v. Iason.

Jŭba, æ, m. *king of Numidia, who joined the party of Pompey, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus.* 2. *the son of the former, who, after his father's death, was brought by Caesar to Rome, where he received a liberal education, and was afterwards restored to the throne.*

Jūdaea, æ, *f. the country of the Jews.* Hence **Jūdaeus**, a, um, and **Jūdāĭcus**, a, um.

Jŭgurtha, æ, m. *the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius.* Hence **Jŭgurthīnus**, a, um.

Jūlius, a, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Jūlĭānus**, a, um.

Jūnius, a, *a Roman gentile name.* Hence **Jūnĭānus**, a, um, and **Jūnĭus**, a, um.

Jūno, ōnis, *f. the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women.* Hence **Jūnōnālis**, e; **Jūnōnĭcŏla**, æ, c. *a worshipper of Juno*; **Jūnōnĭgĕna**, æ, m. *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*; and **Jūnōnĭus**, a, um.

Juppĭter (Jūpĭter), Jŏvis, m. *Jupiter or Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans*; corresp. to the Gr. Zεύς.

Jūra, æ. m. *a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone*

Justīnus, i, m. *a Roman historian in the second century of the Christian era.*

Jūturna, æ, *f. a fountain in Latium*; also *a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli.* Hence **Jūturnālia**, ium, n. plu. *the festival dedicated to her.*

Jŭvĕnālis, is, m. *a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan.*

Jŭvernа or **Jūbernа**, æ, *f. Ireland.*

L.

bĕātes, ium, m. plu. *a people of Illyria.* Hence **Labĕātis**, ĭdis, *adj.*

Lăbĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gen.* Esp. D. Laberius, *celebrated as a composer of mimes.*

Lăbĭci (Lavici), orum, m. plu. *a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Praeneste.* Hence **Lăbĭcī**, orum, m. plu. *its inhabitants*; and **Lăbĭcānus**, a, um.

Lăbĭēnus, i, m. *a Roman name*; esp. of T. Attius, *a legate of Caesar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey.*

Lăbўrinthus, i, m. *a building with many winding passages*; esp. *that built by Daedalus near Gnossus, in Crete.*

Lăcaena, æ, *f. adj. Spartan, Lacedaemonian*; subst. *a Lacedaemonian* or *Spartan woman.*

Lăcĕdaemon, ŏnis, *f. the city of Lacedaemon* or *Sparta.* Hence **Lăcĕdaemōnĭus**, a, um.

Lăchēsis, is, *f. one of the three Fates.*

Lăcīnĭum, ii, n. *a promontory in Bruttium, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno*; now *Capo delle Colonne.* Hence **Lăcīnĭus**, a, um.

Lăco or **Lăcon**, ōnis, m. *a Laconian, Lacedaemonian, Spartan.* Hence **Lăcōnia**, or **Lăcōnĭca**, æ, *f. a country of the Peloponnesus, of which Sparta, or Lacedaemon, was the capital*; **Lăcōnĭcus**, a, um, and **Lăcōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Lădas, æ, m. *a swift runner of Alexander the Great.*

Lădon, ōnis, m. *a river of Arcadia*; *the fabled father of Daphne.*

Laelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gen.* Esp. C. Laelius, *a friend of Scipio Africanus.* **Laelia**, æ, *f. daughter of C. Laelius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her oratorical powers.* Hence **Laelĭānus**, a, um.

Lāertes, æ, m. *the father of Ulysses.* Hence **Lāertius**, a, um, and **Lāertīădes**, æ, m. *Ulysses.*

Laestrўgon (Lestr.), ŏnis, m. more freq. plur. **Laestrygŏnes**, um, *a fabulous race of giants, supposed to have lived in Italy or Sicily.* Hence **Laestrygŏnĭus**, a. um.

Laevīnus, i, m. *a Roman surname.*

Lāïs, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f. a celebrated courtesan of Corinth.*

Lāĭus or **Lājus**, i, m. *son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Oedipus.* Hence **Lāĭădes**, æ, m. *Oedipus.*

Lālăgē, ēs, *f. a female proper name.*

Lāmĭa, æ, m. *a surname in the gens* Aelia. Hence **Lāmĭānus**, a, um.

Lampĕtĭē, ēs, *f. daughter of Phoebus and sister of Phaëthon.*

Lampsăcum, i, n., and **Lampsăcus** (-os), i, *f. a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Lampsăcēnus**, a, um.

Lānŭvium (Laniv.), ii, n. *a town of Latium.* Hence **Lānŭvīnus** (Laniv.), a, um.

Lāŏcōon, ontis, m. *a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who was killed at the altar by two serpents.*

Lāŏdāmĭa, æ, *f. daughter of Acastus, and wife of Protesilaus.*

Lāŏdĭcēa, æ, *f. a city of Phrygia.* Hence **Lāŏdĭcēnsis**, e.

Lāŏmēdon, ontis, m. *father of Priam, king of Troy.* Hence **Lāŏmēdontēus**, a, um; **Lāŏmēdontĭus**, a, um, and **Lāŏmēdontĭădes**, æ, m. *a male descendant of Laomedon.*

Lăpĭthae, arum, m. plu. *a mythical people inhabiting the mountains of Thessaly.* Hence **Lăpĭthaeus**, a, um, and **Lăpĭthĭus**, a, um.

Lar or **Lars**, tis, m. *a praenomen of Etruscan origin*, usually the praenomen of the first-born, while a younger son was called *Aruns.*

Lāra, æ, and **Lărunda**, æ, *f. daughter of the river-god Almo, worshipped in Rome under the name of* Tacita *or* Muta.

Lārentĭa, æ, *f.* also Acca Larentia, *wife of Faustulus, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus.* Hence **Lārentālia**, ium, n. plu. *the festival celebrated in honour of Larentia.*

Lārĭnum, i, n. *a town on the Tyrrhene*, now *Larino.* Hence **Lārīnas**, ātis.

Lārissē, æ, *f. a city in Thessaly, on the Peneus*, now *Larissa.* Hence **Lārissaeus**, a, um, and **Lārissenses**, ium, m. plu. *its inhabitants.* 2. *a city in Phthiotis*, also called Larisa Cremaste. 3. *a fortress of Argos.*

Lārius, ii, m. *a lake in northern Italy*, now *Lago di Como.*

Lārĭus, a, *a family name in the gens Claudia, Sertia, and Piseria.*

Lātīnus, i, m. *a king of the Laurentians, who gave Aeneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.*

Lătium, ii, n. *a country of Italy, bounded by the Tyrrhenian sea*: *Rome was situated at its northern extremity.*

Hence **Lātĭus**, a, um; **Lātīnus**, a, um, and **Lātĭālis** or **Lātĭāris**, e.

Latmus, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, on which Endymion lay entranced.* Hence **Latmĭus**, a, um.

Lātōna, æ, also Gr. **Lēto** or **Lăto**, ūs, *f. daughter of the Titan Coeus and Phoebe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.* Hence **Lātōnĭus**, a, um; **Lātōnĭgĕna**, æ, c. *a child of Latona;* **Lātōĭus** (Lētōĭus), a, um; **Lātōus**, a, um, and **Lātōis** (Lētōis), ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f. adj.*

Laurentum, i, n. *a maritime town in Latium*, now *Torre di Paterno.* Hence **Laurens**, entis, *adj.*; **Laurentīnus**, a, um, and **Laurentĭus**, a, um.

Lausus, i, m. *the son of Mezentius, whom Aeneas slew.* 2. *son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia.*

Lautŭlae (Lautōlae), arum, *f. plu. a narrow pass and village in Latium.*

Lăverna, æ, *f. the goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence of rogues and thieves.*

Lāvĭnĭa, æ, *f. daughter of Latinus and wife of Aeneas.*

Lāvĭnĭum, ii, n. *a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, founded by Aeneas in honour of his wife Lavinia*, now *Pratica.* Hence **Lāvĭnĭus**, a, um.

Lēander, dri, m. *a young man of Abydos, who swam nightly across the Hellespont, to visit Hero in Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.*

Lĕarchus, i, m. *son of Athamas and Ino, killed by his father.* Hence **Lĕarchēus**, a, um.

Lēbădĭa, æ, *f. a Boeotian city near Mount Helicon, and above which was situated the cave of Trophonius*, now *Livadhia.*

Lēbŏdus, i, *f. a city on the coast of Ionia.*

Lēbinthos, i, *f. one of the Sporades.*

Lĕchaeum, i, n., and **Lĕchaeæ**, arum, *f. plu. the port of Corinth, on the Corinthian Gulf.*

Lēda, æ, and **Lēdē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndareus; mother of Pollux, Helen, Castor and Clytemnestra.* Hence **Lēdaeus**, a, um.

Lēlĕges, um, m. *plu. an ancient race who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece.* Hence **Lēlēgēĭus**, a, um, and **Lēlēgēis**, ĭdis, *adj.*

Lēmannus, i, m. (either alone or with lacus) *the Lake of Geneva.*

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, *f. one of the largest islands in the Aegean Sea, the abode of Vulcan*; now *Stalimene.* Hence **Lemnĭus**, a, um; **Lemnĭas**, ădis, *f. a Lemnian woman*, and **Lemnĭcŏla**, æ, m. *Vulcan.*

Lēnaeus, a, um, *adj. Bacchic.*

Lentŭlus, i, m. *a surname of a distinguished family in the* gens Cornelia.

Lēōnĭdas, æ, m. *king of Sparta, who fell fighting against the Persians at Thermopylae.* 2. *a teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens.*

Lēontĭni, orum, m. *plu. a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily*, now *Lentini.* Hence **Lēontīnus**, a, um.

Lĕpĭdus, i, m. *a surname in the* gens Aemilia.

Leprĕum, i, n. *a town on the coast of Elis.*

Leptis, is, *f. a town in Africa, situated on the Great Syrtis;* it is called Leptis magna. 2. Leptis parva, *near Hadrumetum*, now *Lempta.* Hence **Leptĭtānus**, a, um.

Lerna, æ, and **Lernē**, ēs, *f. a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; there abode the Lernaean Hydra, which Hercules slew, and then drained the marsh.* Hence **Lernaeus**, a, um.

Lesbos (-us), i, *f. a celebrated island in the Aegaean Sea, off the coast of Mysia*, now *Metelino.* Hence **Lesbĭcus**, a, um; **Lesbĭus**, a, um; **Lesbōus**, a, um; **Lesbias**, ădis, *f. a Lesbian woman*, and **Lesbis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Lēthē, ēs, *f. a river in the infernal regions, the water of which was drunk by the Shades, who thus obtained forgetfulness of the past.* Hence **Lēthaeus**, a, um.

Leucădĭa, æ, and **Leucas**, ădis, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo, now S. Maura.* Hence **Leucădĭus**, a, um; and **Leucas**, ădis, *f. the capital of Leucadia.*

Leucăta, æ, and **Leucătē**, ēs, *f. a promontory in the Island of Leucadia.*

Leucippus, i, m. *father of Phoebe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux.* Hence **Leucippis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Leucippus.* 2. *a disciple of Zeno.*

Leucŏpĕtra, æ, *f. a promontory near Rhegium*, now *Capo dell Armi.*

Leucŏsĭa, æ, *f. a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, south of Paestum.*

Leucŏthĕa, æ, and **Leucŏthŏē**, ēs, *f. the name of Ino, after she was received among the sea-gods.* 2. *daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome.*

Leuctra, orum, n. *plu. a small town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans.* Hence **Leuctrĭcus**, a, um.

Liber, bri, m. *an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification;* subsequently the name was applied to *Bacchus.* Hence **Lĭbĕrālĭa**, ium, n. *plu. a festival in honour of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, on which day youths received the manly toga.*

Lĭbĕra, æ, *f. Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of* Liber. 2. *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of Bacchus).

Lĭbēthrum, i, n. *an ancient town in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Lĭbēthrĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the Muses.*

Libĭtina, æ, *f. the goddess of the dead, in whose temple every thing pertaining to burials was sold or hired out.*

Libo, ōnis, m. *a Roman surname v. the* gens Marcia *and* Scribonia.

Liburni, orum, m. *plu. an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia.* Hence **Liburnus**, a, um.

Libya, æ, and **Libyē**, ēs, *f. Libya, the northern part of Africa;* also in gen. *Africa.* Hence **Libўcus**, a, um; **Libys**,ўos; **Libўssus**, a, um; **Libystīnus**, a, um; **Libystis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* and **Libўus**, a, um.

Lichas, æ, m. *an attendant of Hercules.*

Licĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. *the orator* C. Licinius Crassus, and *the triumvir* M. Licinius Crassus. Hence **Licĭnĭus**, a, um, and **Licĭnĭānus**, a, um.

Ligārius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Q. Ligarius, *whom Cicero defended.* Hence **Ligārĭānus**, a, um.

Ligēa, æ, *f. a wood-nymph.*

Liger or **Ligēris**, ēris, m. *the largest river of Gallia Transalpina*, now *the Loire.*

Ligŭres, um, m. *plu. a people who occupied that part of northern Italy which extends along the coast from the frontiers of Gaul to those of Etruria.* Hence **Ligur** and **Ligus**, ūris, *adj.*; **Ligŭrĭa**, æ, *f. their country;* **Ligustĭcus**, a, um, and **Ligustīnus**, a, um.

Lilўbaeum, i, n. *the most westerly promontory of Sicily*, now *Capo Boeo, with a town of the same name.* Hence **Lilўbaetānus**, a, um, and **Lilўbēĭus**, a, um.

Lindus (-os), i, *f. a town in the Island of Rhodes, with a temple of Minerva.*

Lingŏnes, um, m. *plu. a people of Gaul.* Hence **Lingŏnus**, i, m.

Linus (-os), i, m. *son of Apollo and one of the Muses, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with a lyre.*

Lĭpăra, æ, and **Lĭpărē**, ēs, *f. one of the Aeolian Isles, north of Sicily, with a city of the same name*, now *Lipari.* Hence **Lĭpărensis**, e.

Lĭrĭŏpē, ēs, *f. a nymph, the mother of Narcissus.*

Līris, is, m. *a large river of Latium, which it divides from Campania*, now *Garigliano.*

Lissus, i, *f.*, and **Lissum**, i, n. *a city in southern Dalmatia.*

Lītāna silva, or absol. **Lītāna**, æ, *f. a large forest on the Apennines, near Mutina.*

Liternum (Lint.), i, n. *a city on the coast of Campania*, now *Patria.* Hence **Liternus**, a, um, and **Liternīnus**, a, um.

Livius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. M. Livius Andronicus, *the first Roman tragic poet;* and T. Livius Patavinus, *the celebrated historian.* Hence **Livĭus**, a, um, and **Livĭānus**, a, um.

Locri, orum, m. *plu. a people of Greece, consisting of several tribes.* 2. *a city on the south-east coast of Bruttium.* Hence **Locrensis**, e, and **Lŏcris**, ĭdis, *f. the country of Locris, in Greece.*

Locusta (Lŏcusta), æ, *f. a woman notorious for her skill in poisons.*

Lollius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Lollĭānus**, a, um.

Londinium (Landin.), ii, *n. a city in Britain, now London.*

Lōtis, ĭdis, and **Lōtos**, i, *f. a daughter of Neptune, who was changed into the lotus-tree.*

Lūa, æ, *f. a goddess to whom were devoted the arms taken in battle.*

Luca, æ, *f. a city of Etruria,* now *Lucca.* Hence **Lucensis**, e.

Lucāni, orum, m. *plu. a people of southern Italy.* Hence **Lucānus**, a, um; **Lucānia**, æ, *f. their country,* and **Lucānicus**, a, um.

Lucceius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.* Esp. L. Lucceius, *a friend of Cicero and Pompey, author of a work on the Italian and Civil wars.*

Lucĕria, æ, *f. an ancient city of Apulia,* now *Lucera.* Hence **Lucĕrīnus**, a, um.

Lucilius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Lucilius, *a native of the Campanian Suessa; the father of Roman satire.*

Lucius, i, m. *a Roman praenomen.*

Lucrētia, v. Lucretius.

Lucrētilis, is, m. *a mountain in the Sabine territory.*

Lucrētius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Sp. Lucretius, *the father of Lucretia, consul* B.C. 508. 2. Lucretia, *daughter of Sp. Lucretius, and wife of Collatinus, who, being dishonoured by Sex. Tarquinius, killed herself.* 3. *the poet* T. Lucretius Carus, *author of the poem* De rerum natura.

Lucrīnus, i, m. (alone, or with lacus) *a lake famous for its oysters, on the coast of Campania, in the neighbourhood of Baiae.* Hence **Lucrīnus**, a, um, and **Lucrīnensis**, e.

Lucullus, i, m. *a family name in the* gens Licinia. The most celebrated is L. Licinius Lucullus, *the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury.* Hence **Lucullēus**, a, um, and **Lucullĭānus**, a, um.

Lugdūnum, i, *n. a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus,* now *Lyons.* Hence **Lugdūnensis**, e.

Lūna, æ, *f. a city of Etruria.* Hence **Lūnensis**, e.

Lūpercus, i, m. *a deity who protected the flocks from wolves.* Hence **Lūpercal**, ālis, *n. a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to him;* and **Lūpercālia**, ium and orum, *n. plu. his festival, celebrated in February.*

Lūsitānia, æ, *f. the western part of Hispania, including* the mod. *Portugal.* Hence **Lūsitānus**, a, um.

Lūtātius (Luctatius), a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Lūtētia, æ, *f. a city of Gaul,* now *Paris.*

Lyaeus, i, m. *a surname of Bacchus.*

Lycaeus, i, m. *a mountain in Arcadia, where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped.* Hence **Lycaeus**, a, um.

Lycambes, æ, m. *a person who having offended Archilochus, was severely satirised by him.*

Lycāon, ōnis, m. *king of Arcadia, whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.* Hence **Lycāŏnius**, a, um, and **Lycāŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Callisto.*

Lycāŏnes, um, m. *plu. a people of Asia Minor.* Hence **Lycāŏnius**, a, um, and **Lycāŏnia**, æ, *f. their country.*

Lycēum and **Lycīum**, i, *n. a gymnasium at Athens, outside of the city, where Aristotle taught.*

Lycia, æ, *f. a country in the south of Asia Minor.* Hence **Lycius**, a, um.

Lycidas, æ, m. *one of the Centaurs.* 2. *a beautiful boy.* 3. *a shepherd.*

Lycŏmēdes, is, m. *king of Scyros, to whose court Achilles was sent, disguised as a woman.*

Lycŏrias, ădis, *f. a sea-nymph.*

Lycōris, ĭdis, *f.*, also called Cytheris, *a freedwoman of Volumnius, afterwards the mistress of Antony.*

Lycormas, æ, m. *a river of Aetolia.*

Lyctus or **-os**, i, *f. a city of Crete.* Hence **Lyctius**, a, um.

Lycurgus, i, m. *son of Dryas, king of the Edones, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus.* 2. *the famous lawgiver of the Spartans.* 3. *an Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes.* Hence **Lycurgēus**, a, um.

Lycus or **-os**, i, m. *one of the Centaurs.* 2. *one of the companions of Aeneas.* 3. *a river in Bithynia.* 4. *a river in Phrygia.*

Lydia, æ, *f. a country in Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardes.* Hence **Lydius**, a, um, and **Lydus**, a, um.

Lyncēus (disyl.), i, m. *one of the Argonauts, famed for the sharpness of his sight.* Hence **Lyncēus**, a, um, and **Lyncīdes**, æ, m. *a descendant of Lynceus.*

Lyncus, i, m. *a Scythian king, who was changed by Ceres into a lynx.* 2. *f. a city of Macedonia.*

Lyrnēsus (Lyrnessus), i, *f. a town in Troas, the birth-place of Briseis.* Hence **Lyrnēsius** (Lyrnessius), a, um, and **Lyrnēsis** (Lyrnessis), ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Spartan general.* 2. *one of the ephors at Sparta.*

Lysias, æ, m. *a famous Athenian orator.*

Lysimachia, æ, *f. a city in Thrace.*

Lysimachus, i, m. *one of the generals of Alexander the Great, king of Thrace after the latter's death.*

Lysippus, i, m. *a celebrated statuary of Sicyon.*

Lysis, ĭdis, m. *a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.*

M.

Macēdŏnes, um, m. *plu. the Macedonians.* Hence **Macēdŏnia**, æ, *f. their country, situated between Thessaly and Thrace;* **Macēdŏnicus**, a, um, and **Macedŏnius**, a, um.

Macer, cri, m. *a Roman surname:* Esp. C. Licinius Macer, *an historian.*

Machāon, ŏnis, m. *son of Aesculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.* Hence **Machāŏnius**, a, um.

Maeander, also Maeandros and Maeandrus, dri, m. *a river, proverbial for its many windings, which rises in Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and near Miletus, falls into the Icarian Sea;* now *Meinder.* Hence **Maeandrius**, a, um.

Maecēnas, ātis, m. C. Cilnius Maecenas, *a Roman eques, the friend of Augustus, and the patron of Horace and Virgil.* Hence **Maecēnātĭānus**, a, um.

Maecius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Maedi (Mădi), orum, m. *plu. a Thracian people.* Hence **Maedicus** (Med.), a, um.

Maelius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Sp. Maelius, *who was suspected of aiming at kingly power.* Hence **Maelĭānus**, a, um.

Maenădes, um, *f. plu. the priestesses of Bacchus, Bacchantes.*

Maenălus or **-os**, i, m., and **Maenăla**, orum, n. *plu. a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Mygdolopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan.* Hence **Maenălĭus**, a, um, and **Maenălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Maenius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Maeŏnia, æ, *f. the ancient name of Lydia.* Hence **Maeŏnĭdes**, æ, m.; **Maeŏnis**, ĭdis, *f.*, and **Maeŏnius**, a, um.

Maeōtis, ĭdis, ĭdos, *and* is, Palus, *Lake Maeotis,* now *the Sea of Azof.* Hence **Maeōticus**, a, um, and **Maeōtius**, a, um.

Maevius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.* Esp. *a secretary of Varro.* 2. *a wretched poet, a contemporary of Virgil.*

Magnēsia, æ, *f. a country in Thessaly, on the Aegean Sea.* 2. *a city in Lydia, near the Maeander.* 3. *another city in Lydia, at the foot of Mount Sipylus.* Hence **Magnēsius**, a, um; **Magnēssa**, æ, *adj. f.*; **Magnētes**, um, m. *plu. the Magnesians,* and **Magnētis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Mago, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal.* 2. *another Carthaginian, the author of a work on agriculture, which was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate.*

Magontiācum (Mog.), i, n. *a city of Germany, on the Rhine, now Mayence.*

Maia, Maiæ, ae, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter.*

Mălĕa and **Mălēa**, ae, *f. the south-eastern promontory of Peloponnesus.* Hence **Mălēus**, a, um.

Mălĭăcus Sĭnus, *a gulf between Thessaly and Phocis.* Hence **Mălĭensis**, e, and **Mălĭus**, a, um.

Mămertīni, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of the city of Messana, in Sicily.* Hence **Mămertīnus**, a, um.

Mămĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Mamilius**, a, um.

Mămurĭus, ii, m. (in full, Mamurius Veturius) *the maker of the eleven ancilia, in imitation of that sent down from heaven.*

Mămurra, ae, *m. a wealthy Roman eques of Formiæ.*

Mancīnus, i, *m. a Roman proper name.* Esp. of C. Hostilius Mancinus, *a consul who made a treaty with the Numantines which the Senate refused to ratify.* Hence **Mancīnĭānus**, a, um.

Mandēla, ae, *f. a town in the Sabine territory.*

Mānĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Mānĭlĭus**, a, um, and **Mānĭlĭānus**, a, um.

Manlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. M. Manlius Capitolinus, *who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war.* Hence **Manlĭus**, a, um, and **Manlĭānus**, a, um.

Mantĭnēa, ae, *f. a city of Arcadia, near which Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, but was himself slain.*

Manto, ūs, *f. a prophetess, daughter of Tiresias.* 2. *an Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus, the founder of Mantua.*

Mantŭa, ae, *f. a city of Gallia Transpadana, on the Mincius, near which was Andes, the birth-place of Virgil.* Hence **Mantŭānus**, a, um.

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f. a village on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the victory gained near it by Miltiades over the Persians.* Hence **Mărăthōnĭus**, a, um.

Marcellus, i, m. *a Roman family name in the plebeian gens Claudia.* Esp. M. Claudius Marcellus, *the taker of Syracuse.* Hence **Marcellĭa** (or **-ēa**), orum, *n. plu. a festival in honour of the Marcelli in Syracuse;* and **Marcellĭānus**, a, um.

Marcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome.* Hence **Marcĭus**, a, um, and **Marcĭānus**, a, um.

Marcŏmăni and **manni**, orum, *m. plu. a powerful German people, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi.*

Mardi, orum, *m. plu. a plundering race dwelling in the highlands south of the Caspian sea.*

Mardŏnĭus, ii, *m. son-in-law of Darius Hystaspis, and general of the Persians: he was defeated and slain at Plataeae.*

Mărĕa and **Mărĕōta**, ae, *f. a town and lake in Egypt, not far from Alexandria.* Hence **Mărĕōtĭcus**, a, um, and **Mărĕōtis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Marĭca, ae, *f. a Latin nymph, the mother of Latinus.*

Marĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated is C. Marius, *the conqueror of Jugurtha and of the Cimbri and Teutoni.* Hence **Marĭus**, a, um, and **Marĭānus**, a, um.

Marmărĭdes, ae, *m. a native of Marmarica* (a country in north-eastern Africa).

Măro, ōnis, *m. the surname of the poet Virgil.*

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, *m. a king of the Suevi.*

Mărōnēa or **Mărōnĭa**, ae, *f. a town of Thrace, famous for its wine.* Hence **Mărōnēus**, a, um. 2. *a town of the Samnites.*

Marpēsĭus (Marpessĭus), a, um, *belonging to Marpesa* (a mountain in Paros).

Marrŭbĭum or **Marrŭvĭum**, ii, *n. the capital of the Marsians.* Hence **Marrŭbĭus**, a, um.

Marrūcīni (Mărūcīni), orum, *m. plu. a people of Italy, near the River Aternus, whose chief city was* Teate. Hence **Marrūcīnus**, a, um.

Mars (poet. **Māvors**), tis, *m. the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers, who, as father of Romulus, was the progenitor of the Roman people.* Hence **Martĭus**, a, um, and **Martĭālis**, e.

Marsi, orum, *m. plu. an ancient and very warlike nation of central Italy; the chief opponents of the Romans in the Social War.* Hence **Marsus**, a, um, and **Marsĭcus**, a, um. 2. *a people of Germany.*

Marsўas and **Marsўa**, ae, *m. a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive.* 2. *a river in Phrygia.*

Măsĭnissa, ae, *m. king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha.*

Massăgĕtae, arum, *m. plu. a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea.*

Massĭcus, i, m. (with and without mons) *a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Monte Massico.*

Massĭlĭa, ae, *f. a celebrated sea-port of Gallia, situated on the Mediterranean,* now *Marseilles.* Hence **Massĭlĭensis**, e.

Massўli, orum, *m. plu. a people of Numidia.* Hence **Massўlus** and **Massўlĭus**, a, um.

Mătĭnus, i, *m. a mountain in Apulia.* Hence **Mătĭnus**, a, um.

Mătĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Mătĭānus**, a, um.

Matrōna, ae, *m. a river in Gaul,* now the *Marne.*

Mătūta, ae, *f. a name of Ino,* called also **Mater Matuta.**

Mauri, orum, *m. plu. the Moors, a people of north-western Africa.* Hence **Maurus**, a, um; **Maurĭtānĭa**, ae, *f. their country,* and **Maurūsĭus**, a, um.

Mausōlus, i, *m. king of Caria, husband of Artemisia.* Hence **Mausōlēus**, a, um.

Māvors, ortis, v. Mars.

Mēdēa, ae, *f. daughter of Aeetes, king of Colchis, who assisted Jason in obtaining the golden fleece, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed their children.* Hence **Mēdēus**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Mēdi, orum, *m. plu. the Medes, a people of Asia,* poet. also for *the Assyrians, Persians,* and *Parthians.* Hence **Mēdus**, a, um; **Mēdĭa**, ae, *f. their country,* and **Mēdĭcus**, a, um.

Mēdĭŏlānum, i, *n. a city in northern Italy,* now *Milan.* Hence **Mēdĭŏlānensis**, e.

Medullĭa, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Medullĭnus**, a, um.

Mēdūsa, ae, *f. daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons. Minerva turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes the power of converting every thing they looked upon to stone. Perseus slew her.* Hence **Mēdūsaeus**, a, um.

Mēgaera, ae, *f. one of the Furies.*

Mēgălē, ēs, *f. a surname of Cybele.* Hence **Mēgălensis**, e; **Mēgălensia**, or **Mēgălēsia**, ium, *n. plu. a festival in honour of Cybele, celebrated on the 4th of April;* and **Mēgălēsĭăcus**, a, um.

Mēgălŏpŏlis, is, *f. a city of Arcadia.* Hence **Mēgălŏpŏlītae**, arum, *m. plu. its inhabitants,* and **Mēgălŏpŏlītānus**, a, um.

Mĕgăra, ae, *f.* and **Mĕgăra**, orum, *n. plu. a Grecian city, the capital of Megaris.* Hence **Mĕgărēus** (quadrisyl.), a, um; **Mĕgărĭcus**, a, um, and **Mĕgărus**, a, um.

Mĕgăreus (trisyl.), i, *m. son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes.* Hence **Mĕgărēĭus**, a, um.

Mĕgăris, ĭdis, *f. a country of Greece, between Attica and Corinth.* 2. *a city of Sicily, also called* Megara.

Mĕlampus, ŏdis, *m. a celebrated physician and soothsayer.* 2. *son of Atreus.*

Mĕlĕāger and **Mĕlĕāgros** (-agrus) gri, *m. son of the Calydonian king Oeneus, one of those engaged in the Calydonian boar-hunt.* Hence **Mĕlĕāgrĭdes**, um, *f. plu. the sisters of Meleager.*

Mĕlĕtē, ēs, *f. one of the Muses.*

Mĕlĭboea, ae, *f. a maritime town of Thessaly.* Hence **Mĕlĭboeus**, a, um.

Mĕlĭboeus, i, *m. the name of a shepherd.*

Mĕlĭcerta and **Mĕlĭcertes**, ae, *m. son of Ino and Athamas. His mother, being pursued by her mad husband, threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon he became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palaemon, *and by the Romans* Portumus.

Mēlissus, i, m. *a grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus.* 2. *a philosopher of Samos.*

Mēlĭta, æ, or **Mēlĭtē**, ēs, *f. the island of Malta.* 2. *an island off the coast of Dalmatia,* now *Meleda.* 3. *a sea-nymph.* Hence **Mēlĭtensis**, e.

Mella or **Mēla**, æ, m. *a river in northern Italy.*

Mēlos, i, *f. an island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades.* Hence **Mēllius**, a, um, and **Mēlĭnus**, a, um.

Melpŏmĕnē, ēs, *f. the Muse of tragic poetry.*

Memmius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Memmĭădes**, æ, m. *a Memmius,* and **Memmĭānus**, a, um.

Memnon, ŏnis, m. *son of Tithonus and Aurora, king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles.* Hence **Memnŏnĭus**, a, um.

Memphis, is and ĭdos, *f. a great city of Middle Egypt.* Hence **Memphītes**, æ, m. *adj.*; **Memphĭtĭcus**, a, um, and **Memphĭtis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Mēnæ, arum, *f. plu.* or **Mēnæum**, i, *n. a town of Sicily.* Hence **Mēnæensis** or **Mēnæenus**, a, um.

Mēnander or **Mēnandros** (-us), dri, m. *a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model.* Hence **Mēnandrēus**, a, um.

Mēnăpii, orum, m. *plu. a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Mēnĕles, is, m. *an Asiatic rhetorician.* Hence **Mēnĕcĕlius**, a, um.

Mēnēdēmus, i, m. *a philosopher, a disciple of Plato.* 2. *an Athenian rhetorician.* 3. *a general of Alexander the Great.*

Mēnĕlāus, i, m. *son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.* Hence **Mēnĕlāēus**, a, um.

Mēnēnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated is Menenius Agrippa. Hence **Mēnēnĭānus**, a, um, and **Mēnēnĭus**, a, um.

Mēnippus, i, m. *a Cynic philosopher.* 2. *a great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero.*

Menœceus, ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country.*

Menœtĭus, ii, m. *father of Patroclus.* Hence **Menœtĭădes**, æ, m. *Patroclus.*

Mentor, ŏris, m. *a celebrated artist in embossed metal work.* Hence **Mentŏrĭus**, a, um.

Mercŭrius, ii, m. *the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of eloquence; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World.* Hence **Mercŭrĭālis**, e.

Mĕrĭŏnes, æ, m. *a charioteer of Idomeneus.*

Mĕrŏē, ēs, *f. a district of Ethiopia, usually called an island.*

Mĕrŏpē, ēs, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.* 2. *sister of Phaethon.*

Mĕrops, ŏpis, m. *king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and the putative father of Phaethon.*

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, æ, *f. a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.*

Messāla or **Messalla**, æ, m. *a Roman surname in the gens Valeria.* The most celebrated is the *orator* M. Valerius Messala Corvinus, *in the time of Cicero and Augustus.*

Messālīna or **Messallīna**, æ, *f. the wife of the emperor Claudius.*

Messāna, æ, *f. a city of Sicily, situated on the straits between Italy and Sicily,* now *Messina.*

Messāpĭa (Mesapia), æ, *f. the Greek name of Calabria.* Hence **Messāpĭus** (Mesap.), a, um.

Messēnē, ēs, or **Messēna** (Messana), æ, *f. the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus.* Hence **Messēnĭus** (also Messēnius), a, um.

Mētăbus, i, m. *king of the Volsci, father of Camilla, a heroine who assisted Turnus against Aeneas.*

Mētăpontum, i, *n. a town of Lucania.* Hence **Mētăpontīnus**, a, um.

Mētaurus, i, m. *a small river in Umbria, celebrated through the defeat of Hasdrubal on its banks.*

Mētellus, a, *a Roman family name in the* gens Caecilia. Hence **Mētellīnus**, a, um.

Mēthymna, æ, *f. a city in the Island of Lesbos, the birth-place of the poet Arion, also famed for its excellent wine.* Hence **Mēthymnæus**, a, um, and **Mēthymnĭus**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Mēton, ŏnis, m. *a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who invented the cycle of nineteen years, which brings the sun and moon into nearly the same relative positions.*

Mētrŏdōrus, i, m. *an Epicurean.* 2. *a pupil of Carneades.* 3. *a pupil of Democritus.*

Mētropŏlis, is, *f. a city in Thessaly.* Hence **Mētropŏlītānus**, a, um.

Mĕvānia, æ, *f. a city in Umbria,* now *Bevagna.*

Mēzentĭus, i, m. *a tyrant of Caere or Agylla, slain by Aeneas.*

Micipsa, æ, m. *son of Masinissa, and king of Numidia.*

Midas (Mida), æ, m. *son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. He requested and received from Bacchus the gift that everything he touched should turn to gold. When, on the occasion of a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, Midas decided against the former, Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass.*

Mĭlănĭon, ŏnis, m. *the husband of Atalanta.*

Mīlētus, i, m. *the father of Caunus and Byblis.* Hence **Mīlētis**, ĭdis, *f. his daughter Byblis.* 2. *f. one of the principal cities of Asia Minor.* Hence **Mīlēsius**, a, um.

Milo and **Milon**, ōnis, m. *a celebrated athlete of Crotona.* 2. *a king of Pisa, in Elis.*

Milo, ōnis, m. *a family name in the Annian gens.* Esp. T. Annius Milo, *a friend of Cicero and an enemy of Clodius; he killed the latter, and when tried for murder was defended by Cicero.* Hence **Mīlōnĭānus**, a, um.

Miltĭădes, is, m. *a celebrated general, who commanded the Athenians in the battle of Marathon.*

Mimallŏnes, um, *f. plu. Bacchantes.* Hence **Mimallŏnēus**, a, um, and **Mimallŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. a Bacchante.*

Mīmas, antis, m. *a promontory in Ionia, opposite Chios.* 2. *a giant.* 3. *a Trojan.*

Mimnermus, i, m. *a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon.*

Mincĭus, ii, m. *a river in Cisalpine Gaul,* now *Mincio.*

Minerva, æ, *f. a Roman goddess, identical with the Grecian Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving.*

Minervium, ii, *n. a city and castle in Calabria.*

Minio, ōnis, m. *a small river in Etruria,* now *Mignone.*

Mīnos, ōis, m. *son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions.* 2. *the grandson of the former, Minos king in Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne.* Hence **Mīnōis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Minos;* **Mīnōĭus**, a, um, and **Mīnōus**, a, um.

Mīnōtaurus, i, m. *a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. It was slain by Theseus.*

Minturnæ, arum, *f. plu. a city of Latium, on the borders of Campania.* Hence **Minturnensis**, e.

Mĭnŭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Mĭnўas, æ, m. *a mythical king of Thessaly.* Hence **Mĭnўæ**, arum, *m. plu. the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason;* **Mĭnўēĭus**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Minyas;* **Mĭnўĭdes**, *f. plu. the daughters of Minyas,* and **Mĭnўĭus**, a, um.

Misēnum, ii, *n. a promontory, town, and harbour in Campania.* Hence **Misēnensis**, e.

Misēnus, i, m. *son of Aeolus, a trumpeter of Aeneas.*

Mithras and **Mithres**, æ, m. *the sun-god of the Persians.*

Mithrĭdātes, is, m. *surnamed the Great, king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans; he was at last conquered by Pompey, and killed himself.* Hence **Mithrĭdātĭcus**, a, um, and **Mithrĭdātĭcus**, a, um.

Mytĭlēnē or **Mytĭlēnæ**, ēs, *f.*, and **Mytĭlēnæ**, arum, *f. plu. the capital of the Island of Lesbos.* Hence **Mytĭlēnæus** or **Mytĭlēnæus**, a, um, and **Mytĭlēnensis**, e.

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f. plu. the Muses.*
Mnēmŏsўnē, ēs, *f. the mother of the Muses.*
Moesi, orum, *m. plu. a people who dwelt between Thrace and the Danube* Hence **Moesia**, æ, *f. their country,* the mod. *Bulgaria* and *Servia,* and **Moesĭăcus**, a, um.
Mogontĭăcum, v. Magontiacum.
Mŏlorchus, i, *m. a poor vine-dresser who hospitably entertained Hercules.* Hence **Mŏlorchæus**, a, um.
Mŏlossi, orum, *m. plu. a people in the southern part of Epirus.* Hence **Mŏlossĭcus**, a, um; **Mŏlossis**, ĭdis, *f. their country,* and **Mŏlossus**, a, um. **2.** *the Isle of Anglesey.*
Mŏnæses, is, *m. a king of the Parthians.*
Mŏnœcus, i, *m. a surname of Hercules.*
Mopsĭa or **Mopsŏpĭa**, æ, *f. an ancient name of Athens.* Hence **Mopsŏpĭus**, a, um.
Mopsus, i, *m. a soothsayer in Argos.* **2.** *a soothsayer in Thessaly.* **3.** *a shepherd.*
Mŏrĭni, orum, *m. plu. a people of Belgic Gaul.*
Morpheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m. the son of Sleep and god of dreams.*
Mŏsa, æ, *m. a river in Belgic Gaul,* now the *Meuse.*
Mŏsella, æ, *m.* and *f. a river of Belgic Gaul,* now the *Moselle.*
Mōses or **Mōўses**, is, *m. the famous Jewish lawgiver.*
Mūcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated is C. Mucius Scævola, *who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand.* Hence **Mūcĭus**, a, um, and **Mūcĭlĭnus**, a, um.
Mulucha, æ, *m. a river in northern Africa.* **2.** *f. a city standing upon it.*
Mummĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated is L. Mummius Achaicus, *the destroyer of Corinth.*
Munda, æ, *f. a city in the south of Spain.* Hence **Mundensis**, e.
Mūnўchĭa, æ, *f. one of the ports of Athens.* Hence **Mūnўchĭus**, a, um.
Murcia, æ, *f. an epithet of Venus.*
Murgantia, æ, *f. a city in Samnium.* **2.** *a city in Sicily, also called* Morgantia. Hence **Murgantĭnus**, a, um.
Murrānus (Murrhan.), i, *m. a mythic king of the Latins.*
Mūsa, æ, *f. a Muse, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts, who were nine in number.*
Mūsæus, i, *m. a Greek poet in the time of Orpheus.*
Mūtĭna, æ, *f. a city in Cisalpine Gaul,* now *Modena.* Hence **Mūtĭnensis**, e.
Mūtusca, æ, *f. a town of the Sabines.*
Mūtўca, æ, or **Mūtўcē**, ēs, *f. a town in Sicily.* Hence **Mūtўcensis**, e.
Mўcălē, ēs, *f. a promontory in Ionia, opposite Samos.*
Mўcēnæ, arum, or **Mycēnē**, ēs, *f. a celebrated city in Argolis, one of the most ancient towns in Greece, of which Agamemnon was king.* Hence **Mўcēnæus**, a, um; **Mўcēnensis**, e, and **Mўcēnis**, ĭdis, *f. Iphigenia.*
Mўcōnos or **-us**, i, *f. one of the Cyclades.*
Mygdōn, ōnis, *m. a Phrygian king.* Hence **Mygdōnes**, um, *m. plu. Phrygians;* **Mygdōnia**, æ, *f. a country in Phrygia;* **Mygdōnĭdes**, æ, *m. the son of Mygdon;* **Mygdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.,* and **Mygdōnĭus**, a, um.
Myndus or **-os**, i, *f. a city in Caria.*
Myrina, æ, *f. a fortified sea-port town in Mysia.*
Myrmēcĭdes, æ, *m. a celebrated sculptor.*
Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of Thessaly, under the sway of Achilles.*
Mўron, ōnis, *m. a celebrated sculptor.*
Myrtĭlus, i, *m. son of Mercury, slain by Pelops.*
Myrtōus, a, um, *Myrtoan.* Esp. Myrtoum mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Ægean Sea, which derives its name from the Island of* Myrtos.
Mўsĭa, æ, *f. a country in the northwest of Asia Minor.* Hence **Mўsĭus**, a, um, and **Mўsus**, a, um.

N.

Năbătæa (Nabathæa), æ, *f. a country in Arabia.* Hence **Năbătæus**, a, um.
Nævĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cn. Naevius, *a Roman epic and dramatic poet, who died about* 202 B. C. Hence **Nævĭus**, a, um, and **Nævĭānus**, a, um.
Nar, Nāris, *m. a river of central Italy, a tributary of the Tiber,* now *Nera.*
Narbo, ōnis, *m. a city in Gaul, from which* Gallia Narbonensis *took its name,* now *Narbonne.* Hence **Narbōnensis**, e.
Narcissus, i, *m. son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. He was changed into the flower of the same name.*
Narnĭa, æ, *f. an Umbrian city on the Nar.* Hence **Narnĭensis**, e.
Nărўcĭus, ii, *n.* and **Nărўx**, ўcis, *f. a city of the Opuntian Locri.* Hence **Nărўcĭus**, a, um.
Năsidiēnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.*
Năsidĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Năsidiānus**, a, um.
Năso, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet.*
Naupactus (-os), i, *m.*, and **Naupactum**, i, *n. a city of Locris on the Gulf of Corinth,* now *Lepanto.* Hence **Naupactĭus**, a, um.

Nauplĭus, ii, *m. son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes.* Hence **Nauplĭădes**, æ, *m. Palamedes.*
Năvĭus, ii, *m. a Roman name.* Esp. Attus Navius, *an augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor.*
Naxos, i, *f. the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the desertion of Ariadne by Theseus.* Hence **Naxĭus**, a, um.
Nēæra, æ, *f. the name of several women.*
Nēăpŏlis, is, *f. a celebrated maritime city in Campania,* now *Napoli, Naples.* Hence **Nēăpŏlītānus**, a, um.
Nēarchus, i, *m. an admiral of Alexander the Great.* **2.** *a Tarentine.* **3.** *a beautiful youth.*
Nēleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, king of Pylos, and father of Nestor.* Hence **Nēlēĭus**, a, um; **Nēlēus**, a, um, and **Nēlĭdes**, æ, *m. a male descendant of Neleus.*
Nēmĕa, æ, and **Nēmē**, ēs, *f. a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion.* Hence **Nēmēæus**, a, um, and **Nēmeus**, a, um.
Nēmĕsis, is and ĭos, *f. the goddess of justice,* who punishes human pride and arrogance.
Nēocles, is and i, *m. father of Themistocles.* Hence **Nēoclĭdes**, æ, *m. Themistocles.* **2.** *father of Epicurus.*
Nēoptŏlēmus, i, *m. son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus.* **2.** *one of Alexander's generals.*
Nēpet or **Nēpēte**, is, *n. a city in Etruria.* Hence **Nēpēsīnus** (Nepens.), a, um.
Nēphălē, ēs, *f. wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle.* Hence **Nēphēlēis**, ĭdos, *f. Helle.*
Nepos, ōtis, *m. a surname in the gens* Cornelia. Esp. Cornelius Nepos, *a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero.*
Neptūnus, i, *m. the god of the sea and other waters, the brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite.* Hence **Neptūnālis**, e, and **Neptūnĭus**, a, um.
Nēreus (disyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.* Hence **Nērēis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph;* **Nērēius**, a, um, and **Nērīnē**, ēs, *f.* i. q. Nereis.
Nerio, ōnis, **Nerienes**, is, **Nērīnē**, ēs, or **Neria**, æ, *f. the wife of Mars.*
Nērites (-us), i, *m. a mountain in Ithaca, and an island near it.* Hence **Nērītius**, a, um.
Nēro, ōnis, *m. a surname in the gens* Claudia. Hence **Nērōnēus**, a, um; **Nērōnĭānus**, a, um, and **Nērōnĭus**, a, um.
Nervii, orum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Belgic Gaul.* Hence **Nervĭcus** a, um.

Nēsaeē, ēs, *f. one of the Nereids.*

Nessus, i, m. *a Centaur who was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow.* Hence **Nessēus**, a, um.

Nestor, ŏris, m. *son of Neleus, and king of Pylos, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men.*

Nētum, i, n. *a town in Sicily, southwest of Syracuse.* Hence **Nētīnenses**, ium, and **Nētīni**, orum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Nicaea, ae, *f. a city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascania.* 2. *a city in Locris, near Thermopylae.* 3. *a city on the Hydaspes.* Hence **Nicaeensis**, e.

Nicander, dri, m. *a physician, poet, and grammarian of Clarus.*

Nicias, ae, m. *a celebrated Athenian statesman and general.* 2. Nicias Curtius, *a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia.*

Nicocles, is, m. *tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus.*

Nicŏmēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.* 2. *the son of the former.*

Nilus, i, m. *a large river of Egypt, celebrated for its annual overflow.* Hence **Nīliăcus**, a, um, and **Nīlōticus**, a, um.

Ninus, i, m. *son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh.* 2. *f. the city of Nineveh.*

Niŏbe, ae, and **Niŏbē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because she had set herself above Latona.* Hence **Niŏbēus**, a, um.

Niphātes, ae, m. *a part of the Taurus range of mountains in Armenia.*

Nireus (disyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of Charopus and Aglaia.*

Nisus, i, m. *king of Megara, father of Scylla, who cut off her father's purple hair, on which his life depended: Nisus was then changed into a sea-eagle.* Hence **Nīsaeus**, a, um; **Nīsēis**, ĭdis, *f. the daughter of Nisus;* **Nīsēius**, a, um, and **Nīsias**, ădis, *f. id.*

Nōla, ae, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Campania.* Hence **Nōlānus**, a, um.

Nōmentum, i, n. *a Sabine town near Rome.* Hence **Nōmentānus**, a, um.

Nōnācris, is, *f. a mountain and town in Arcadia.* Hence **Nōnācrīnus**, a, um, and **Nōnācrius**, a, um.

Norba, ae, *f. a town in Latium.* Hence **Norbānus**, a, um.

Noricum, i, n. *a country lying between the Danube and the Alps, west of Pannonia.* Hence **Nōricus**, a, um.

Nortia or **Nurtia**, ae, *f. a goddess of the Volsinii,* prob. *Fortuna.*

Novĭodūnum, i, n. *a city of the Biturīges,* now *Nouan.* 2. *a city of the Aedui,* now *Nevers.* 3. *a city of the Suessones,* now *Soissons.*

Nūcĕria, ae, *f. a city in Campania,* now *Nocera.* Hence **Nūcĕrīnus**, a, um.

Numa, ae, m. *a Roman proper name.* Esp. of Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.*

Numantia, æ, *f. a city in the north of Spain, which, after a long siege, was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger.* Hence **Numantīnus**, a, um.

Nūmĭcius, ĭi, and **Nūmĭcus**, i, m. *a small river in Latium.*

Nūmĭcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Nūmĭdae, arum, m. *plu. a people of northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage.* Hence **Nūmĭdia**, ae, *f. their country,* and **Nūmĭdĭcus**, a, um.

Nūmĭtor, ōris, m. *a king of Alba, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*

Nursia or **Nurtia**, ae, *f. a Sabine town.* Hence **Nursīnus**, a, um.

Nyctēlius, a, um, *pertaining to Bacchus.*

Nycteus, ĕi and ĕos, m. *son of Hyrieus, and father of Antiope.* Hence **Nyctēis**, ĭdis, *f. Antiope.*

Nyctĭmĕnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos.*

Nȳsa (Nysa), ae, *f. a city in Caria.*

2. *a city in India, where Bacchus was brought up.* Hence **Nȳsaeus**, a, um; **Nȳsēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* **Nȳseus**, ĭi and ĕos, m. *Bacchus;* **Nȳsias**, ădis, *f. adj.;* **Nysīgĕna**, ae, m.; and **Nȳsius**, a, um.

O.

Ŏaxes or **Ŏaxis**, is, m. *a river in Crete.*

Ocĕănus, i, m. *the son of Coelus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs.* Hence **Ocĕānītis**, ĭdis, *f. a daughter of Ocean.*

Ocnus or **-os**, i, m. *the founder of the city of Mantua.*

Ocrĭsĭa or **Ocrĭsĭa**, ae, *f. the mother of Servius Tullius.*

Ocrĭcŭlum, i, n. *a town in Umbria.* Hence **Ocrĭcŭlānus**, a, um.

Octāvius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Octavius, *the father of the Emperor Augustus.* Hence **Octāvĭānus**, a, um.

Odrȳsae, arum, m. *plu. the most powerful people of Thrace, on the Hebrus.* Hence **Odrȳsius**, a, um.

Ŏdyssēa, ae, *f. the Odyssey of Homer.* 2. *a poem of Livius Andronicus.*

Oeăgrus, i, m. *king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus.* Hence **Oeăgrius**, a, um.

Oebălia, ae, *f. another name for Tarentum.*

Oebălus, i, m. *king of Sparta, the father of Tyndareus.* Hence **Oebălĭdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Oebalus;* **Oebălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.,* and **Oebălius**, a, um.

Oechălia, ae, *f. a town in Euboea.* Hence **Oechălis**, ĭdis, *f. a woman of Oechalia.*

Oedĭpūs, ŏdis and ī, m. *king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx.* Hence **Oedĭpŏdĭōnĭus**, a, um.

Oeneus (disyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *king of Aetolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althaea, and father of Meleager and Deianira.* Hence **Oenēus** (trisyl.), a, um, and **Oenīdes**, ae, m. *a male descendant of Oeneus.*

Oenŏmāus, i, m. *king of Pisa in Elis, the father of Hippodamia.*

Oenŏpĭa, ae, *f. the ancient name of Aegina.* Hence **Oenŏpĭus**, a, um.

Oenōtrĭa, ae, *f. an old name of the south-eastern part of Italy,* and poet. for *Italy,* in gen. Hence **Oenōtrius**, a, um, and **Oenōtrus**, a, um.

Oeta, ae, or **Oetē**, ēs, *f. a mountain range in the south of Thessaly.* Hence **Oetaeus**, a, um.

Ogȳges, is, also **Ogȳgus**, i, m. *the mythic founder and king of Thebes in Boeotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred.* Hence **Ogȳgius**, a, um.

Ŏïleus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, m. *king of Locris, father of Ajax.* Hence **Ŏïlĭdes**, ae, m. *Ajax.*

Ŏlbĭa, ae, *f. a city in Sarmatia.* Hence **Ŏlbĭensis**, e.

Ŏlĕāros (-us), or **Ŏlĭāros** (-us), i, *f. one of the Cyclades.*

Ŏlĕnos (or -us), i, *f. an ancient city in Achaia.* 2. *a city in Aetolia.* Hence **Ŏlĕnius**, a, um.

Olympia, ae, *f. a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive-wood, where the Olympian games were held.* Hence **Olympiăcus**, a, um; **Olympicus**, a, um; **Olympius**, a, um; **Olympium**, ii, n. *the temple of the Olympic Jupiter,* and **Olympia**, orum, n. *plu. the Olympic games held every fourth year at Olympia.*

Olympias, ădis, *f. the mother of Alexander the Great.*

Olympus, i, m. *the name of several mountain ranges, the most celebrated of which is one on the boundary of Macedonia and Thessaly, of great height, and consequently regarded as the seat of the gods.*

Olynthus or **-os**, i, *f. an important city of Macedonia.* Hence **Olynthius**, a, um.

Omphălē, ēs, *f. a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served.*

Onchestus, i, *f. a city of Boeotia.* Hence **Onchestius**, a, um

Opīmius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Opīmiānus**, a, um.

Opis, is, *f. a nymph in the train of Diana.* 2. *a Naiad.*

Oppius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Ops, Ŏpis, *f. the goddess of plenty, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry.*

Opus, untis, *f. a town of Locris, in Greece.* Hence **Opuntius**, a, um.

Orbilius, i, *m. a Roman grammarian.*

Orchŏmĕnus or **-os**, i, *m. a city in Boeotia.* Hence **Orchŏmĕnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a city in Arcadia.*

Orestae, arum, *m. plu. a people of Epirus.*

Orestes, is and æ, *m. son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother.* Hence **Orestēus**, a, um.

Oricos or **Oricus**, i, *f.*, or **Oricum**, i, *n. a seaport town of Illyria, on the frontier of Epirus.* Hence **Oricĭni**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*, and **Oricius**, a, um.

Orion, ōnis and ōnis, *m. son of Hyrieus, a handsome giant and hunter.*

Orithyia (quadrisyl.), æ, *f. daughter of Erechtheus, and mother of Calais and Zetes.*

Orodes, is and i, *m. king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner.*

Orontes, is or æ, *m. the principal river of Syria.* Hence **Orontēus**, a, um.

Orŏpus, i, *m. a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia.*

Orpheus (dissyl.), i (*dat.* Orphei: *acc.* Orphea: *voc.* Orpheu), *m. the son of Oeagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice.* Hence **Orphēus**, a, um, and **Orphĭcus**, a, um.

Ortygia, æ, or **Ortygiē**, ēs, *f. the ancient name of Delos.* Hence **Ortygius**, a, um. 2. *an island near Syracuse.*

Osca, æ, *f. a town in Spain*, now *Huesca.* Hence **Oscensis**, e.

Osci, orum, *m. plu. one of the most ancient tribes of Italy, occupying esp. Campania and Samnium.* Hence **Oscus**, a, um.

Osiris, is and ĭdis, *m. the chief Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis.*

Ossa, æ, *f. a high mountain in the north-east of Thessaly.* Hence **Ossæus**, a, um.

Ostia, æ, *f. a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber.* Hence **Ostiensis**, e.

Otăcilius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*

Otho, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero.* 2. M. Salvius Otho, *a Roman emperor.* Hence **Othōnĭānus**, a, um.

Othrys, yos, *m. a mountain in southern Thessaly.* Hence **Othrўsius**, a, um.

Ovidius, i, *m.* P. Ovidius Naso, *a celebrated Latin poet in the time of Augustus.*

Oxos or **-us**, i, *m. a river in central Asia, which flows into the Caspian Sea*, now *the Amou* or *Jihoun.*

P.

Pachynum, i, *n.*, and **Pachynus** (-os), i, *m.* and *f. the south-eastern promontory of Sicily*, now *Capo di Passaro.*

Pacorus, i, *m. son of Orodes, king of Parthia.*

Pactōlus, i, *m. a river in Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands.* Hence **Pactōlis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Pacuvius, i, *m. a celebrated Roman tragic poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius.* Hence **Pacuvĭānus**, a, um.

Padaei, orum, *m. plu. a people of India.*

Padus, i, *m. the principal river of Italy*, now *the Po.*

Padūsa, æ, *f. the southern branch of the Padus.*

Paean, ānis, *m. an appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity.* Hence **Paeānius**, a, um.

Paeŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of northern Macedonia.* Hence **Paeŏnia**, æ, *f. their country*; and **Paeŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Paestum, i, *n. a city of Lucania, formerly called* Posidonia. Hence **Paestānus**, a, um.

Pagasa, æ, *f.*, and **Pagasae**, arum, *f. plu. a maritime town of Thessaly, where the Argo was built.* Hence **Pagasæus**, a, um.

Palaemon, ōnis, *m. a sea-god, formerly called* Melicerta, *q. v.* 2. Remmius Palaemon, *a Roman grammarian.* 3. *a shepherd.*

Palaestē, ēs, *f. a sea-port in Epirus.* Hence **Palaestīnus**, a, um.

Palaestīnē, æ, and **Palaestīnē**, ēs, *f. the country of Palestine.* Hence **Palaestīnus**, a, um.

Palamēdes, is, *m. son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, who lost his life before Troy, through the artifices of Ulysses.*

Pales, is, *f.* or *m. the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle.* Hence **Pālĭlis**, e; and **Pālĭlia**, ium, *n. plu. the feast of Pales.*

Pālĭci, orum, *m. plu. twin sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia. They were worshipped at Palica, in Sicily.*

Pālĭnūrus, i, *m. the pilot of Aeneas, who fell into the sea off the coast of Lucania.*

Pallas, ădis and ădos, *f. the Greek name for Minerva (q. v.).* Hence **Pallădius**, a, um.

Pallas, antis (*voc.* Palla), *m. a giant, father of Aurora.* 2. *son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva.* 3. *king of Arcadia, the grandfather of Evander.* 4. *son of Evander.* Hence **Pallantēus**, a, um; **Pallantĭas**, ădis, or **Pallantis**, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. Aurora*; and **Pallantĭus**, a, um.

Pallēnē, ēs, *f. a peninsula of Macedonia.* Hence **Pallēnensis**, e.

Pammĕnes, is, *m. a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus.*

Pamphylia, æ, *f. a country on the south coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia.* Hence **Pamphylius**, a, um.

Pan, Pānos, *m. the chief god of woods and of shepherds, the son of Mercury.*

Panaetius, ii, *m. a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the younger.*

Panchaia, æ, *f. a region in Arabia Felix.* Hence **Panchaeus**, a, um; and **Panchaius**, a, um.

Pandātaria, æ, *f. a small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea.*

Pandion, ōnis, *m. king of Athens, father of Procne and Philomela.* Hence **Pandiōnius**, a, um.

Pandora, æ, *f. the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods; she was the wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha.*

Pandrŏsos, i, *f. daughter of Cecrops.*

Pangaeus, i, *m.* and **Pangaea**, orum, *n. plu. a range of mountains in Thrace and Macedonia.*

Pānisçus, i, *m. a little Pan.*

Pannonia, æ, *f. a country lying between the Danube and the Alps, east of Noricum.* Hence **Pannŏnĭcus**, a, um; and **Pannonius**, a, um.

Pānŏpē, ēs, and **Pānŏpēa**, æ, *f. a sea-nymph.* 2. *a town in Phocis.*

Panormus (Panh.), i, *f.*, and **Panormum** (Panh.), i, *n. a city on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Palermo.* Hence **Panormĭtānus** (Panh.), a, um.

Pantăgias, **Pantăgies**, and **Pantăgia**, æ, *m. a small river in the east of Sicily.*

Panthŏus and **Panthūs**, i, *m. a priest of Apollo at Troy, and father of Euphorbus.* Hence **Panthŏĭdes**, æ, *m. Euphorbus.*

Paphlăgonia, æ, *f. a province of Asia Minor on the Black Sea.*

Paphos or **-us**, i, *m. son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of the same name.* 2. **Paphos** (-us), i, *f. a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus.* Hence **Paphius**, a, um.

Papīrius (old form, Papisius), a, *the name of a patrician and plebeian gens.* Hence **Papīrius**, a, um; and **Papīrĭānus**, a, um.

Papius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Parastŏnium, ii, *n. a sea-port town in northern Africa, west of Alexandria.* Hence **Parastŏnius**, a, um.

Parca, æ, *f. a goddess of Fate*; plur. *the Fates.*

Paris, ĭdis, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba, also called Alexandros. He decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favour of the last, who promised him Helen as a reward; by carrying her off, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he was slain by Philoctetes.*

Părisii, orum, *m. plu. a people of Gaul. Their chief city was called Lutetia Parisiorum and Parisii, now Paris*

Parma, ae, *f. a town in* Gallia Cispadana. Hence **Parmensis**, e.

Parmĕnĭdes, ae, *m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea.*

Parnăsus and **-os**, also **Parnassus** or **-os**, i, *m. a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on which were the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring.* Hence **Parnăsis** (Parnassis), ĭdis, *f. adj.*; and **Parnăsius** (Parnassius), a, um.

Părus (-os), i, *f. one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble.* Hence **Părĭus**, a, um.

Parrhăsia, ae, *f. a district of Arcadia.* Hence **Parrhăsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; and **Parrhăsius**, a, um.

Parrhăsius, ii, *m. a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus.*

Parthăon, ŏnis, *m. son of Agenor, king of Calydon, and father of Oeneus.*

Parthēni or **Parthĭni**, orum, *m. plu. a people Illyria.*

Parthĕnius, ii, *m. a mountain in Arcadia.* 2. *the chief river of Paphlagonia.* 3. *a Greek grammarian, an instructor of Virgil.*

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, *m. son of Meleager and Atalanta.*

Parthĕnŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Sirens, from whom Neapolis derived its Greek name.* Hence **Parthĕnŏpēĭus**, a, um.

Parthi, orum, *m. plu. a Scythian people, situated to the south-east of the Caspian, famed in antiquity as skilful archers.* Hence **Parthus**, a, um; **Parthĭa**, ae, *f. their country*; and **Parthĭcus**, a, um.

Parthus, i, *f. a city in Illyria.*

Pāsiphaē, ēs, and **Pāsiphăa**, ae, *f. daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, and wife of Minos.* Hence **Pāsiphaēĭus**, a, um.

Pāsithĕa, ae, and **Pāsithŏē**, ēs, *f. one of the three Graces.*

Pătăra, ae, *f. a sea-port town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo.* Hence **Pătărēus** (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. a surname of Apollo*; **Pătărāeus**, a, um; and **Pătărēnus**, a, um.

Pătăvium, ii, *n. an important city of northern Italy, the birthplace of Livy* now *Padua.* Hence **Pătăvīnus**, a, um.

Patrae, arum, *f. plu. a very ancient city in Achaia* now *Patras.* Hence **Patrensis**, e.

Patroclus, i (Patrocles, is), *m. son of Menoetius and Sthenele, the friend of Achilles, slain by Hector.*

Paulus (Paullus), i, *m. a Roman surname of the Aemilian family*; esp. *of* L. Aemilius Paulus, *a consul who fell in the battle of Cannae.* Hence **Paullīnus** (Paullinus), a, um.

Pausānias, ae, *m. son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Plataeae.*

Pausĭas, ae, *m. a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon.* Hence **Pausĭăcus**, a, um.

Pĕdum, i, *n. an ancient town of Latium, near Rome.* Hence **Pĕdānus**, a, um.

Pēgăsus (-os), i, *m. a winged horse, which sprang from the blood of Medusa: with a blow of his hoof he caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon mounted him, and, with his aid, destroyed the Chimaera.* Hence **Pēgăsēĭus**, a, um; **Pēgăsĭdes**, ae, *m.* and **Pēgăsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* 2. **Pēgăsus**, i, *m. a celebrated jurist.*

Pĕlăsgi, orum, *m. plu. the oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor and other countries*: often used in the sign. *of Greeks.* Hence **Pĕlăsgĭus**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*; **Pĕlăsgis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, and **Pĕlăsgus**, a, um.

Pĕlăthrōnĭus, a, um, *pertaining to a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithae.*

Pĕleus, ĕi and ĕos (acc. Pelea, voc. Peleu, abl. Peleo), *m. king of a district in Thessaly, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles.* Hence **Pĕlīdes**, ae, *m. Achilles.*

Pĕlĭas, ae, *m. king of Iolcos in Thessaly, son of Neptune, half-brother of Aeson. Being guardian of his nephew Jason, he induced him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return, Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the instigation of Medea.* Hence **Pĕlĭădes**, um, *f. plu. his daughters.*

Pĕlĭgni, orum, *m. plu. a people of central Italy, descendants of the Sabines.* Hence **Pĕlĭgnus**, a, um.

Pĕlĭon, ii, *n. a lofty range of mountains in eastern Thessaly.* Hence **Pĕlĭăcus**, a, um; **Pĕlĭus**, a, um, and **Pĕlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Pella, ae, and **Pellē**, ēs, *f. a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Pellaeus**, a, um.

Pellēnē, ēs, *f. a city of Achaia.* Hence **Pellēnaeus**, a, um, and **Pellēnensis**, e.

Pĕlŏpĭdas, ae, *m. a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas.*

Pĕlŏponnēsus, i, *f. that part of Greece which is south of the isthmus of Corinth*, now *the Morea.* Hence **Pĕlŏponnensis**, e; **Pĕlŏponnēsĭăcus**, a, um, and **Pĕlŏponnēsius**, a, um.

Pĕlops, ŏpis, *m. son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus. Being driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter of King Oenomaus, whom he succeeded on the throne.* Hence **Pĕlŏpēĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*: **Pĕlŏpēĭs**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: **Pĕlŏpēus**, a, um; **Pĕlŏpīdae**, arum, *m. plu. the descendants of Pelops.*

Pĕlōrĭas, ădis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pĕlōrĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = Pelorus.

Pĕlōrus (-os), i, *m. the north-eastern promontory of Sicily, now Capo di Faro.*

Pēlūsĭum, ii, *n. a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile.* Hence **Pēlūsĭăcus**, a, um, and **Pēlūsĭus**, a, um.

Pēnĕlŏpē, ēs, and **Pēnĕlŏpa**, ae, *f. daughter of Icarius and Periboea, wife of Ulysses.* Hence **Pēnĕlŏpēus**, a, um.

Pēnēus, i, *m. the principal river of Thessaly, which flows through the Valley of Tempe*: in mythology, *a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne.* Hence **Pēnēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*: **Pēnēĭus**, a, um, and **Pēnēus**, a, um.

Penthĕsĭlēa, ae, *f. queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles.*

Pentheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus and king of Thebes; having treated the rites of Bacchus with contempt, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of that god.* Hence **Penthīdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Pentheus.*

Pĕpărēthus or **-os**, i, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea.*

Pergămum, i, *n.*, and **Pergămus** (Pergămos), i, *f.*; also, **Pergăma**, orum, *n. plu. the citadel of Troy.* poet. *Troy.* Hence **Pergămēus**, a, um. 2. **Pergămum**, i, *n. a city in Mysia, on the Caicus, the capital of the kingdom of Pergamus, with a celebrated library.* Hence **Pergămēnus**, a, um.

Pĕrĭcles, is and i, *m. a famous Athenian orator and statesman.*

Pĕrillus, i, *m. a famous worker in metal, who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris.* Hence **Pĕrillēus**, a, um.

Pĕrinthus (-os), i, *f. a city of Thrace.* Hence **Pĕrinthĭus**, a, um.

Pĕrīphas, antis, *m. king of Attica.* 2. *one of the companions of Pyrrhus at Troy.* 3. *one of the Lapithae.*

Permessus, i, *m. a river in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*

Pĕrō, ūnis, *f. daughter of Neleus, and sister of Nestor.*

Perrhaebi, orum, *m. plu. a people of Thessaly.* Hence **Perrhaebus**, a um, and **Perrhaebis**, ĭdis, *f. their country.*

Persē, ēs, or **Persa**, ae, *f. daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe.* Hence **Persēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Persae, arum, *m. plu. the Persians, originally the inhabitants of the country of Persis, afterwards of the great kingdom of Persia.* Hence **Persis**, ĭdis, *f. their country on the Persian gulf*, and **Persĭcus**, a, um.

Persĕphŏnē, ēs, *f. the Greek name of Proserpine.*

Perseus, ae (Perseus, ei), *m. the last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Aemilius Paulus.* Hence **Persīnus**, a, um.

Perseus, ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Jupiter and Danae. He killed Medusa, and cut off her head, by means of which he turned into stone a sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married.* Hence **Persēus**, a, um, and **Persēius**, a, um.

Persius, ĭi, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. C. Persius, *an orator, a contemporary of the Gracchi,* and A. Persius Flaccus, *a celebrated satirist in the reign of Nero.*

Pērusia, æ, *f. one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria,* now *Perugia.* Hence **Pērusīnus**, a, um.

Pessinūs and **Pessunūs**, untis, *f. a very ancient town in Galatia, celebrated for its worship of Cybele.* Hence **Pessinuntĭus**, a, um.

Pētĭlia (Petilia), æ, *f. an ancient Greek town on the coast of Bruttium.* Hence **Pētĭlīnus**, a, um.

Petrēius, i, *m. a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war.* Hence **Petrēiānus**, a, um.

Peucētia, æ, *f. a region in Apulia.* Hence **Peucētĭus**, a, um.

Phaeăces, um, *m. plu. a fabulous people, described as inhabiting the Isle of Scheria.* Hence **Phaeācia**, æ, *f. Scheria;* **Phaeācis**, ĭdis; **Phaeācius**, a, um, and **Phaeăcus**, a, um.

Phaedo or **Phaedon**, ōnis, *m. a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato.*

Phaedra, æ, *f. daughter of Minos, and wife of Theseus.*

Phaedrus, i, *m. a pupil of Socrates.* 2. *an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero.* 3. *a freedman of Augustus, and author of some Latin fables.*

Phaestum, i, *n. a town of Crete.* Hence **Phaestĭas**, ădis, *f. a female inhabitant of it,* and **Phaestĭus**, a, um.

Phăēthon, ontis, *m. an epithet of the sun.* 2. *son of Helios and Clymene, who perished while trying to drive his father's chariot.* Hence **Phăēthontēus**, a, um; **Phăēthontĭas**, ădis, or **Phăēthūsa**, æ, *f. a sister of Phaethon.*

Phălanthus, i, *m. a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum.*

Phălăris, ĭdis, *m. a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive.*

Phălērum, i, *n. one of the harbours of Athens.* Hence **Phălēreus**, ĕi and ĕos, *m. adj.,* and **Phălēricus**, a, um.

Phānae, arum, *f. plu. a promontory in Chios, noted for its wine.* Hence **Phānaeus**, a, um.

Phăon, ŏnis, *m. a youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho.*

Pharnăces, is, *m. grandfather of Mithridates.* 2. *son of Mithridates.*

Pharsălos or **Pharsălus**, i, *f. a town in Thessaly near which Caesar defeated Pompey.* Hence **Pharsālĭcus**, a, um; **Pharsālĭus**, a, um, and **Pharsālis**, ĭdis, *f. the region about Pharsalus.*

Phārus or **-os**, i, *f. an island near Alexandria, in Egypt, famous for its light-house.* Hence **Phārĭus**, a, um.

Phāselis, ĭdis, *f. a town on the coast of Lycia.* Hence **Phāsēlītae**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Phāsis, ĭdis or ĭdos (acc. also, Phasin), *m. a river in Colchis, which falls into the Euxine.* Hence **Phāsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* **Phāsĭăcus**, a, um; **Phāsĭānus**, a, um, and **Phāsĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Phēgeus, ĕi, *m. father of Alphesiboea.* Hence **Phēgēĭus**, a, um, and **Phēgis**, ĭdis, *f. Alphesiboea, wife of Alcmaeon.*

Phēnĕos or **-us**, i, *f. a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name.* Hence **Phēnĕātae**, ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Pheneus.*

Phĕrae, ārum, *f. plu. a city of Thessaly, the residence of Admetus.* Hence **Phĕraeus**, a, um. 2. *a city in Messenia.*

Phĕrĕcȳdes, is, *m. a celebrated philosopher of Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras.* Hence **Phĕrĕcȳdēus**, a, um.

Phĭdias, æ, *m. a famous Athenian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.* Hence **Phĭdĭăcus**, a, um.

Philaeni, ōrum, *m. plu. two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive.*

Philētas, æ, *m. a Greek elegiac poet of Cos.* Hence **Philētēus**, a, um.

Philippi, ōrum, *m. plu. a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius.* Hence **Philippensis**, e, and **Philippēus**, a, um.

Philippus, i, *m. the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great.* Hence **Philippēus**, a, um, and **Philippĭcus**, a, um.

Philistus, i, *m. an historian of Syracuse.*

Philo or **-on**, ōnis, *m. an Academic philosopher.* 2. *a celebrated mechanician of Byzantium.*

Philoctētes, æ, *m. son of Poeas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a friend of Hercules, who gave him at his death the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.* Hence **Philoctētēus**, a, um.

Philŏdēmus, i, *m. an Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero.*

Philŏlāus, i, *m. a Pythagorean philosopher.*

Philŏmēla, æ, *f. daughter of Pandion, and sister of Procne; she was changed into a nightingale.*

Philŏmēlĭum, ĭi, *n. a city in Phrygia.* Hence **Philŏmēlenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Philŏpoemen, ĕnis, *m. a celebrated general of the Achaean league.*

Philȳra, æ, *f. daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron.* Hence **Philȳrēius**, a, um; **Philȳrēus**, a, um, and **Philȳrĭdes** (Phill.), æ, *m. Chiron.*

Phineus, ĕi, and ĕos, *m king of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He was tormented by the Harpies, from which he was at length freed by the Argonauts, Calais and Zetes.* Hence **Phinēĭus** and **Phinēus**, a, um. 2. *brother of Cepheus.*

Phintĭas, æ, *m. a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon.*

Phlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m. a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water.* Hence **Phlĕgĕthontĭus**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Phlegra, æ, *f. a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene.* Hence **Phlegraeus**, a, um.

Phlĕgȳae, arum, *m. plu. a mythical people who are said to have destroyed the temple at Delphi.*

Phlĕgȳas, æ, *m. son of Mars, and father of Ixion and Coronis.*

Phlīus, untis, *f. a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis.* Hence **Phlīāsius**, a, um.

Phōcaea, æ, *f. a maritime town of Ionia, a colony from which founded Massilia.* Hence **Phōcaeaenses**, e; **Phōcaeī**, orum, *m. plu. the Phocaeans,* and **Phōcēnsēs**, ium, *m. plu. the Phocians;* **Phōcēus**, a, um; **Phōcĭi**, orum, *m. plu. the Phocians,* and **Phōcĭcus**, a, um.

Phōcion, ōnis, *m. an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes.*

Phōcis, ĭdis, *f. a country of northern Greece, west of Boeotia.* Hence **Phōcenses**, ium, *m. plu. the Phocians;* **Phōcēus**, a, um; **Phōcĭi**, orum, *m. plu. the Phocians,* and **Phōcĭcus**, a, um.

Phoebē, ēs, *f. the moon-goddess, sister of Phoebus.* 2. *daughter of Leda and sister of Helen.* 3. *daughter of Leucippus.*

Phoebus, i, *m. an epithet of Apollo.* Hence **Phoebĭgĕna**, æ, *m. his son Aesculapius;* **Phoebēius**, a, um, and **Phoebēus**, a, um.

Phoenĭcē, ēs, *f. a maritime country of Asia, famed for its commerce;* called also **Phoenīcia**, æ, *f.* Hence **Phoenīces**, um, *m. plu. the Phoenicians,* and **Phoenissa**, æ, *f. a Phoenician woman.*

Phoenix, ĭcis, *m. son of Amyntor, the teacher and companion of Achilles.*

Phōlŏē, ēs, *f. a forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis.*

Phōlus, i, *m. a Centaur, son of Ixion.*

Phorcus, i (also Phorcys, yos), *m. son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, who was changed after death into a sea-god.* Hence **Phorcȳs**, ȳdos (Phorcis, ĭdis), *f. a female descendant of Phorcus,* and **Phorcȳnis**, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. Medusa.*

Phormĭo, ōnis, *m. a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus.*

Phŏrōneus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos. *m. son of Inachus, and brother of Io.* Hence **Phŏrōnis**, ĭdis, *f. Io.*

Phrăātes or **Phrāhātes**, æ, *m. the name of several kings of Parthia.*

Phrixus (erroneously written Phryxus). i, *m. son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece.* Hence **Phrixēus** (Phryxēus), a, um.

Phrўges, um, *m. plu. a people of Asia Minor.* Hence **Phrўgia**, æ, *f. their country, divided into Great and Little Phrygia;* **Phrўgius**, a, um, *Phrygian;* and, because Troy was in Phrygia Minor, *Trojan;* and **Phrўx**, ўgis, *adj.*

Phrўnē, ēs, *f. a celebrated and wealthy courtezan at Athens.* 2. *a Roman courtezan.*

Phthia, æ, *f. a district of Thessaly.* Hence **Phthias**, ădis, *f.;* **Phthiōta**, æ, and **Phthiōtes**, æ, *m.;* **Phthiōtis**, ĭdis, *f.=Phthia;* **Phthiōticus**, a, um, and **Phthius**, a, um.

Phўlacē, ēs, *f. a small town of Thessaly.* Hence **Phўlacēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.;* **Phўlacēius**, a, um, and **Phўlacĭdes** (Phyll.), æ, *m. Protesilaus, who was a native of Phylace.*

Phўlē, ēs, *f. a strongly fortified place in Attica.*

Phyllis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f. daughter of Sithon, a Thracian king.*

Phyllus, æ, *f. a town in Thessaly.* Hence **Phyllēis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, and **Phyllēius**, a, um.

Plăcĕnum, i, *n. a district of central Italy, bounded by the Adriatic.* Hence **Plăcens**, entis, *adj.*, and **Plăcĕnus**, a, um.

Plăcus, i, *m. son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus; he was changed by Circe into a woodpecker.*

Plăēria, æ, *f. a district of Macedonia.* Hence **Plăērides**, um, *f. plu. the Muses, who were worshipped there;* and **Plăērius**, a, um. 2. *a district of Syria.*

Plăēros (-us), i, *m. a king of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses.*

Pimplēa, æ, *f. a town in Pieria, sacred to the Muses.* Hence **Pimplēus** (Piplēus), a, um, and **Pimplēa**, æ, *f. a Muse.*

Pinārius, a, *the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.*

Pindărus, i, *m. a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Aeschylus.* Hence **Pindărĭcus**, a, um.

Pindĕnissus, i, *m.*, or **-um**, i, *n. a town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero.*

Pindus or **-os**, i, *m. a lofty mountain range separating Thessaly from Epirus.*

Pīraeus (trisyll.) and **Pīraeus**, i, *m. the principal harbour of Athens, about five miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls; now Porto Dracone or Porto Leone.* Hence **Pīraeus**, a, um.

Pīrēnē, ēs, *f. a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), *at which Bellerophon caught Pegasus.* Hence **Pīrēnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Pirithŏus, i, *m. son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus, with whom he descended to the infernal regions, where he was seized and detained in chains.*

Pīsa, æ, *f. a city of Elis, on the Alpheus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated.* Hence **Pīsaeus**, a, um.

Pīsae, arum, *f. plu. a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis,* still called *Pisa.* Hence **Pīsānus**, a, um.

Pīsaurum, i, *n. a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus,* now *Pesaro.* Hence **Pīsaurensis**, e.

Pisĭdae, arum, *m. plu. a warlike people of Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians.* Hence **Pisĭdia**, æ, *f. their country.*

Pisistrătus, i, *m. a celebrated tyrant of Athens.* Hence **Pisistrătidae**, arum, *m. plu. his sons, Hippias and Hipparchus.*

Pīso, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname in the gens* Calpurnia. Hence **Pīsōnĭānus**, a, um.

Pĭtănē, ēs, *f. a city on the coast of Mysia.*

Pĭthēcūsa, æ, *f.* and **Pĭthēcūsae**, arum, *f. plu. v.* Aenaria.

Pittăcus or **-os**, i, *m. one of the seven wise men of Greece, a native of Mitylene, in Lesbos.*

Pittheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos. *m. king of Troezen, son of Pelops, and father of Aethra, the mother of Theseus.* Hence **Pittheus**, a, um; **Pittheus**, a, um, and **Pittheis**, ĭdos, *f. Aethra.*

Plăcentĭa, æ, *f. a city in* Gallia Cispadana *on the Po,* now *Piacenza.* Hence **Plăcentīnus**, a, um.

Plătaeae, arum, *f. plu. a celebrated city in Boeotia, near which the Greeks obtained an important victory over the Persians.* Hence **Plătaeenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Plăto or **Plăton**, ōnis, *m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, the disciple of Socrates, the instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy.* Hence **Plătōnĭcus**, a, um.

Plautius (Plōtius), a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Plautius** (Plot.), a, um, and **Plautiānus** (Plot.), a, um.

Plautus, i, *m.* T. Maccius Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of Umbria, born about* B. C. 254. Hence **Plautīnus**, a, um.

Plēiădes (Pliades), um, *f. plu. the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed among the stars.*

Plēĭōnē, ēs, *f. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas, and mother of the Pleiades.*

Plemmўrium, ii, *n. a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse.*

Pleuron, ōnis, *f. a city in Aetolia.* Hence **Pleurōnius**, a, um.

Plīnius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, C. Plinius Secundus, also called **Major**, *author of a work on natural history,* and his nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called Junior, *author of Letters and a Panegyric on the Emperor Trajan.* Hence **Plīnĭānus**, a, um.

Plūto or **Plūton**, ōnis, *m. the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune.* Hence **Plūtōnius**, a, um.

Plūtus, i, *m. the god of riches.*

Pōdălīrius, ii, *m. son of Aesculapius, a celebrated physician.*

Poeas (Peas), antis, *m. father of Philoctetes.* Hence **Poeantĭădes** (Peant.), æ, *m. Philoctetes;* and **Poeantius** (Peant.), a, um.

Poeni, orum, *m. plu. the Carthaginians,* so called because descended from the Phoenicians. Hence **Poenus**, a, um, and **Pūnĭcus** (Poen.), a, um.

Pōlĕmon, ōnis, *m. a Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates.* Hence **Pōlĕmōnēus**, a, um.

2. *a king of Pontus.* Hence **Pōlĕmōnĭăcus**, a, um.

Pōlītes, æ, *m. son of Priam.*

Pollentia, æ, *f. a city in Picenum.* 2. *a city in Liguria.* Hence **Pollentīnus** (Polent.), a, um.

Pollio, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. Asinius Pollio, *a distinguished orator, poet and historian of the Augustan age, whose works are lost.*

Pollux, ūcis, *m. son of Tyndareus and Leda, and brother of Castor.*

Pōlўaenus, i, *m. a mathematician, a friend and follower of Epicurus.*

Pōlўbius, ii, *m. a celebrated Greek historian, a native of Megalopolis, the friend of the younger Scipio Africanus.*

Pōlўclētus, i, *m. a celebrated Grecian sculptor, contemporary with Pericles.*

Pōlўcrătes, is, *m. tyrant of Samos, celebrated for his good fortune, but at last crucified by Orontes.*

Pōlўdămas, antis, *m. son of Panthous and friend of Hector.*

Pōlўdectes or **-tа**, æ, *m. king of Seriphos, who brought up Perseus.*

Pōlўdōrus, i, *m. son of Priam and Hecuba.* Hence **Pōlўdōrēus**, a, um.

Pōlygnōtus, i, *m. a celebrated Grecian painter and statuary of Thasos.*

Pōlўhymnia, æ, *f. one of the Muses.*

Pōlymnēstor and **Pōlymēstor**, ŏris, *m. king of the Thracian Chersonese, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam.*

Pōlўphēmus, i, *m. son of Neptune, one of the Cyclopes in Sicily.*

Pōlўxĕna, æ, *f. daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave.* Hence **Pōlўxĕnius**, a, um.

Pōmētia, æ, *f.* or **Pōmētii**, orum, *m. plu. a very old town of the Volsci, also called* Suessa Pometia. Hence **Pōmētīnus**, a, um.

Pōmōna, æ, *f. the goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.*

Pompēii, ōrum, *m. plu. a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiæ, by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. 79. Hence **Pompēiānus**, a, um.

Pompēius (trisyl.) or **Pompēius** (quadrisyl.), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Cn. Pompeius Magnus, *defeated by Cæsar at Pharsalus.* Hence **Pompeius** (Pompeïus), a, um, and **Pompēiānus**, a, um.

Pompīlius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome.* Hence **Pompīlius**, a, um.

Pompōnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. T. Pomponius Atticus, *an intimate friend of Cicero.*

Pomptīnæ paludes, *a marshy district in Latium near the sea coast,* still called *the Pomptine* (*Pontine*) *Marshes.*

Pontia, æ, *f.* or **Pontiæ**, arum, *f. plu. an island in the Tuscan sea.*

Pontius, i, *m.* C. Pontius, *a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass.*

Pontus, i, *m. the Black Sea,* called in full Pontus Euxinus. 2. *the north-eastern province of Asia Minor.* Hence **Ponticus**, a, um.

Popillius and **Popillius**, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Poplicōla (Poplicŏla), or **Publicōla**, æ, *m. a surname of* P. Valerius, *and of his descendants.*

Poppæus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Poppæa Sabina, *wife of the Emperor Nero.* Hence **Poppæānus**, a, um.

Pōpilōnia, æ, *f.* also **Pōpilōnium**, ii, *n.* and **Pōpilōnii**, ōrum, *m. plu. a town on the coast of Etruria.* Hence **Pōpilōniēnses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Porcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens:* v. Cato.

Porphȳrion, ōnis, *m. one of the giants.*

Porsēna and **Porsenna**, æ, *m. king of Clusium in Etruria, who made war against Rome on account of the banished Tarquins; he compelled the Romans to pay him tribute.*

Portūnus (Portumnus), i, *m. the protecting god of harbours, also called* Palæmon.

Posidōnius, ii, *m. a celebrated Stoic philosopher at Rhodes, an instructor of Cicero.*

Postūmius (incorrectly written Posthumius), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Postūmiānus**, a, um.

Pōtītius, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Potnīæ, ārum, *f. plu. a village in Bœotia.* Hence **Potnias**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Praeneste, is, *n. an ancient town in Latium,* now *Palestrina, situated on a lofty hill, famed for its temple of Fortune and its oracle connected with it.* Hence **Praenestinus**, a, um.

Praxitēles, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian sculptor.* Hence **Praxitēlius**, a, um.

Priāmus, i, *m. son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, Cassandra,* etc.; *he was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.* Hence **Priāmēis**, ĭdis, *f. Cassandra:* **Priāmēius**, a, um, and **Priāmĭdes**, æ, *m. a son of Priam.* 2. *his grandson, named after him, the son of Polites.*

Priāpus, i, *m. the god of fruitfulness;* hence, *of flocks, gardens, and vineyards.*

Priēnē, ēs, *f. a maritime town of Ionia, the birth-place of Bias.*

Priverānum, i, *n. a very ancient town of Latium,* now *Piperno.* Hence **Priverānus**, ātis, *adj.*

Prōca and **Prŏca**, æ, *m. king of Alba, father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Prōchȳta, æ, and **Prŏchȳtē**, ēs, *f. a small island off the coast of Campania,* now *Procida.*

Procles, is or i, *m. twin-brother of Eurysthenes.*

Procnē (Progne), ēs, *f. daughter of Pandion and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow.*

Procris, is and ĭdis, *f. daughter of Erechtheus, and wife of Cephalus, who shot her in mistake for a wild beast.*

Prōcrustes, æ, *m. a noted highwayman in Attica. He was slain by Theseus.*

Prōcŭlēius, i, *m. a Roman eques, a friend of Augustus.*

Prōcŭlus, a, *a Roman surname.* Esp. Julius Proculus, *a Roman senator, who asserted that Romulus had appeared to him after his death.*

Prōdĭcus, i, *m. a Grecian sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates.* Hence **Prōdĭcius**, a, um.

Proetus, i, *m. king of Tiryns.* Hence **Proetides**, um, *f. plu. his daughters.*

Progne, v. Procne.

Prōmētheus (trisyl.), ĕi and ŏos, *m. son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. He is represented as a great benefactor of mankind, and as thus incurring the hatred of Jupiter.* Hence **Prōmēthēus**, a, um, and **Prōmēthĭdes**, æ, *m. Deucalion.*

Propertius, ii, *m.* Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid.*

Propontis, ĭdos and ĭdis, *f. the small sea between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus,* now *the sea of Marmara.* Hence **Propontĭăcus**, a, um.

Prōserpina, æ, *f. daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto.*

Prōtăgŏras, æ, *m. a celebrated sophist of Abdera.*

Prōtesilāus, i, *m. son of Iphiclus, the leader of the Thessalians against Troy.* Hence **Prōtesilāēus**, a, um.

Prōteus (disyl.), ĕi and ŏos, *m. a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.*

Prōtŏgĕnes, is, *m. a celebrated Greek painter of Caria.*

Prūsias, æ, *m. king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him.*

Pseudŏ-philippus, i, *m. the false-Philip,* i. e. *Andriscus.*

Psŏphis, ĭdis, *f. a city in Arcadia.*

Ptŏlēmæus, i, *m. the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.* Hence **Ptŏlēmaēus**, a, um, and **Ptŏlēmāis**, ĭdis, *f. a city in Egypt, and another in Phœnicia.* 2. *an astrologer in the time of the Emperor Otho.* 3. *a king of Mauretania.*

Publĭcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Publĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Pupīnia, æ, *f.* (*sc.* regio) *a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome;* also called Pupinius, and Pupiniensis ager.

Pūpius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Pūtĕŏli, orum, *m. plu. an important commercial city on the coast of Campania, having mineral springs;* now *Pozzuolo.* Hence **Pūtĕŏlānus**, a, um.

Pydna, æ, *f. a city in Macedonia, near which was fought the battle in which Æmilius Paulus defeated Perseus.* Hence **Pydnæi**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Pygmālion, ōnis, *m. a king of Cyprus who became enamoured of a statue which he had made.* 2. *son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido.*

Pȳlădes, æ and is, *m. nephew of Agamemnon, celebrated as the friend of Orestes.* Hence **Pȳlădēus**, a, um.

Pȳlæ, arum, *f. plu. a narrow pass:* Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia.* Esp. *the Pass of Thermopylæ.* Hence **Pȳlāicus**, a, um.

Pylus and **Pylos**, i, *f. the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus:* one in Elis; one in Messenia, where Neleus reigned, now *Old Navarino;* and the other in Tryphylia, the abode of Nestor. Hence **Pȳlius**, a, um.

Pȳrămus, i, *m. the lover of Thisbe.* 2. *one of the largest rivers in Asia Minor.*

Pyrēnē (ȳ), ēs, *f. the range of mountains in the north of Spain, the Pyrenees.* Hence **Pyrēnæus** (ȳ), a, um.

Pyrēneus (trisyl.), ĕi and ŏos, *m. a king of Thrace.*

Pyrgi, orum, *m. plu. an ancient town in Etruria.* Hence **Pyrgensis**, e.

Pyrrha, æ, and **Pyrrhē**, ēs, *f. daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion.*

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school of philosophy.* His followers are called **Pyrrhōnēi.**

Pyrrhus, i, *m. son of Achilles and Deidamia* (otherwise called Neoptole-

mus). 2. *a king of Epirus, who invaded Italy to assist the Tarentines against Rome.*

Pȳthăgŏras, æ, m. *a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about 540 B.C.; he settled in Italy, and was the founder of the system of philosophy which received its name from him.* Hence **Pȳthăgŏrēus**, a, um, and **Pȳthăgŏrĭcus**, a, um.

Pȳtho, ūs, *f. an old name of Delphi.*

Pȳthon, ōnis, m. *the serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.* Hence **Pȳthĭcus**, a, um, and **Pȳthĭus**, a, um.

Q.

Quintĭlĭānus (Quinct.), i, m. *a Roman surname.* Esp. M. Fabius Quintilianus, *the celebrated rhetorician.*

Quintĭlĭus (Quinct.), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. *a poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace and kinsman of Virgil.*

Quintĭus (Quinctius), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Quintĭus** (Quinct.), a, um, and **Quintĭānus** (Quinct.), a, um.

Quĭrīnus, i, m. *the name of Romulus, after his deification.* 2. *of Janus.* 3. *of Augustus* (poet.). 4. *of Antony* (poet.). Hence **Quĭrīnālis**, e, and **Quirīnus**, a, um.

R.

Răbĭrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Răbĭrĭānus**, a, um.

Racilius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Raudii campi, *a plain near Vercellae, where Marius defeated the Cimbri.*

Răvenna, æ, *f. a celebrated city in Gallia Cispadana on the Adriatic, still bearing the same name.* Hence **Răvennas**, ātis, *adj.*

Rēāte, is, n. *a very ancient town of the Sabines,* now *Rieti.* Hence **Rēātīnus**, a, um.

Rēgillus, i, m. *a town of the Sabines.* Hence **Rēgillānus**, a, um, and **Rēgillensis**, e. 2. *a lake in Latium, celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained on its banks by the Romans.*

Rēgium (Lepidi), *a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Reggio.* Hence **Rēgiensēs**, ium, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Rēgŭlus, i, m. *a Roman surname. Esp. of the celebrated consul, M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.*

Rēmŭlus, i, m. *a king of Alba.* 2. *a personage mentioned in the Aeneid.*

Rēmus, i, m. *the brother of Romulus,* 630

Rex, Rēgis, *a surname in the gens Marcia.*

Rhădămanthus, i, m. *son of Jupiter, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions.*

Rhaeti, orum, m. *plu. a people who dwelt between the Alps and the Danube.* Hence **Rhaetia**, æ, *f. their country,* now *the Grisons and the Tyrol;* **Rhaetĭcus**, a, um; **Rhaetĭus**, a, um, and **Rhaetus**, a, um.

Rhamnus, untis, *f. a town on the east coast of Attica, famed for a statue of Nemesis.* Hence **Rhamnūsĭus**, a, um; and **Rhamnūsĭs**, ĭdis, *f. Nemesis.*

Rhēa Silvia, *daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus.*

Rhēa, æ, *f. another name for Cybele.*

Rhēgĭum (Regium), ii, n. *a town on the coast of Bruttium, on the Sicilian Straits,* now *Reggio.* Hence **Rhēgĭnus**, a, um.

Rhēnus, i, m. *one of the largest rivers in Europe,* now *the Rhine.* Hence **Rhēnānus**, a, um.

Rhēsus, i, m. *a Thracian prince who came to the assistance of Troy, where he was killed by Diomedes and Ulysses.*

Rhīpaei or **Rhīphaei** (also Rip.) *montes, a range of mountains in the northern part of the earth.* Hence **Rhīpaeus** or **Rhīphaeus**, a, um.

Rhŏdānus, i, m. *a large river in south-eastern Gaul,* now *the Rhone.*

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f. a lofty mountain range in Thrace.* Hence **Rhŏdŏpēĭus**, a, um.

Rhŏdos (rarely Rhodus), i, *f. an island on the south coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its Colossus, and for the skill of its people in navigation,* now *Rhodes.* Hence **Rhŏdĭus**, a, um; and **Rhŏdĭensis**, e.

Rhoetēum, i, n. *a promontory in Mysia, on the Hellespont.* Hence **Rhoetēus**, a, um.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, m. *a giant.* 2. *a centaur.* 3. *a companion of Phineus.* 4. *a king of the Marsians.*

Rōma, æ, *f. a celebrated city on the Tiber in central Italy, founded by Romulus; the capital of the Roman empire.* Hence **Rōmānus**, a, um.

Rōmŭlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus. Hence **Rōmŭlus**, a, um; **Rōmŭlus**, a, um; and **Rōmŭlĭdae**, arum, m. *plu. the Romans.*

Roscĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero, tribune of the people,* B.C. 67. 2. Q. Roscius, *a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero.* Hence **Roscĭānus**, a, um. 3. Sex. Roscius, *of Ameria, defended by Cicero from a charge of murder.*

Rōsĕa or **Rōsĭa**, æ, *f. a very fertile district near Reate.* Hence **Rōsĕus** (Rosius), a, um.

Rŭbi, orum, m. *plu. a town in Apulia,* now *Ruvo.*

Rŭbĭco, ōnis, m. *a small stream which formed the boundary between Italy Proper and Cisalpine Gaul.*

Rŭdĭae, arum, *f. plu. a town in Apulia, the birth-place of Ennius.* Hence **Rŭdīnus**, a, um.

Rŭpĭlĭus, a, *a Roman gentile name.*

Rŭsellae, arum, *f. plu. a very ancient town of Etruria.* Hence **Rŭsellānus**, a, um.

Rŭtĭlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Rŭtŭli, orum, m. *plu. an ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea. Hence **Rŭtŭlus**, a, um.

S.

Săba, æ, *f. a large town in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense.* Hence **Săbaeus**, a, um.

Săbāzĭus, ii, m. *a surname of Bacchus.* Hence **Săbāzĭa**, orum, n. *plu. a festival in honour of Bacchus.*

Săbelli, orum, m. *plu. the ancient name for the Sabines.* Hence **Săbellus**, a, um; and **Săbellĭcus**, a, um.

Săbīni, orum, m. *plu. an ancient people of central Italy, whose country lay to the north of Latium.* Hence **Săbīnus**, a, um; and **Săbīna**, æ, *f. a Sabine woman.*

Săcae, arum, m. *plu. a Scythian tribe.*

Sacri-portus, ūs, m. *a place in Latium, where Sulla defeated the younger Marius.*

Săgăris, is (Sangărius, i), m. *one of the largest rivers of Asia Minor: it falls into the Euxine.* Hence **Săgărĭtis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Săguntum, i, n., and **Săguntus** (-os), i, *f. a city on the eastern coast of Spain, the taking of which by Hannibal occasioned the second Punic war;* now *Murviedro.* Hence **Săguntīnus**, a, um.

Sălămis, is (a later form, Salamina, æ), *f. an island in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis,* now *Kolouri.* Hence **Sălămĭnĭus**, a, um. 2. *a city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer.* Hence **Sălămĭnĭus**, a, um.

Sălăpĭa, æ, *f. a town in Apulia.* Hence **Sălăpīnus**, a, um; and **Sălăpĭtāni**, orum, m. *plu. its inhabitants.*

Sălentīni (Sall.), orum, m. *plu. a people who occupied the south-eastern extremity of Italy.* Hence **Sălentīnus**, a, um.

Sălernum, i, n. *a maritime town in the south of Campania,* now *Salerno.*

Sallustĭus (Salustius), ii, m. C. Sallustius Crispus, *a celebrated Roman historian.* Hence **Sallustĭānus** (Salust.), a, um. 2. Crispus Sallustius, *a great nephew of the historian.*

Salmăcis, ĭdis, *f. a fountain in Caria; also the nymph of this fountain.*

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, m. *son of Aeolus, brother of Sisyphus, who im-*

tated lightning, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by Jupiter. Hence **Salmōnis**, idis, *f. his daughter Tyro.*

Sălōnae, arum, *f. plu. the capital of Dalmatia.*

Sămărōbrīva, ae *f. the chief town of the* Ambiani, now *Amiens.*

Sāmē, ēs (Samos), *f. the ancient name of the Island of Cephallenia.* 2. *the capital of the island.* Hence **Sāmaei**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Samnium, ii, *n. a country of central Italy, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines.* Hence **Samnis**, itis, *adj. Samnite;* **Samnītes**, ium, *m. plu. the Samnites;* and **Samnītĭcus**, a, um.

Sāmos (Samus), i, *f. an island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birth-place of Pythagoras, and for the worship of Juno; its chief city had the same name.* Hence **Sāmĭus**, a, um.

Sāmothrācia, ae, *f. an island in the northern Aegean, the chief seat of the mystic worship of the Cabiri;* also called **Sāmothrācē**, ēs, *f.* and **Sāmothrāca**, ae, *f.* Hence **Sāmothrācĭus**, a, um; and **Sāmothrāces**, um, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Samothrace.*

Sancus, i, *m. a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome; identical with* Hercules.

Santŏni, orum (Santŏnes, um), *m. plu. a people of Aquitania.* Hence **Santŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Sapphō, ūs, *f. a celebrated lyric poetess, born at Mytilene in the Island of Lesbos, who is said to have thrown herself from the Leucadian Rock into the sea.* Hence **Sapphĭcus**, a, um.

Sardānăpălus, i, *m. the last king of the Assyrian empire of Nineveh.*

Sardes, ium (Sardis, is), *f. plu. the capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus.* Hence **Sardĭānus**, a, um.

Sardi, orum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of Sardinia.* Hence **Sardus**, a, um; **Sardōus**, a, um; **Sardinia**, ae, *f. the largest island in the Mediterranean;* and **Sardinĭensis**, e.

Sarmătae (Sauromătae), arum, *m. plu. a barbarous people, who occupied the eastern parts of Europe;* esp. *portions of the* mod. Poland and Russia. Hence **Sarmătia**, ae, *f. their country;* **Sarmătĭcus**, a, um; and **Sarmatis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Sarnus, i, *m. a river in Campania, near Pompeii,* now the *Sarno.*

Sarpēdon, ōnis, *m. son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia.* 2. *his grandson, killed before Troy by Patroclus.*

Sarra, ae, *f. another name for the city of Tyre.* Hence **Sarrānus**, a, um.

Sarsina, ae, *f. a town in Umbria, the birth-place of Plautus,* still called *Sarsina.*

Sătĭcŭla, ae, *f. a town of Samnium, near Campania.* Hence **Sătĭcŭlanus**, a, um; and **Sătĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*

Satricum, i, *n. a town in Latium.* Hence **Satricāni**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sătūreium, i, *n. a town near Tarentum.* Hence **Sătūrēlānus**, a, um.

Sāturnīnus, i, *m. a Roman surname.* Esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *tribune of the people,* B.C. 102.

Sāturnus, i, *m. a mythical king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honoured as the god of agriculture and of civilisation in general; hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks, and regarded as the father of Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, and Juno.* Hence **Sāturnīus**, a, um; Subst. (i) *Jupiter.* (ii) *Pluto;* **Sāturnia**, ae, *f.* (i) *Juno.* (ii) *a town on the Capitoline Hill, the fabled beginning of Rome;* and **Sāturnālis**, e.

Saurŏmătae, and **Saurŏmātes**, v. Sarmatae.

Scaea porta, ae, *f. the Scaean* or *western gate* of Troy.

Scaevŏla, ae, *m.* [lit. Left-handed] *a surname of* C. Mucius, *who made his way into the camp of Porsena to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand. After his time, it became a frequent surname in the* gens Mucia.

Scămander, dri, *m. a river near Troy.*

Scaptĭa, ae, *f. an ancient town in Latium.* Hence **Scaptīus**, a, um; and **Scaptĭensis**, e.

Scepsis, is, *f. a town in Mysia.* Hence **Scepsius**, a, um.

Schoeneus (dissyl.), ei, *m. king in Boeotia, father of Atalanta.* Hence **Schoenēis**, idis, *f. Atalanta;* and **Schoenēius**, a, um.

Sciāthos (-us), i, *f. a small island in the Aegean Sea.*

Scīpĭo, ōnis, *the name of a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war. Hence **Scīpĭădes**, ae, *m. one of the Scipio family, a Scipio.*

Scīron, ōnis, *m. a noted robber, killed by Theseus.*

Scōpas, ae, *m. a famous Grecian sculptor of Paros.* 2. *a very rich Thessalian.*

Scȳlăcŏum (Scylacium), i, *n. a town on the coast of Bruttium,* now *Squillace.* Hence **Scȳlăcēus**, a, um.

Scylla, ae, *f. a celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis.* Personified as *the daughter of Phorcus, transformed by Circe into a sea-monster, with dogs about her haunches.* Hence **Scyllaeus**, a, um. 2. *daughter of Nisus:* v. Nisus.

Scȳros or **Scȳrus**, i, *f. one of the Sporades near Euboea,* now *Scyro.* Hence **Scȳrius**, a, um; and **Scȳrias**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Scȳthae, arum, *m. plu. the Scythians,* a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea. Hence **Scȳthĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* **Scȳthĭcus**, a, um; **Scȳthissa**, ae, *f.* and **Scȳthis**, idis, *f. a Scythian woman.*

Sēbēthos, i, *m. a small stream in Campania.* Hence **Sēbēthis**, idis, *f. adj.*

Sēgesta, ae, *f. an ancient city on the north-western coast of Sicily.* Hence **Sēgestānus**, a, um.

Sēgŭsiāni, orum, *m. plu. a Gallic tribe, neighbours of the* Aedui.

Sējus or **Seius**, i, *m. a Roman name.* Hence **Sējānus**, L. Aelius, *the powerful* Praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius.*

Sēleucia (Seleucea), ae, *f. a city in Syria,* now *Kepse.* 2. *the capital of the Parthians.*

Sēlīnus, untis, *f. a town on the south-west coast of Sicily.* 2. *a town on the coast of Cilicia.*

Sēmēlē, ēs or **Sēmēla**, ae, *f. daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.* Hence **Sēmēlēius**, a, um.

Sēmīrāmis, is or idis, *f. a celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus.* Hence **Sēmīrāmĭus**, a, um.

Semprōnius, a, *a Roman gentile name.* Esp. Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus. Hence **Semprōnĭānus**, a, um.

Sēna, ae, *f. a town on the coast of Umbria,* now *Senigaglia.* Hence **Sēnensis**, e.

Sēnēca, ae, *m. a surname in the* gens Annaea. Esp. M. Annaeus Seneca, *a native of Corduba, a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius.* 2. His son, L. Annaeus Seneca, *a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero.*

Sēnŏnes, um, *m. plu. a powerful people of Gaul, whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens.* 2. *a people in Gallia Cisalpina.*

Sēplasia, ae, *f. a street in Capua, where perfumes were sold.*

Septĭmius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Sēquāna, ae, *f. one of the principal rivers of Gallia,* now *the Seine.* Hence **Sēquāni**, orum, *m. plu. a powerful Gallic tribe, in whose territories the river had its source.*

Sērāpis, is, and Idis, *m. an Egyptian divinity.*

Sēres, um, *m. plu. a people of eastern Asia,* the mod. *Chinese,* celebrated for their silken fabrics. Hence **Sērĭcus**, a, um.

Sergestus, i, *m. a follower of Aeneas.*

Sergius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Sergius Catilina.

Sēriphus or **-os**, i, *f. a small island, one of the Cyclades,* now *Serpho.* Hence **Sēriphĭus**, a, um.

Sertōrius, ii, *m.*, Q. *a general of Marius, who maintained himself in Spain against the partisans of Sulla, until he was assassinated by Perperna.* Hence **Sertōrĭānus**, a, um.

Servilius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Servilius**, a, um, and **Servilianus**, a, um.

Servius, a, *a Roman proper name,* esp. in the Sulpician gens.

Sesostris, is, or Idis, *m. a celebrated king of Egypt.*

Sestius (Sextius), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Sestius** (Sextius), a, um, and **Sestianus** (Sexti.), a, um.

Sestos or **-us**, i, *f. a town in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero.* Hence **Sestus**, a, um.

Sētia, ae, *f. a town in Latium, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Sezze* or *Sessa.* Hence **Sētīnus**, a, um.

Sicambri, v. Sigambri.

Sicāni, orum, *m. plu. a very ancient people of Italy, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily.* Hence **Sicānus**, a, um; **Sicānius**, a, um; **Sicānis**, ae, *f. the Island of Sicily,* and **Sicānis**, Idis, *f. adj.*

Sicca, ae, *f. a town of Numidia.* Hence **Siccenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sichaeus (Sych.), i, *m.* (the first syllable is sometimes long) *the husband of Dido.*

Sicŭli, orum, *m. plu. another name for the* Sicani, *q. v.* Hence **Sicŭlus**, a, um; **Sicilia**, ae, *f. the island of Sicily;* **Siciliensis**, e, and **Sicēlis**, Idis, *f. adj.*

Sicyon, ōnis, *f. the capital of Sicyonia, in the north-east of the Peloponnesus, famous for its school of art.* Hence **Sicyōnius**, a, um.

Sida, ae, *f. a town in Pamphylia.* Hence **Sidētae**, arum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Sidicīni, orum, *m. plu. a people in Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum. Hence **Sidicīnus**, a, um.

Sidon, ōnis and ōnis, *f. a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre,* now *Saida.* Hence **Sidonius**, a, um; **Sidōnicus**, a, um, and **Sidōnis**, Idis, *f. adj.*

Sigambri (Sicambri, Sygambri, and Sugambri), orum, *m. plu. a powerful people of Germany.* Hence **Sigamber**, a, um.

Sigēum, i, *n. a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried,* now *Yenisheri.* Hence **Sigēus** (Sigēius), a, um.

Signia, ae, *f. a town in Latium,* now *Segni.* Hence **Signīnus**, a, um.

Silа, ae, *f. a large forest in the country of the Bruttii.*

Silānus, i, *m. a Roman surname in the Junian gens.*

Silārus, i, *m. a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania,* now *Silaro.*

Silēnus, i, *m. the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus, represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, usually drunk, and mounted on an ass.* 2. *a Greek historian.*

Silius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Silianus**, a, um.

Silvānus (Sylv.), i, *m. a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees.*

Silvius, ii, *m. the name of several kings of* Alba longa.

Simōis, entis, *m. a small river in Troas, which falls into the Scamander.*

Simōnides, is, *m. a celebrated lyric poet of Ceos.* Hence **Simōnidēus**, a, um.

Sinis, is, *m. a robber who frequented the Isthmus of Corinth, and was killed by Theseus.*

Sinon, ōnis, *m. son of Aesimus, who induced the Trojans to take the wooden horse within their city.*

Sinōpē, ēs, *f. a Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic, and the residence of Mithridates,* now *Sinoub.* Hence **Sinōpensis**, e, and **Sinōpēus**, a, um.

Sinuessa, ae, *f. the last city of Latium, on the confines of Campania.* Hence **Sinuessānus**, a, um.

Sipontum, i, *n. an ancient maritime town in Apulia.* Hence **Sipontinus**, a, um.

Sipylus, i, *m. a mountain of Lydia, on which Niobe was changed into stone.* Hence **Sipylēius** and **Sipylīus**, a, um.

Sirēnes, um, *f. plu. sea-nymphs who had the power of charming by their songs all who heard them.* Various accounts of their parentage and history are given.

Sisenna, ae, *m.* L. Cornelius, *a Roman annalist, born about* B.C. 118.

Sisyphus, i, *m. son of Aeolus, king of Corinth, infamous for his avarice and deceit. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.* Hence **Sisyphius**, a, um, and **Sisyphides**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Sisyphus.*

Sithonii, orum, *m plu. a Thracian people;* hence, in gen. *the Thracians.* Hence **Sithonius**, a, um; **Sithon**, ōnis, *adj.*, and **Sithonis**, Idis, *f. adj.*

Smintheus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m. an epithet of Apollo.*

Smyrna (in many MSS. Zmyrna), ae, *f. a celebrated maritime city of Ionia;* according to some, *the birthplace of Homer;* still called *Smyrna.* Hence **Smyrnaeus** (Zmyrn.), a, um.

Sōcrates, is, *m. a celebrated Athenian philosopher, put to death* B.C. 399. Hence **Sōcrāticus**, a, um.

Sōlon, ōnis, *m. a famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece, born about* B.C. 638.

Solonium, ii, *n. a district on the northern coast of Latium.*

Sophŏcles, is and i, *m. the second in order of time of the three great Athenian tragic poets.* Hence **Sophŏclēus**, a, um.

Sōra, ae, *f. a town in Latium, on the Liris.* Hence **Sōrānus**, a, um.

Soracte, is, *n. a high mountain, near the Tiber, in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo,* now *Monte di S. Oreste.*

Sōsius, a, *the name of a Roman gens. Esp. two brothers, famous booksellers at Rome in the time of Horace.*

Sparta, ae, *f. the capital of Laconia,* also called Lacedaemon. Hence **Spartānus**, a, um; **Spartiātes**, ae, *m. a Spartan;* **Spartiāticus**, a, um; and **Sparticus**, a, um.

Spartăcus, i, *m. a Thracian gladiator, who commanded the gladiators in their war against the Romans.*

Sperchĕos or **Sperchīus**, i, *m. a river of southern Thessaly.* Hence **Sperchēis**, Idis, *f. adj.*, and **Sperchīnides**, ae, *m. a dweller by the Sperchius.*

Speusippus, i, *m. nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy.*

Spīō, ūs, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris.*

Spōlētium (afterwards called also **Spōlētum**), ii, *n. a city of Umbria,* now *Spoleto.* Hence **Spōlētīnus**, a, um.

Spurinna, ae, *m. the haruspex who warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March.*

Spurius, abbrev. Sp., *a Roman prænomen.*

Stabiae, arum, *f. plu. a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, along with which it was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius,* A.D. Hence **Stabiānus**, a, um.

Stagira, orum, *n. plu. a town in Macedonia, the birth-place of Aristotle.* Hence **Stagīrites**, ae, *m. Aristotle.*

Stellātis ager or **campus**, *a district in northern Campania, near Calēs.* Hence **Stellātīnus**, a, um.

Stentor, ōris, *m. a Grecian herald, celebrated for his loud voice.*

Stĕrŏpē, ēs, *f. one of the Pleiades.*

Stĕrŏpes, is, *m. one of Vulcan's Cyclopes.*

Stertinius, ii, *m. a Stoic philosopher.*

Stesichŏrus, i, *m. a Greek lyric poet of Himera.*

Sthĕnēboea or **Sthĕnŏboea**, ae, *f. daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia.*

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m. king of Mycenæ, father of Eurystheus.* 2. *king of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus.* 3. *a companion of Diomedes at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse.* Hence **Sthĕnēlēius**, a, um; and **Sthĕnēlīus**, Idis, *f. adj.*

Stilpon or **Stilpo**, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Megara.*

Străbo, ōnis, *m. a Roman surname.*

Străto or **Străton**, ōnis, *m. a philosopher of Lampsacus.*

Strătocles, is, *m. a celebrated comedian.*

Strătonīcēa, ae, *f. one of the chief cities of Caria.* Hence **Strătonicēnsis**, a, um; and **Strătonicensis**, e.

Strophădes, um, *f. plu. two islands off the coast of Messenia, the residence of the Harpies.*

Strȳmon, ŏnis, *m. a river forming the ancient boundary between Macedonia and Thrace*, now *Struma*. Hence **Strymŏnĭus**, a, um; and **Strymŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Stymphālus, i, *m.*, or **Stymphālum**, i, *n. a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, which were destroyed by Hercules.* Hence **Stymphālĭcus**, a, um; **Stymphālĭus**, a, um; and **Stymphālis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Styx, ygis and ygos, *f. a river in Arcadia.* 2. *the principal river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore.* Hence **Stygĭus**, a, um; and **Stygĭālis**, e.

Suĕro, ōnis, *m. a river of Spain*, now *Xucar.* 2. *a town at the mouth of this river*, now *Cullera.* Hence **Suerōnensis**, e. 3. *the name of a Rutulian.*

Sūessa, ae, *f. a very ancient town in Latium, called also* S. Pometia. 2. *a town in Campania, also called* S. Aurunca, *the birth-place of the poet Lucilius*, now *Sessa.*

Sūessiōnes, um, *m. plu. a people of Gaul*, near the modern *Soissons.*

Sūessūla, ae, *f. a town of Campania.* Hence **Sūessūlāni**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Suētōnius, ii, *m. the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors.*

Sūēvi, orum, *m. plu. a powerful Germanic people.* Hence **Sūēvus**, a, um; **Sūēvia**, ae, *f. their country*; and **Sūēvĭcus**, a, um.

Sulla (incorrectly written Sylla), ae, *m. a surname in the gens* Cornelia. Esp. L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the celebrated Roman Dictator.* Hence **Sullānus**, a, um.

Sulmo, ōnis, *m. a town of the* Peligni, *near* Corfinium, *the birth-place of Ovid.* Hence **Sulmōnensis**, e. 2. *the name of a hero in the Aeneid.*

Sulpĭcius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Sulpĭcius**, a, um; and **Sulpĭcĭānus**, a, um.

Summānus (Subm.), i, *m. a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed*, by some identified with *Pluto.*

Sūnium or **Sūnion**, ii, *n. a promontory and town of Attica*, now *Capo Colonni.*

Surrentum, i, *n. a maritime town of Campania*, now *Sorrento.* Hence **Surrentīnus**, a, um.

Sūsa, orum, *n. plu. the ancient capital of Persia.*

Sūtrium, ii, *n. an ancient town in Etruria* now *Sutri.* Hence **Sūtrīnus**, a, um.

Sȳbăris, is, *f. a town of Lucania on the Gulf of Tarentum, noted for the luxury of its inhabitants.* 2. *m. the river on which Sybaris was situated.*

Syēnē, ēs, *f. a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt*, now *Assouan.* Hence **Syēnītes**, ae, *m. adj.*

Symaethus, i, *m. a river, the southern boundary of Aetna, and a town situated upon it.* Hence **Symaethĭus**, a, um; **Symaethēus**, a, um; and **Symaethis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Symplēgădes, um, *f. plu. two floating islands at the entrance of the Euxine, which crushed whatever attempted to pass between them, until they became fixed on the passage of the Argo.*

Synnăda, orum, *n. plu. a town in Phrygia, famous for its marble.* Hence **Synnădensis**, e.

Syphax, ăcis, *m. a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war.*

Syracūsae, arum, *f. plu. the chief city in Sicily, on the east coast.* Hence **Syracūsānus**, a, um; **Syracūsius**, a, um; and **Syracōsius**, a, um.

Syria, ae, *f. a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Egypt.* Hence **Syrius**, a, um; **Syrus**, a, um; **Syrĭăcus**, a, um; and **Syriscus**, a, um.

Syrinx, ingis, *f. a nymph changed into a reed.*

Syros, i, *f. one of the Cyclades.* Hence **Syrius**, a, um.

Syrtes, ium, *f. plu. two great gulfs on the north coast of Africa, distinguished as Major and Minor; the former was full of sand banks, and both were very dangerous.*

T.

Tăburnus, i, *m. a small mountain chain between Samnium and Campania.*

Tăcĭtus, i, *m.* C. Cornelius, *a celebrated Roman historian, born about* A.D. 60.

Taenărus (-os), i, *comm.*, and **Taenārum** (-on), i, *n. the most southern point of the Peloponnesus, on which stood a celebrated temple of Neptune; a town of the same name was also on the promontory.* Hence **Taenārius**, a, um; **Taenārides**, ae, *m. adj.*; and **Taenāris**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Tăges, is or ētis, *m. an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he taught the Etrurians the art of divination.*

Tăgus, i, *m. a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands*, now *Tajo*, or *Tagus.*

Talthȳbius, i, *m. the herald of Agamemnon.*

Tămăgus, i, *f. a town of Cyprus.* Hence **Tămăsēnus**, a, um.

Tămēsis, is, *m. a river in Britain*, now the *Thames*; *called also* Tămēsa, ae.

Tănager, gri, *m. a river in Lucania.*

Tănăis, is, *m. a large river of Sarmatia*, now the *Don.* 2. *the proper name of a man.*

Tănăquil, ĭlis, *f. the wife of the elder Tarquin.*

Tantălus, i, *m. son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe. Having offended Jupiter, he was punished in the infernal regions by continual hunger and thirst, food and drink being apparently within his reach, but always eluding his grasp.* Hence **Tantălĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Tantalus*; and **Tantălis**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Tantalus.*

Taprōbānē, ēs, *f. an island in the Indian Ocean*, now *Ceylon.*

Tarbelli, orum, *m. plu. a people in Aquitania, extending to the Pyrenees.* Hence **Tarbellus**, a, um.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, *m. an Etrurian who assisted Aeneas against Turnus.*

Tārentum, i, *n. an important Greek city, situated on the west coast of Calabria*, now *Taranto.* Hence **Tārentīnus**, a, um.

Tarpēius, a, *a Roman proper name.* Esp. Tarpeia, ae, *f. a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines.* Hence **Tarpēius**, a, um; esp. mons Tarpeius, *a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong.*

Tarquinii, orum, *m. plu. a very ancient and important town of Etruria.* Hence **Tarquinius**, a, um; **Tarquinius**, ii, *m. the fifth king of Rome*; (ii) *the last king of Rome*; and **Tarquiniensis**, e.

Tarrăcīna (Terr.), ae, *f. a town on the coast of Latium, formerly called* Anxur. Hence **Tarrăcīnensis** (Terr.), e.

Tarrăco, ōnis, *f. a town on the east coast of Spain*, now *Tarragona.* Hence **Tarrăcōnensis**, e.

Tarsus, i, *f. the capital of Cilicia.* Hence **Tarsensis**, e.

Tartessus or **-os**, i, *f. a very ancient maritime town in the south of Spain.* Hence **Tartessius**, a, um.

Tătius, ii, *m.*, T. *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus.* Hence **Tătienses**, ium, *m. plu. one of the three original Roman tribes.*

Taunus, i, *m. a mountain range in western Germany.*

Tauri, orum, *m. plu. a barbarous people, living in the peninsula now called the Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana.* Hence **Taurĭcus**, a, um.

Taurīni, orum, *m. plu. a people of northern Italy*, near the modern *Turin.* Hence **Taurīnus**, a, um.

Taurōmēnium, ii, *n. a town on the east coast of Sicily*, now *Taormina.* Hence **Taurōmēnītānus**, a, um.

Taurus, i, *m. a great mountain chain of Asia.*

Tāygĕtē, ēs, *f. daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades.*

Tāygĕtus, i, *m. a lofty range of mountains in Laconia.* Called also Tāygĕta, orum, *n. plu.*

Tēānum, i, *n.* Teanum Apulum, *a town in Apulia.* Hence **Tēānenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.* 2. Teanum Sidicinum, *a town in Campania*, now *Teano.*

Tecmessa, æ, *f. daughter of Teleutas, and mistress of Ajax the son of Telamon.*

Tĕgĕa, æ, *f. a very ancient town in Arcadia.* Hence **Tĕgĕæus** or **Tĕgĕæus**, a, um, and **Tĕgĕātæ**, ārum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Tēlāmon, ōnis, *m. an Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, king of Salamis, and father of Ajax and Teucer.* Hence **Tēlāmōnĭus**, ĭi, *m.* and **Tēlāmōnĭădes**, æ, *m. Ajax.*

Telchīnes, um, *m. plu. a mythical family in Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes, famous for their magic arts.*

Tēlĕbŏæ, ārum, *m. plu. the inhabitants of several small islands on the coast of Acarnania, and also probably of Capreæ.*

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, *m. son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father without knowing him.*

Tēlēmăchus, i, *m. son of Ulysses and Penelope.*

Tēlĕphus, i, *m. king of Mysia, son of Hercules and Auge.* He was wounded by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust. 2. *a friend of Horace.*

Telmessus or **Telmissus**, i, *f. a town of Lycia, famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination.* Hence **Telmessĭcus** (Telmissĭcus), a, um; **Telmissĭus**, a, um, and **Telmessēes**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Tēmĕsa, æ. also **Tēmĕsē**, ēs, and **Tempsa** (Temsa), æ, *f. a town in Bruttium*, now *Torre del Lupi.* Hence **Tēmĕsæus**, a, um, and **Tempsānus**, a, um.

Tempē, *indecl. plur. n. a beautiful valley in Thessaly, through which ran the River Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa.*

Tempўra, ōrum, *n. plu. a town in Thrace.*

Tenchtĕri (Tencteri), orum, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine.*

Tēnĕdos or **-us**, i, *f. an island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Troas.* Hence **Tēnĕdĭus**, a, um.

Tĕnes, is, *m. son of Cycnus; his father had him thrown into the sea in a chest, which was driven upon the island named after him, Tenedos.* Hence **Tēnĕdĭus**, a, um.

Tēnos or **-us**, i, *f. one of the Cyclades*, now *Tino.*

Tentўra, orum, *n. plu. a city in Upper Egypt*, now *Denderah.*

Tĕos or **Tĕus**, i, *f. a town in Ionia, the birth-place of Anacreon.* Hence **Tēĭus**, a, um.

Tērentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. **M. Terentius Āfer**, *a celebrated comic poet.* Hence **Tērentĭus**, a, um, and **Tērentĭānus**, a, um.

Tērentus (Tar.) or **-os**, i, *f. a place in the Campus Martius, where the ludi seculares were held.* Hence **Tērentīnus**, a, um.

Tēreus, ĕi or ĕos *m. king of Thrace, husband of Procne.* Hence **Tērēĭdes**, æ, *m his son Itys.*

Terpsichŏrē, ēs, *f. the Muse of choral song and dancing.*

Tēthys, yos, *f. a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.*

Teucer (Teucrus), cri, *m. son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax.* 2. *son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy.* Hence **Teucrus**, a, um, and **Teucrĭa**, æ, *f. the Trojan country, Troy.*

Teuthras, antis, *m. an ancient king of Mysia.* Hence **Teuthrantēus**, a, um, and **Teuthrantĭus**, a, um.

Teutŏni, orum (**Teutŏnes**, um), *m. plu. a powerful people of Germany.* Hence **Teutŏnĭcus**, a, um.

Thāis, ĭdis, *f. a celebrated courtesan of Athens, mistress of Alexander the Great.*

Thāles, is and ētis, *m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Miletus, one of the Seven Sages.*

Thălĭa, æ, *f. the Muse of Comedy.* 2. *a sea-nymph.*

Thămўras, æ, *m. a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his sight.*

Thapsus or **-os**, i, *f. a city in Sicily.* 2. *a city in Africa, where Cæsar defeated the partisans of Pompey.*

Thāsus or **-os**, i, *f. an island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace*, now *Thaso.* Hence **Thāsĭus**, a, um.

Thaumas, antis, *m. the father of Iris.* Hence **Thaumantēus**, a, um; **Thaumantĭas**, ădis, *f* and **Thaumantis**, ĭdis, *f. Iris.*

Thēbæ, ārum (**Thēbē**, ēs), *f. plu. a very ancient and celebrated city in Upper Egypt.* 2. *the capital of Bœotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus.* Hence **Thēbānus**, a, um, and **Thēbāis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.* 3. *a city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles.* Hence **Thēbāna**, æ, *f. Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Mysia.*

Themis, ĭdis, *f. the goddess of justice and of prophecy.*

Themistŏcles, i and is, *m. a celebrated Athenian statesman and general.* Hence **Themistŏclēus**, a, um.

Thēon, ōnis, *m. a satirical poet.* Hence **Thēōnīnus**, a, um.

Thēophănes, is, *m. an historian, a friend of Pompey.*

Thēophrastus, i, *m. a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle.*

Thēŏpompus, i, *m. a Grecian historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates.* Hence **Thēŏpompēus** or **-īnus**, a, um.

Thĕrapnæ, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Laconia, the birth-place of Helen* Hence **Thĕrapnæus**, a, um.

Thermæ, ārum, *f. plu. a town in Sicily, near Himera.* Hence **Thermitānus**, a. um.

Thermōdon, ontis, *m. a small river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons.* Hence **Thermōdontēus**, a, um, and **Thermōdontĭăcus**, a, um.

Thermŏpўlæ, ārum, *f. plu. the famous pass between Thessaly and Locris, where Leonidas fell.*

Thērōdămas, antis, *m. a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh.* Hence **Thērōdămantēus**, a, um.

Thersītes, æ, *m. a Greek, distinguished for ugliness and scurrility.*

Thēseus, ĭi and ĕos, *m. a king of Athens, son of Ægeus and Æthra; husband of Ariadne, and afterwards of Phædra; father of Hippolytus; friend of Pirithous; conqueror of the Minotaur.* Hence **Thēsēus**, a, um; **Thēsēĭus**, a, um, and **Thēsēĭdes**, æ, *m. Hippolytus.*

Thespiæ, ārum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Bœotia.* Hence **Thespĭus**, a, um; **Thespĭenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants*, and **Thespĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Thespis, is, *m. the founder of Greek tragedy.*

Thesprōtĭa, æ, *f. a district in Epirus.* Hence **Thesprōtĭus**, a, um.

Thessălĭa, æ, *f. the largest and most northerly district of Greece.* Hence **Thessălĭcus**, a, um; **Thessălus**, a, um, and **Thessălis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Thessălŏnĭca, æ, or **-ē**, ēs, *f. a maritime city of Macedonia.* Hence **Thessălŏnĭcenses**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Thestĭus, ĭi, *m. king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althæa.* Hence **Thestĭădes**, æ, *m. a male descendant of Thestius*, and **Thestĭas**, ădis, *f. Althæa.*

Thestor, ŏris, *m. the father of Calchas.* Hence **Thestŏrĭdes**, æ, *m. Calchas.*

Thĕtis, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.*

Thisbē, ēs, *f. a small town of Bœotia.* Hence **Thisbæus**, a, um. 2. *a maiden of Babylon, beloved by Pyramus.*

Thŏas, antis, *m. king of Tauris, slain by Orestes.* Hence **Thŏantēus**, a, um. 2. *a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle.* Hence **Thŏantĭas**, ădis, *f. Hypsipyle.*

Thrăca, æ, **Thrăcē**, ēs, and **Thrăcĭa**, æ, *f. an extensive country between the Ægean, Euxine, and Danube.* Hence **Thrăcĭus**, a, um; **Thrēĭcĭus**, a, um; **Thrax**, ăcis, *m.*, and **Thrēissa** or **Thressa**, æ, *f.*

Thrăsўbūlus, i, *m. the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants.*

Thrăsўmăchus, i, *m. a celebrated Grecian Sophist of Chalcedon.*

Thucўdides, is, *m. a celebrated Greek historian.* Hence **Thucўdĭdius**, a, um.

Thūlē, ēs, *f. an island in the extreme north of Europe; acc. to some, Iceland, acc. to others, one of the Shetland Islands.*

Thūrĭi, orum, *m. plu. a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built near the site of Sybaris.* Hence **Thūrīnus**, a, um.

Thȳestes, æ, *m. son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, and father of Aegisthus.* Hence **Thȳestēus**, a, um, and **Thȳestĭădes**, æ, *m. Aegisthus.*

Thȳias or **Thȳas**, ădis, *f. a Bacchante.*

Thymbra, æ, or **Thymbrē**, ēs, *f. a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo.* Hence **Thymbræus**, i, *m. an epithet of Apollo.*

Thȳmēlē, ēs, *f. a celebrated actress.*

Thȳni, orum, *m. plu. a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia.* Hence **Thȳnus**, a, um; **Thȳnĭa**, æ, *f. their country*; **Thȳnĭăcus**, a, um, and **Thȳnĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*

Thyōnē, ēs, *f. the mother of the fourth Bacchus.* Hence **Thyōneus**, ĕi, *m. Bacchus.*

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr. Tibris (Tybris), is or ĭdis, *m. a river of Latium, on which Rome stood.* Hence **Tĭbĕrīnus**, a, um; **Tĭbĕrīnus**, i, *m. the Tiber*: (ii) *a king of Alba*; and **Tĭbĕrĭnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Tĭbĕrĭus, ii, *m. a Roman praenomen* (abbrev. Ti.). Esp. *the Emperor Tiberius.* Hence **Tĭbĕrĭus**, a, um, and **Tĭbĕrĭānus**, a, um.

Tĭbullus, i, *m.* Albius, *a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* B. C. 54, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace.*

Tĭbur, ŭris, *n. an ancient town of Latium on the Anio*, now *Tivoli.* Hence **Tĭburs**, urtis; **Tĭburtīnus**, a, um, and **Tĭburnus**, a, um.

Tĭburtus, i, *m. the founder of Tibur.*

Tĭcīnum, i, *n. a city in Gallia Cisalpina, on the River Ticinus*, now *Pavia.*

Tĭcīnus, i, *m. a river in Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Tessino, a tributary of the Padus, celebrated for a victory gained by Hannibal over the Romans upon its banks.*

Tĭfāta, orum, *n. plu. a mountain near Capua.*

Tĭgellīnus, i, *m. the most hated of Nero's favourites.*

Tĭgellĭus, ii, *m.* Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace.*

Tigrānes, is, *m. king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.* 2. *his grandson.*

Tigris, is or ĭdis, *m. a large river of western Asia, east of the Euphrates, which falls into it.*

Timæus, i, *m. a Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles.* 2. *a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*

Timāgĕnes, is, *m. a learned rhetorician in the time of Augustus.*

Timāvus, i, *m. a small river in Istria, between Aquileia and Tergeste.*

Timŏlĕon, ontis *m. a celebrated Corinthian general.* Hence **Timŏlĕontēus**, a, um.

Timon, ōnis, *m. a celebrated misanthrope of Athens.*

Timŏthĕus, ĕi, *m. son of Conon, a general of the Athenians.* 2. *a celebrated musician, a native of Miletus.*

Tiphys, yos, *m. the pilot of the Argo.*

Tīrĕsĭas, æ, *m. a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.*

Tiridātes, æ, *m. the name of several kings of Armenia.*

Tiryns, this *or* thos, *f. a town in Argolis, one of the most ancient in Greece, where Hercules was brought up.* Hence **Tirynthĭus**, a, um.

Tisămēnus, i, *m. son of Orestes and king of Argos.*

Tisiphŏnē, ēs, *f. one of the Furies.* Hence **Tisiphŏnēus**, a, um.

Titan, ānis, *m. the sun-god, Phoebus.* 2. *another name for Prometheus.*

Titānes, um, *plu. the sons and daughters of Uranus and Ge, who contended for the sovereignty of heaven, and were precipitated into Tartarus by Jupiter.* Hence **Titānĭus**, a, um; **Titānĭăcus**, a, um, and **Titānis**, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, *f. adj.*

Tithōnus, i, *m. son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora; endowed with immortality, but changed at last into a grasshopper.* Hence **Tithōnĭus**, a, um.

Titius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Hence **Titius**, a, um, and **Titiensis**, e.

Titus, i, *m. a Roman praenomen*, abbreviated T.

Tityrus, i, *m. the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues.* 2. *a shepherd* in general. 3. *Virgil's Eclogues.* 4. *Virgil himself.*

Tityos, yi, *m. a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo, and cast into the infernal regions.*

Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, *m. a son of Hercules.*

Tmārus or **-us**, i, *m. a mountain in Epirus.*

Tmōlus, i, *m. a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines.* Hence **Tmōlĭus**, a, um, and **Tmōlītes**, æ, *m. adj.*

Tŏlōsa, æ, *f. a city in southern Gallia*, now *Toulouse.* Hence **Tŏlōsānus**, a, um, and **Tŏlōsātes**, ium, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Tŏlumnĭus, ii, *m. a king of the Veientes.* 2. *a Rutulian soothsayer.*

Tŏmis, is, *f. a town of Moesia, on the Euxine, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.* Hence **Tŏmĭtæ**, arum, *m. plu. its inhabitants*, and **Tŏmĭtānus**, a, um.

Tŏmȳris, is, *f. a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated.*

Tōrōnē, ēs, *f. a town in Macedonia.* Hence **Tōrōnæus**, a, um, and **Tōrōnæus**, a, um.

Torquātus, i, *m. a surname in the Manlian gens.*

Trăchin, ĭnis, or **Trăchyn**, ynos, *f. a town in southern Thessaly.* Hence **Trăchĭnĭus**, a, um.

Trājānus, i, *m. an excellent Roman emperor, who reigned* A.D. 98-117.

Tralles, ium, *f. plu. a commercial city of Asia Minor, near the Maeander.* Hence **Trallĭānus**, a, um.

Trăpĕzus, untis, *f. a city in Pontus*, now *Trebisond.*

Trăsĭmēnus lacus, or simply **Trasimenus**, i, *m. a lake in Etruria*, now *Lago di Perugia, on the shores of which Hannibal gained a victory over the Romans.*

Trēbātius, ii, *m.* C. Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero.*

Trēbellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Trēbĭa, æ, *f. a southern tributary of the Padus, on the banks of which Hannibal defeated the Romans*, now *the Trebbia.*

Trēbōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens.

Trēvĭri (also written Trēvēri), orum, *m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia Belgica*, about the mod. *Treves.* Hence **Trēvĕrĭcus**, a, um.

Trĭnăcrĭa, æ, *f. the Island of Sicily.* Hence **Trĭnăcrĭus**, a, um, and **Trĭnăcris**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Trinobantes, um, *m. plu. a people in the eastern part of Britain.*

Trĭŏpas, æ, *m. the father of Erisichthon.* Hence **Trĭŏpēius**, ii, *m. Erisichthon*; and **Trĭŏpēis**, ĭdis, *f. a grand-daughter of Triopas, Mestra.*

Triptŏlĕmus, i, *m. son of Celeus, king of Eleusis; he was a favourite of Ceres, and the inventor of agriculture.*

Trīton, ōnis *or* ōnŏs, *m. a sea-god, son of Neptune, who blows through a shell to calm the sea.* 2. *a river and lake in Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, where, according to some authorities, Minerva was born.* Hence **Trītōnĭus**, a, um; **Trītōnĭăcus**, a, um, and **Trītōnis**, ĭdis *or* ĭdŏs, *f. adj.* (ii) **Trītōnis**, ĭdis, *f. Minerva.*

Troezen, ēnis, *f. a very ancient city of Argolis, where Theseus was born.* Hence **Troezēnĭus**, a, um.

Troglŏdȳtæ, arum, *m. plu. a people of Ethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes.*

Trōĭlus, i, *m. son of Priam, slain by Achilles.*

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, *m. a brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi; after his death he had a celebrated oracle.* Hence **Trŏphōnĭānus**, a, um.

Trōs, ōis, *m. a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named.* Hence **Trōĭs** or **Trōia**, æ, *f. a city of Asia Minor famous for its ten years' siege by the Greeks.* (ii) *a town founded by Aeneas, in Italy.* (iii) *a town settled by Helenus, in Epirus*; **Trōius** (**Trōus**), a, um; **Trōjānus**, a, um; **Trōĭcus**, a, um; **Trōs**, ōis, *m. a Trojan*; **Trōas**, ădis or ădos, *f. adj.* (ii) *a Trojan woman.* (iii) *the region about Troy, the Troad*; and **Trōĭădes**, um, *f. plu. Trojan women.*

Tullĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. Esp. Serv. Tullius, *the sixth king*

of Rome; and M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned statesman and orator.* Hence **Tullĭānus**, a, um, and **Tullĭānum**, i, *n. the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by Servius Tullius.*

Turnus, i, *m. a king of the Rutuli, killed by Aeneas.*

Türŏnes, um, *m. plu. a people of Gallia, on the Liger,* near the mod. *Tours.*

Tusci, orum, *m. plu. another name for Etrusci: v.* Etruria. Hence **Tuscus**, a, um.

Tuscŭlum, i, *n. a very ancient town of Latium, about ten miles from Rome.* Hence **Tuscŭlānus**, a, um; **Tuscŭlānensis**, e, and **Tuscŭlus**, a, um.

Tўāna, orum, *n. plu. a city in Asia Minor.* Hence **Tўānēnsius**, a, um.

Tўdeus (disyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m. son of Oeneus and father of Diomedes.* Hence **Tўdĭdes**, ae, *m. Diomedes.*

Tyndăreus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m. king of Sparta, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Clytemnestra, and the reputed father of Pollux and Helen.* Hence **Tyndărĭus**, a, um; **Tyndărĭdes**, ae, *m. a male descendant of Tyndareus;* also *for a child of Tyndareus* in gen.; and **Tyndăris**, ĭdis, *f. a female descendant of Tyndareus:* (ii) *a town on the north coast of Sicily, whose inhabitants are called* **Tyndărĭtāni**, orum, *m. plu.*

Typhōeus (trisyll.), ĕi or ĕos (Typhōn, ōnis), *m. a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Aetna.* Hence **Typhōĭus**, a, um, and **Typhōis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*

Tўras, ae, *m. a river in Sarmatia,* now the *Dniester.*

Tўro, ūs, *f. daughter of Salmoneus.*

Tyrrhēni, orum, *m. plu. a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians.* Hence **Tyrrhēnus**, a, um, and **Tyrrhēnĭa**, ae, *f. Etruria.*

Tyrrheus, ĕi, *m. a shepherd of King Latinus.* Hence **Tyrrhĭdae**, arum, *m. plu. his sons.*

Tyrtaeus, i, *m. an Athenian poet, who flourished about* B.C. 668.

Tўrus, or **-os**, i, *f. a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phoenicians,* now the ruins of *Sur.* Hence **Tўrĭus**, a, um, *Tyrian, Theban,* or *Carthaginian.*

U.

Ubĭi, orum, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine.*

Ucălĕgon, ontis, *m. a Trojan elder.*

Ufens, tis, *m. a small river in Latium,* now *Uffente.* Hence **Ufentīnus**, a, um. 2. *a man's name.*

Ŭlixes (**Ŭlysses**), is, or ĕi, *m. a king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus.*

Ŭlubrae, arum, *f. plu. a small town of Latium, near the Pontine Marshes.* Hence **Ŭlubrānus**, a, um.

Ŭlўsses, is, *v.* Ulixes.

Umbri, orum, *m. plu. an ancient people of central Italy, in the district of Umbria.* Hence **Umber**, bra, brum, and **Umbrĭa**, ae, *f. their country.*

Urānia, ae, or **Urānĭs**, ĭdis, *f. the Muse of astronomy.*

Usĭpĕtes, um, *m. plu. a German people.*

Ŭtĭca, ae, *f. a very old town in Africa Propria, north-west of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself.* Hence **Ŭtĭcensis**, e.

V.

Vacca (**Vaga**), ae, *f. a town of Numidia,* now *Beja.* Hence **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis**, e.

Vaccus, i, *m.* Vitruvius Vaccus, *a general of Fundi, taken captive by L. Papirius.*

Văcūna, ae, *f. the goddess of rural leisure,* esp. honoured by the Sabines. Hence **Văcūnālis**, e.

Vādĭmōnis lacus, *a small lake in Etruria,* now *Lago di Bassano.*

Vāhālis, is, *m. the southern branch of the Rhine,* now *the Waal.*

Vălĕrius, a, *the name of an ancient patrician gens.*

Vandăli or **Vandălli**, orum, *m. plu. a people in the northern part of Germany.*

Vangiōnes, um, *m. plu. a German people on the Rhine,* about the mod. *Worms.*

Varro, ōnis, *m. a surname in the* gens Terentia. Esp. *of the celebrated scholar,* M. Terentius Varro. Hence **Varrōnĭānus**, a, um.

Vārus, i, *m. a surname,* esp. in the gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated by Arminius.* Hence **Vārĭānus**, a, um.

Vasconēs, um, *m. plu. a people of northern Spain.*

Vătĭcānus (i). mons, collis, *a hill in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.*

Vātĭnius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Vectones or **Vettones**, um, *m. plu. a people of Lusitania.*

Vēii, orum, *m. plu. a very ancient city in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome, taken by Camillus.* Hence **Vēiens**, entis; **Vēientānus**, a, um; and **Vēius** or **Vēĭus** (trisyl.), a, um.

Vēlābrum, i, *n. a district in Rome on the Palatine, where provision dealers dwelt.*

Vēlēda, ae, *f. a virgin who utters predictions, and received idolatrous worship among the Germans.*

Vēlĭa, ae, *f. an elevated portion of the Palatine Hill at Rome.* 2. *a town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocaeans,* afterwards called Elea. Hence **Vēlĭensis**, e; and **Vēlĭnus**, a, um.

Vēlĭnus, i, *m. a river of Sabinum, which forms several lakes, the largest of which is called* lacus Velinus.

Vēlĭtrae, arum, *f. plu. a town of the Volsci, in Latium,* now *Velletri.* Hence **Vēlĭternus**, a, um.

Vellēius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius.*

Vēnāfrum, i, *n. a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil,* now *Venafri.* Hence **Vēnāfrānus**, a, um.

Vēnĕti, orum, *m. plu. a people in the north-east of Italy.* Hence **Vēnĕtus**, a, um; and **Vēnĕtĭa**, ae, *f. their country.* 2. *a people of the north-west of Gaul.* Hence **Vēnĕtĭa**, ae, *f. their country;* and **Vēnĕticus**, a, um.

Vēnĭlia, ae, *f. the mother of Turnus.* 2. *the wife of Janus.*

Ventĭdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*

Vēnus, ĕris, *f. the goddess of Love, the mother of Cupid and Aeneas.* Hence **Vēnĕrĕus** or **Vēnĕrĭus**, a, um.

Vēnŭsia, ae, *f. a town of Apulia, the birth-place of the poet Horace,* now *Venosa.* Hence **Vēnŭsīnus**, a, um.

Vērōna, ae, *f. a city in northern Italy, the birth-place of Catullus.* Hene **Vērōnensis**, e.

Verres, is, *m. the surname of the praetor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily.* Hence **Verrĭus**, a, um; and **Verrīnus**, a, um.

Vertumnus (**Vort.**), i, *m. the god of the changing year,* i. e. *of the seasons and their productions.*

Vescĭa, ae, *f. a small town on the River Liris.* Hence **Vescīnus**, a, um.

Vesĕris, is, *m. a river in Campania, with a town of the same name.*

Vesta, ae, *f. one of the twelve principal deities, the daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of the fire burning on the hearth and of domestic life.* Hence **Vestālis**, e.

Vestĭni, orum, *m. plu. a people of central Italy on the Adriatic Sea.* Hence **Vestīnus**, a, um.

Vĕsŭlus, i, *m. one of the Alps,* now *Viso.*

Vĕsŭvius (**Vēsēvus**), ii, *m. a celebrated volcano in Campania.*

Vicētĭa (Vicentia), ae, *f. a town in north-eastern Italy,* now *Vicenza.* Hence **Vicētĭni** or **Vicentini**, orum, *m. plu. its inhabitants.*

Vienna, ae, *f. a city of Gallia, on the Rhodanus,* now *Vienne.* Hence **Vi-ennensis**, e.

Viminālis collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome.*

Vindēlĭci, orum, *m. plu. a people of southern Germany.*

Virgĭlĭus (Verg.), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. Virgilius Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet, in the time of Augustus.*

Virginĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. L. Virginius, *the father of Virginia, whom he slew in order to save her from the decemvir Appius Claudius.*

Viriātus (Viriathus), i, *m. a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in their war against the Romans.* Hence **Viriātĭnus** (Viriāthinus), a, um.

Vitellĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp. A. Vitellius, *a Roman emperor.* Hence **Vitellĭus**, a, um; and **Vitellĭānus**, a, um.

Vŏcontĭi, orum, *m. plu. a powerful people in eastern Gallia.*

Vŏlāterræ, arum, *f. plu. an ancient town in Etruria*, now *Volaterra.* Hence **Vŏlāterrānus**, a, um.

Volcæ, arum, *m. plu. a powerful people in Gallia, divided into the* Volcæ Arecomici *and the* Volcæ Tectosages.

Volsci, orum, *m. plu. an ancient people in the south of Latium.* Hence **Volscus**, a, um.

Volsĭnĭi (Vulsinii), orum, *m. plu. an important city in Etruria*, now *Bolsena.* Hence **Volsĭnĭensis**, e.

Vŏlumnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* Hence **Vŏlumnĭānus**, a, um.

Vulcānus (Volc.), i, *m. the god of fire and furnaces, son of Jupiter and Juno.* Hence **Vulcānĭus** (Volc.), a, um.

Vultur (Volt.), ŭris, *m. a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia.*

Vulturnus (Volt.), i, *m. the principal river of Campania*, now *Volturno.*

X.

Xanthus, i, *m. a river of Troas.* 2. *a river in Lycia.* 3. *a small stream of Epirus.*

Xĕnŏcrātes, is, *m. a disciple of Plato, a native of Chalcedon.*

Xĕnŏphānes, is, *m. a celebrated Grecian philosopher of Colophon.*

Xĕnŏphōn, ontis, *m. a celebrated Grecian historian and philosopher, a pupil of Socrates, and a leader in the famous retreat of the* 10,000 *Greeks.* Hence **Xĕnŏphontēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um.

Z.

Zăcynthus or **-os**, i, *f. an island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Zante.* Hence **Zăcynthĭus**, a, um.

Zăleucus, i, *m. a lawgiver of the Locrians.*

Zāma, æ, *f. a small town in Numidia, celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal.*

Zancle, es, *f. an older name of Messana, in Sicily.* Hence **Zanclæus**, a, um; and **Zanclēĭus**, a, um.

Zēno or **Zēnon**, ōnis, *m. the founder of the Stoic philosophy, a native of Citium in Cyprus.* 2. *a philosopher of Elea, in Magna Græcia.* 3. *an Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus.*

Zētes, æ, *m. brother of Calais and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts.*

Zēthus, i, *m. son of Jupiter by Antiope, and brother of Amphion.*

Zeus, Dios, *m. the Greek name of Jupiter.*

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis, *m. a famous Grecian painter of Heraclea.*

Zōpȳrus, i, *m. a celebrated physiognomist.*

Zōrŏastres, is, *m. a lawgiver of the Medes.*

TABLES

OF THE

ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

CALENDARIUM.

Our days of the Month.	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.	January, August, December, have 31 days.	April, June, September, November, have 30 days.	February has 28 days, and in Leap Year 29.
1.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2.	VI. }	IV. } ante Nonas.	IV. } ante Nonas.	IV. } ante Nonas.
3.	V. } ante Nonas.	III. }	III. }	III. }
4.	IV. }	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5.	III. }	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6.	Pridie Nonas.	VIII. }	VIII. }	VIII.
7.	Nonis.	VII. }	VII. }	VII.
8.	VIII. }	VI. } ante Idus.	VI. } ante Idus.	VI.
9.	VII. }	V. }	V. }	V.
10.	VI. } ante Idus.	IV. }	IV. }	IV.
11.	V. }	III. }	III. }	III.
12.	IV. }	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13.	III. }	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14.	Pridie Idus.	XIX. }	XVIII. }	XVI. }
15.	Idibus.	XVIII. }	XVII. }	XV. }
16.	XVII. }	XVII. }	XVI. }	XIV. }
17.	XVI. }	XVI. }	XV. }	XIII. }
18.	XV. }	XV. }	XIV. }	XII. }
19.	XIV. }	XIV. }	XIII. }	XI. }
20.	XIII. }	XIII. }	XII. }	X. }
21.	XII. }	XII. }	XI. }	IX. }
22.	XI. }	XI. }	X. }	VIII. }
23.	X. }	X. }	IX. }	VII. }
24.	IX. }	IX. }	VIII. }	VI. }
25.	VIII. }	VIII. }	VII. }	V. }
26.	VII. }	VII. }	VI. }	IV. }
27.	VI. }	VI. }	V. }	III. }
28.	V. }	V. }	IV. }	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29.	IV. }	IV. }	III. }	
30.	III. }	III. }	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

Ante Kalendas (of the month following).

Ante Kalendas Martias.

TABLE I.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

I. Smaller Measures.	Feet.	Inches.
Digitus	,,	·7281
1½ Uncia or Pollex	,,	·9708
4 3 Palmus	,,	2·9124
12 9 3 Palmus Major (of late times)	,,	8·7372
16 12 4 1⅓ Pes	,,	11·6496
20 15 5 1⅔ 1¼ Palmipes	1	2·562
24 18 6 2 1½ 1⅕ Cubitus	1	5·4744

N.B.—*Approximate Values.* The Roman *Uncia, Pes,* and *Cubitus* only fall short of our *Inch, Foot,* and *Foot and a half,* by less than 1-10th, 4-10ths, and 6-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

II. Larger Measures.—Land and Itinerary.	Miles.	Feet.	Inches.
Pes	,,	,,	11·6496
1½ Cubitus	,,	1	5·4744
2½ 1⅔ Gradus, or Pes Sestertius	,,	2	5·124
5 3⅓ 2 Passus	,,	4	10·248
10 6⅔ 4 2 Decempeda, or Pertica	,,	9	8·496
120 80 48 24 12 Actus (in length)	,,	116	5·952
5000 3333⅓ 2000 1000 500 41⅔ Mille Passuum	,,	4854	,,
7500 5000 3000 1500 750 62½ 1¼ Gallic Lenga	1	2003	,,
375,000 250,000 150,000 75,000 37,500 3125 75 50 Degree *	68	5110	,,

N.B.—The Roman mile differs from the English only by less than 1-10th.

* Not, of course, the true number of English statute miles contained in a degree of a great circle of the earth, but the number *computed* from the data exhibited in the Table, of which some are only approximate. The true value of a degree in English miles is $69\frac{1}{51} = 69{\cdot}0196$, and the difference is only about 7-100ths of a mile.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary Land Measures.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Square Ft.
Pes Quadratus	,,	,,	,,	·9445
100 Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata	,,	,,	,,	94·245
480 4⅘ Actus Simplex	,,	,,	1	180·127
2400 24 5 Uncia *	,,	,,	8	83·885
3600 6 7½ 1½ Clima	,,	,,	12	125·83
14,400 144 30 6 4 Actus Quadratus	,,	1	9	231·07
28,800 288 60 12 8 2 Jugerum	,,	2	19	189·89†
57,600 576 120 24 16 4 2 Heredium	1	0	39	107·53‡
5,760,000 57,600 12,000 2400 1600 400 200 100 Centuria	124	2	19	135·25
23,040,000 230,400 48,000 9600 6400 1600 800 400 4 Saltus	498	1	37	268·75§

* The *As* to which this *Uncia* and the above *Scrupulum* belong is the *Jugerum.* The other uncial divisions of the *Jugerum* may easily be calculated from the *Uncia.* The *Semissis* is, of course, the *Actus Quadratus.*

† *i.e.* almost 5-8ths of an acre. ‡ *i.e.* almost an acre and a quarter. § *i.e.* almost 500 acres.

TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

I. Liquid Measures.										Gallons.	Pints.	Approximate.*	
												Gallons.	Pints.
Ligula										,,	·02	,,	$\frac{1}{48}$
4	Cyathus†									,,	·08	,,	$\frac{1}{12}$
6	1½	Acetabulum								,,	·12	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, *i.e.* 1-4th of the *Sextarius*							,,	·24	,,	$\frac{1}{4}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla						,,	·48	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, *i.e.* 1-6th of the *Congius*					,,	·96	,,	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	Congius				,,	5·76	,,	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna			2	7·04	3	,,
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	Amphora Quadrantal		5	6·08	6	,,
46,080	11,520	7680	3840	1920	960	160	40	20	Culeus	115	1·6	120	,,

* As the *Sextarius* differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter, it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.

† According to the uncial division, the *Sextarius* was the *As*, and the *Cyathus* the *Uncia*.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

II. Dry Measures.								Gallons.	Pints.	Aproximate.*	
										Gallons.	Pint.
Ligula								,,	·02	,,	$\frac{1}{48}$
4	Cyathus†							,,	·08	,,	$\frac{1}{12}$
6	1½	Acetabulum						,,	·12	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$
12	3	2	Quartarius, *i.e.* 1-4th of the *Sextarius*					,,	·24	,,	$\frac{1}{4}$
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla				,,	·48	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$
48	12	8	4	2	Sextarius, *i.e.* 1-6th of the *Congius*			,,	·96	,,	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius		,,	7·68	1	,,
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	Modius	1	7·36	2‡	,,

* See Note (*) to Table IV. † See Note (†) to Table IV. ‡ Or a quarter of a bushel.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

I. The Uncial Divisions of the Pound.	Avoirdupois. Weight	
	Oz.	Grs
Uncia	0	430.83½*
1½ Sescuncia, or Sescunx	1	203·75
2 1½ Sextans	1	404·16⅔
3 2 1½ Quadrans, or Teruncius	2	168·75
4 2½ 2 1½ Triens	3	270·83½
5 3½ 2½ 1⅔ 1¼ Quincunx	4	354·16⅔
6 4 3 2 1½ 1¼ Semis, or Semissis	5	337·5
7 4½ 3½ 2⅓ 1½ 1⅛ 1 Septunx	6	320·33⅓
8 5⅓ 4 2⅔ 2 1⅓ 1⅛ 1 1/7 Bes, or Bessis	7	104·16⅔
9 6 4½ 3 2¼ 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛ Dodrans	8	277·5
10 6⅔ 5 3⅓ 2½ 2 1⅔ 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅛ Dextans	9	270·83½
11 7⅓ 5½ 3⅔ 2¾ 2⅛ 1⅝ 1 1/7 1⅛ 1 1/10 Deunx	10	260·83½
12 8 6 4 3 2⅔ 2 1⅔ 1⅓ 1⅛ 1 1/11 As, or Libra	11	237·5

* This only differs from the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains.

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

II. Subdivisions of the Uncia.	Grains.
Siliqua	2·9214
3 Obolus	8·767361
6 2 Scrupulum	17·53472
12 4 2 Semisextula	35·0694
24 8 4 2 Sextula	70·138
36 12 6 3 1½ Sicilicus	105·2083
48 16 8 4 2 1⅓ Duella	140·277
72 24 12 6 3 2 1½ Semuncia	120·416
144 48 24 12 6 4 3 2 Uncia	420·833
1728 576 288 144 72 48 36 24 12 As or Libra	5050

TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.

I. Before the Reign of Augustus: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.

1. *Copper Coins.*								2. *Silver Coins.*						£.	s.	d.	Farthings
Sextula														,,	,,	,,	·35·16
1½	Quadrans							Teruncius						,,	,,	,.	·52125
2	1½	Trions												,,	,,	,,	·7083
3	2	1½	Semissis					2	Sembella					,,	,,	,,	1.0625
6	4	3	2	As				4	2	Libella				,,	,,	,,	2·125
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius			·	·	·				,,	,,	1	·25
24	16	12	8	4	2	Sestertius		16	8	4	Sestertius			,,	,,	2	·5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2		32	16	8	2	Quinarius		,,	,,	4	1
96	64	48	32	16	8	4		24	32	16	4	2	Denarius.	,,	,,	8	2

3. *Gold Coins.* Aureus (value in proportion to Roman Silver)	,,	17	8	2
(value in English current Coin)	1	1	1	2
4. *Money of Account (not a Coin).* Sestertium, or Mille Nummi	8	17	1	,,

TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY.

II. After the Reign of Augustus: when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52·5 Grains.	£.	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula	,,	,,	,,	·3125
1½ Quadrans	,,	,,	,,	·46875
2 1½ Trions	,,	,,	,,	·625
3 2 1½ Semissis	,,	,,	,,	·9375
6 4 3 2 As	,,	,,	,,	1·875
12 8 6 4 2 Dupondius	,,	,,	,,	3·75
24 16 12 8 4 2 Sestertius	,,	,,	1	3·5
48 32 24 16 8 4 2 Quinarius, or Victoriatus	,,	,,	3	3
96 64 48 32 16 8 4 2 Denarius	,,	,,	7	2
Aureus, reckoned at 25 Denarii	,,	15	7	2
,, reckoned in English Current Coin	,,	18	5	3·25
Sestertium, or Mille Nummi	7	16	3	,,

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